# UPSSSC 2026

UTTAR PRADESH SUBORDINATE SERVICES SELECTION COMMISSION

# HAWALDAR INSTRUCTOR

## Mains Exam

**Part - III**

## Uttar Pradesh: An Informative Guide

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**UTTAR PRADESH SUBORDINATE SERVICES SELECTION COMMISSION**

# HAWALDAR INSTRUCTOR

## Mains Exam

## PART - III

## GENERAL INFORMATION RELATED TO THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH

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As Per the Latest Syllabus

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UPSSSC Hawaldar Instructor Mains Exam
Part - III : General Information Related To The State of Uttar Pradesh
Edition: August 2026
Published by :Nodia
An Imprint of NODIA EDITIONS LLP

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**MRP ₹550.00**

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# CHAPTER 01
# Historical Background and Chronology

**1.** Which of the following prehistoric sites in Uttar Pradesh has yielded early evidence of agriculture, specifically rice cultivation, dating back to around 6000 BCE?
(A) Sarai Nahar Rai
(B) Lahuradewa
(C) Belan Valley
(D) Chopani Mando

**2.** The archaeological site of Alamgirpur, which marks the easternmost boundary of the Indus Valley Civilization, is situated on the banks of which river?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Ganga
(C) Ghaghara
(D) Hindon

**3.** Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Indus Valley Sites in UP)
P. Alamgirpur
Q. Hulas
R. Mandi
S. Sanauli
List II: (Districts)
1. Baghpat
2. Meerut
3. Muzaffarnagar
4. Saharanpur
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

**4.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the prehistoric sites of Uttar Pradesh.
(A) The Belan Valley excavations were conducted under the direction of G.R. Sharma.
(B) Chopani Mando provides evidence of the transition from the food-gathering stage to food production.
(C) Sarai Nahar Rai in Pratapgarh district is a prominent Paleolithic site.
(D) Mahadaha has yielded evidence of bone ornaments and hearths.

**5.** How many of the sixteen Mahajanapadas of the 6th century BCE were located in the geographical boundaries of present-day Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Six
(B) Seven
(C) Eight
(D) Nine

**6.** Consider the following statements regarding the Mahajanapadas in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The capital of the Vatsa Mahajanapada was Kaushambi.
II. The Chedi Mahajanapada was located in the present-day Bundelkhand region.
III. The capital of the Surasena Mahajanapada was Ahichchhatra.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**7.** Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Mahajanapadas in UP)
P. Kosala
Q. Malla
R. Panchala
S. Kashi
List II: (Capitals)
1. Kushinagar
2. Shravasti
3. Varanasi
4. Ahichchhatra
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**8.** The ancient city of Kannauj, historically known as Kanyakubja, was a part of which Mahajanapada?
(A) Kosala
(B) Vatsa
(C) Panchala
(D) Surasena

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**9.** In the context of Buddhist history, what is the significance of Sarnath in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment here.
(B) Gautama Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana here.
(C) Gautama Buddha spent his maximum rainy seasons here.
(D) Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon here.

**10.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh is regarded as the birthplace of several Jain Tirthankaras, including the first Tirthankara, Rishabhanatha?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Varanasi
(C) Mathura
(D) Kaushambi

**11.** Which of the following places in Uttar Pradesh is NOT associated with the life events of Gautama Buddha?
(A) Sravasti
(B) Ahichchhatra
(C) Kushinagar
(D) Sankissa

**12.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh is historically referred to as the 'Cradle of Buddhism'.
Reason (R): Gautama Buddha was born in Lumbini, which is located in present-day Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**13.** The famous Dhamekh Stupa, built during the Mauryan period and expanded later, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Kushinagar
(D) Siddharthnagar

**14.** Which Mauryan emperor erected the Lion Capital at Sarnath, which later became the National Emblem of India?
(A) Chandragupta Maurya
(B) Bindusara
(C) Ashoka
(D) Brihadratha

**15.** The ancient archaeological site of Atranjikhera, which has yielded significant Painted Grey Ware (PGW) and Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) artifacts, is situated in which district?
(A) Sitapur
(B) Fatehpur
(C) Kaushambi
(D) Etah

**16.** Consider the following statements regarding the Kushan period in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Mathura served as the second capital of the Kushan Empire.
II. A headless statue of Emperor Kanishka was discovered in Mathura.
III. The Mathura School of Art flourished prominently during this period using red sandstone.
IV. The Kushans did not mint any gold coins in the Mathura region.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**17.** The Ayodhya Inscription, which provides evidence that two Ashvamedha sacrifices were performed in Ayodhya, belongs to which Shunga ruler?
(A) Pushyamitra Shunga
(B) Dhanadeva
(C) Agnimitra
(D) Bhagabhadra

**18.** During the Gupta period, which city in Uttar Pradesh became an important center for art and is particularly famous for the Dashavatara Temple?
(A) Bhitargaon
(B) Sarnath
(C) Mathura
(D) Deogarh

**19.** The Bhitari Pillar Inscription, which records the victory of a Gupta emperor over the Hunas, is located in which present-day district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ghazipur
(B) Jaunpur
(C) Varanasi

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(D) Prayagraj

**20.** Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the dynasties that ruled Kannauj in the early medieval period?
(A) Maukharis, Pushyabhutis, Gurjara-Pratiharas, Gahadavalas
(B) Pushyabhutis, Maukharis, Gahadavalas, Gurjara-Pratiharas
(C) Maukharis, Gurjara-Pratiharas, Pushyabhutis, Gahadavalas
(D) Gurjara-Pratiharas, Maukharis, Gahadavalas, Pushyabhutis

**21.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Kannauj became the focal point of the Tripartite Struggle among the Palas, Pratiharas, and Rashtrakutas.
Reason (R): Kannauj was strategically located in the fertile upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab and symbolized imperial sovereignty in North India.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**22.** Emperor Harshavardhana organized a grand religious assembly every five years, known as the Maha Moksha Parishad. In which city of Uttar Pradesh was this held?
(A) Kannauj
(B) Varanasi
(C) Mathura
(D) Prayag

**23.** Who was the founder of the Gahadavala dynasty, which ruled over Kannauj and Varanasi in the 11th and 12th centuries?
(A) Govindachandra
(B) Chandradeva
(C) Jayachandra
(D) Madanapala

**24.** The Battle of Chandawar (1194 CE), fought in the present-day Firozabad district, was between Muhammad Ghori and which ruler?
(A) Prithviraj Chauhan
(B) Paramardi Deva
(C) Jayachandra
(D) Vidyadhara

**25.** Consider the following capital cities of Mahajanapadas located in present-day Uttar Pradesh:
I. Ahichchhatra
II. Kaushambi
III. Mathura
IV. Shravasti
Arrange these cities geographically from West to East:
(A) III, I, IV, II
(B) III, I, II, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) I, III, IV, II

**26.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh was founded by Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq in memory of his cousin Muhammad bin Tughlaq (Jauna Khan)?
(A) Jaunpur
(B) Firozabad
(C) Fatehpur
(D) Sikandrabad

**27.** Identify the correct pair of medieval traveler and the Indian city they extensively described.
(A) Marco Polo - Kannauj region
(B) Ibn Battuta - Aligarh city
(C) Al-Biruni - Jaunpur district
(D) Francois Bernier - Shravasti

**28.** Which medieval dynasty ruled from Jaunpur and transformed the city into a great center of art, culture, and learning, earning it the title 'Shiraz-e-Hind'?
(A) Lodi dynasty
(B) Sharqi dynasty
(C) Sayyid dynasty
(D) Khilji dynasty

**29.** Which of the following is NOT an architectural marvel built during the rule of the Sharqi dynasty in Jaunpur?
(A) Baburi Masjid
(B) Atala Masjid
(C) Jama Masjid
(D) Lal Darwaza Masjid

**30.** In which year did Sultan Sikandar Lodi found the city of Agra to control the rebellious chieftains of the Etawah and Gwalior regions?
(A) 1489
(B) 1504
(C) 1517
(D) 1526

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**31.** The famous Battle of Khanwa (1527), where Babur defeated Rana Sanga, took place near which present-day district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mathura
(B) Aligarh
(C) Meerut
(D) Agra

**32.** Consider the following statements regarding the Mughal Emperor Akbar's association with Uttar Pradesh:
I. He constructed the Agra Fort using red sandstone.
II. He established a new capital at Fatehpur Sikri.
III. He shifted the capital permanently from Agra to Allahabad.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**33.** Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Mughal Monuments in UP)
P. Buland Darwaza
Q. Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah
R. Taj Mahal
S. Sikandra Fort (Tomb of Akbar)
List II: (Builders)
1. Jahangir
2. Shah Jahan
3. Akbar
4. Nur Jahan
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**34.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Akbar abandoned his capital at Fatehpur Sikri after only a few years.
Reason (R): There was a severe scarcity of water in the region of Fatehpur Sikri.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**35.** Which of the following monuments is NOT located within the Fatehpur Sikri complex?
(A) Moti Masjid
(B) Panch Mahal
(C) Jodha Bai's Palace
(D) Tomb of Salim Chishti

**36.** Among the Navratnas of Akbar's court, Birbal and Todar Mal originally hailed from which region?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Bihar

**37.** The historical town of Kalpi, located in the Jalaun district of Uttar Pradesh, is recognized as the birthplace of which famous historical figure?
(A) Birbal
(B) Tansen
(C) Abul Fazl
(D) Todar Mal

**38.** In the war of succession among Shah Jahan's sons, the Battle of Bahadurpur (1658) was fought near which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra
(B) Allahabad
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

**39.** Who among the following was appointed as the first Subahdar (Governor) of Awadh in 1722, effectively laying the foundation of the independent Awadh dynasty?
(A) Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula
(B) Saadat Khan
(C) Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula
(D) Nawab Safdarjung

**40.** Under which Nawab of Awadh was the capital officially shifted from Faizabad to Lucknow?
(A) Saadat Ali Khan
(B) Wajid Ali Shah
(C) Asaf-ud-Daula
(D) Shuja-ud-Daula

**41.** The famous architectural marvel Bada Imambara in Lucknow, notable for its vast unsupported vaulted hall, was constructed primarily for what purpose during its inception?
(A) To serve as a grand royal palace complex
(B) To serve as a central military armory depot
(C) To house the principal imperial treasury
(D) To provide famine relief

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**42.** Consider the following statements regarding the Treaty of Allahabad (1765):
I. It was signed between Robert Clive, Shah Alam II, and Shuja-ud-Daula.
II. Shuja-ud-Daula was forced to surrender Allahabad and Kara to Shah Alam II.
III. The Nawab of Awadh had to pay a war indemnity of 50 lakh rupees to the East India Company.
IV. Awadh was fully annexed into the British Empire through this treaty.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**43.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The British East India Company annexed the state of Awadh in 1856.
Reason (R): Lord Dalhousie applied the Doctrine of Lapse to Awadh because Nawab Wajid Ali Shah died without a natural male heir.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**44.** Identify the Nawab of Awadh who was deposed by the British and exiled to Matiaburj in Calcutta, where he spent the rest of his life.
(A) Shuja-ud-Daula
(B) Wajid Ali Shah
(C) Saadat Ali Khan
(D) Amjad Ali Shah

**45.** In the late 18th century, the Maratha chieftain Mahadji Shinde captured which important region of present-day Uttar Pradesh to reinstate Emperor Shah Alam II on the throne?
(A) Doab and Agra
(B) Rohilkhand region
(C) Awadh province
(D) Bundelkhand region

**46.** The Revolt of 1857 officially began on May 10, 1857, with the mutiny of sepoys in which cantonment town of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Meerut
(D) Bareilly

**47.** Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Centers of 1857 Revolt in UP)
P. Kanpur
Q. Lucknow
R. Bareilly
S. Faizabad
List II: (Key Leaders)
1. Begum Hazrat Mahal
2. Nana Saheb
3. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
4. Khan Bahadur Khan
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**48.** During the 1857 rebellion in Lucknow, Begum Hazrat Mahal declared whom as the Nawab of Awadh?
(A) Wajid Ali Shah
(B) Suleman Qadr
(C) Birjis Qadr
(D) Ali Qadr

**49.** Which of the following districts was NOT a prominent center of the 1857 Revolt in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Ballia
(C) Allahabad
(D) Gorakhpur

**50.** The prominent 1857 leader Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah, who fiercely resisted British forces, made which city his primary base of operations?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Bareilly
(C) Kanpur
(D) Faizabad

**51.** Consider the following statements regarding the 1857 Revolt in Kanpur:
I. The rebellion was led by Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II.
II. Tantia Tope served as the commander-in-chief of Nana Saheb's forces.
III. Azimullah Khan was a key political advisor to Nana Saheb.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III

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(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**52.** Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi, a key figure in the 1857 Revolt, was born in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Kalpi

**53.** Identify the incorrect pair of the British military commander and the center of the 1857 Revolt he suppressed in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Major Taylor - Bareilly
(B) Sir Colin Campbell - Lucknow region
(C) General Hugh Rose - Jhansi territory
(D) Colonel James Neill - Allahabad city

**54.** On November 1, 1858, Queen Victoria's Proclamation, which transferred the governance of India from the East India Company to the British Crown, was read by Lord Canning at a grand durbar held in which city?
(A) Calcutta city
(B) Old Delhi
(C) Lucknow fort
(D) Allahabad

**55.** After the suppression of the 1857 Revolt, which city served as the temporary capital of the North-Western Provinces before the capital was permanently moved there from Agra?
(A) Meerut district
(B) Allahabad
(C) Lucknow city
(D) Kanpur district

**56.** Mangal Pandey, the sepoy whose actions catalyzed the 1857 Revolt, belonged to which present-day district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut
(B) Ghazipur
(C) Ballia
(D) Azamgarh

**57.** Which prominent leader of the 1857 Revolt in Uttar Pradesh escaped to Nepal after the rebellion was suppressed?
(A) Kunwar Singh
(B) Tantia Tope
(C) Khan Bahadur Khan
(D) Nana Saheb

**58.** In which year were the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissionership of Oudh merged to form the "United Provinces of Agra and Oudh"?
(A) 1877
(B) 1858
(C) 1902
(D) 1937

**59.** Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the official names of present-day Uttar Pradesh under British rule and post-independence?
(A) North-Western Provinces, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, United Provinces, Uttar Pradesh
(B) United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, North-Western Provinces, United Provinces, Uttar Pradesh
(C) North-Western Provinces, United Provinces, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Uttar Pradesh
(D) United Provinces, North-Western Provinces, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Uttar Pradesh

**60.** The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, which later became Aligarh Muslim University, was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in which year?
(A) 1857
(B) 1875
(C) 1885
(D) 1920

**61.** Who founded the Central Hindu College in Varanasi in 1898, which later formed the nucleus of the Banaras Hindu University?
(A) Annie Besant
(B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Swami Vivekananda
(D) S. Radhakrishnan

**62.** The first session of the Indian National Congress held in the present-day geographical area of Uttar Pradesh took place in 1888. In which city was it held?
(A) Lucknow region
(B) Kanpur city
(C) Allahabad
(D) Banaras district

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**63.** Consider the following statements regarding the Indian National Congress sessions held in Uttar Pradesh before independence:
I. The 1905 session was held in Banaras and presided over by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
II. The 1916 Lucknow session saw the reunification of Moderates and Extremists.
III. The 1925 Kanpur session was presided over by Sarojini Naidu, the first Indian woman president of the INC.
IV. A total of five INC sessions were held in Uttar Pradesh before 1947.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**64.** The historic Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Indian National Congress and which other political organization?
(A) Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha
(B) Swarajist Political Party
(C) Muslim League
(D) Pan-Punjab Unionist Party

**65.** Who among the following prominent freedom fighters was NOT born in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Pandit Motilal Nehru
(B) G.K. Gokhale
(C) Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil
(D) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant

**66.** The Chauri Chaura incident, which led Mahatma Gandhi to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement, occurred in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Deoria district
(B) Azamgarh district
(C) Ballia district
(D) Gorakhpur

**67.** On which date did the Chauri Chaura incident take place?
(A) February 4, 1922
(B) March 12, 1922
(C) April 13, 1922
(D) August 1, 1922

**68.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Swaraj Party was founded in Allahabad in 1923.
Reason (R): Leaders like Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das wanted to boycott the legislative councils as part of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**69.** The Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), a revolutionary organization, was established in 1924 in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Allahabad
(D) Varanasi

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**70.** Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Kakori Revolutionaries)
P. Ram Prasad Bismil
Q. Ashfaqulla Khan
R. Roshan Singh
S. Rajendra Lahiri
List II: (Places where they were hanged)
1. Faizabad
2. Gorakhpur
3. Gonda
4. Allahabad (Naini)
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**71.** The famous revolutionary action historically known as the Kakori Train Robbery (now officially called Kakori Train Action by the UP Government) took place in which year?
(A) 1924
(B) 1925
(C) 1927
(D) 1928

**72.** Which prominent revolutionary leader from Uttar Pradesh escaped arrest during the Kakori Train Action and later reorganized the HRA into the HSRA?
(A) Ram Prasad Bismil
(B) Ashfaqulla Khan
(C) Chandrashekhar Azad
(D) Sachindra Nath Sanyal

**73.** Identify the odd one out among the following revolutionaries in the context of their involvement in the Kakori Train Action.
(A) Ram Prasad Bismil
(B) Rajendra Lahiri
(C) Ashfaqulla Khan
(D) Bhagat Singh

**74.** The First Session of the All India Kisan Sabha, aimed at protecting the rights of peasants, was held in 1936 in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Pratapgarh
(C) Meerut
(D) Faizabad

**75.** During the Quit India Movement of 1942, a parallel government was established in which district of Uttar Pradesh under the leadership of Chittu Pandey?
(A) Ghazipur
(B) Ballia
(C) Azamgarh
(D) Jaunpur

**76.** Consider the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh during the Quit India Movement (1942):
I. Ballia was a major center where the local administration was overthrown by revolutionaries.
II. Widespread destruction of railway lines and communication networks occurred in eastern UP.
III. The movement was entirely peaceful and non-violent in the United Provinces.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) I, II and III

**77.** Which prominent leader and first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh actively participated in the Quit India Movement and was imprisoned in the Ahmadnagar Fort?
(A) Govind Ballabh Pant
(B) Sampurnanand
(C) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
(D) Purushottam Das Tandon

**78.** In 1937, under the Government of India Act 1935, provincial elections were held. Who formed the government as the Premier of the United Provinces?
(A) Motilal Nehru
(B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Govind Ballabh Pant
(D) C.B. Gupta

**79.** Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh was historically part of the Oudh (Awadh) province during British administration?
(A) Agra
(B) Bareilly
(C) Meerut
(D) Lucknow

**80.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the administrative history of Uttar Pradesh.
(A) The High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces was established at Agra in 1866 and later shifted to Allahabad.
(B) The Board of Revenue of Uttar Pradesh was established at Allahabad.
(C) The Legislative Council of the United Provinces was established for the first time in 1937.
(D) The capital of the United Provinces was shifted from Allahabad to Lucknow in 1920 (completely by 1935).

**81.** The "United Provinces" was officially renamed as "Uttar Pradesh" on which date, which is now celebrated annually as Uttar Pradesh Day?
(A) August 15, 1947
(B) January 26, 1950
(C) January 24, 1950
(D) November 1, 1956

**82.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Uttar Pradesh government started celebrating UP Foundation Day (UP Diwas) on January 24 from the year 2018.
Reason (R): January 24 marks the day in 1950 when the United Provinces was officially renamed Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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**83.** Who was the first Governor of the United Provinces (later Uttar Pradesh) after India gained independence in 1947?
(A) Sarojini Naidu
(B) Sucheta Kripalani
(C) H.P. Mody
(D) V.V. Giri

**84.** The state of Uttarakhand was carved out of Uttar Pradesh on November 9, 2000. How many hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh were separated to form this new state?
(A) 11
(B) 12
(C) 13
(D) 14

**85.** Which of the following present-day districts of Uttar Pradesh was NOT transferred to Uttarakhand during the state reorganization in 2000?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Dehradun district
(C) Nainital district
(D) Haridwar district

**86.** Consider the following statements regarding the cultural and educational history of ancient cities in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Varanasi is considered one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world.
II. Kannauj was a prominent center of learning and culture during the reign of Harshavardhana.
III. Sarnath was an ancient seat of Jain learning only.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**87.** The ancient site of Piprahwa, which is identified by many archaeologists as Kapilavastu, the capital of the Shakyas, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kushinagar district
(B) Siddharthnagar
(C) Gorakhpur district
(D) Shravasti district

**88.** Identify the incorrect pair of an ancient site in Uttar Pradesh and its corresponding modern district.
(A) Kaushambi - Kaushambi
(B) Sringaverapur - Prayagraj
(C) Bateshwar - Mathura
(D) Ahichchhatra - Bareilly

**89.** The prominent archaeological site of Sringaverapur, historically associated with Lord Rama crossing the Ganges, is located in which district?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Varanasi
(D) Prayagraj

**90.** Which historical city in Uttar Pradesh was formerly known as 'Mahodaya Nagar' due to its immense wealth and prosperity during the early medieval period?
(A) Kannauj
(B) Varanasi
(C) Mathura
(D) Ayodhya

**91.** Identify the odd one out concerning the historical names and their modern counterparts in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Prayag - Allahabad
(B) Madavati - Agra
(C) Kanyakubja - Kannauj
(D) Saket - Ayodhya

**92.** The creation of administrative divisions and districts in Uttar Pradesh has evolved continuously. Which was the 18th division of Uttar Pradesh, created in 2008?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Aligarh
(C) Basti
(D) Azamgarh

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**93.** Under whose Governor-Generalship was the annexation of Awadh carried out in 1856?
(A) Lord Dalhousie
(B) Lord Wellesley
(C) Lord Hastings
(D) Lord Canning

**94.** Who among the following Nawabs of Awadh signed the Subsidiary Alliance with the British East India Company in 1801?
(A) Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula
(B) Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula
(C) Saadat Ali Khan
(D) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah

**95.** The historical monument 'Rumi Darwaza', which serves as a symbol of Awadhi architecture, is situated in which city?
(A) Agra
(B) Faizabad
(C) Jaunpur
(D) Lucknow

**96.** During the medieval period, the term 'Doab' in the context of Uttar Pradesh primarily referred to the fertile land between which two rivers?
(A) Ganga and Gomti
(B) Yamuna and Chambal
(C) Ganga and Yamuna
(D) Ghaghara and Gandak

**97.** The copper plate inscription found at Sohgaura, which is considered one of the earliest known famine relief mandates in India, is located in which district?
(A) Basti
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Deoria
(D) Kushinagar

**98.** Consider the following statements regarding the prehistoric archaeology of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Belan Valley provides continuous archaeological sequence from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic period.
II. Coldihwa has provided one of the earliest evidences of rice cultivation.
III. Damdama has yielded multiple human burials from the Mesolithic period.
IV. None of the prehistoric sites in Uttar Pradesh show evidence of animal domestication.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**99.** The earliest epigraphic evidence of the use of zero is found in an inscription at which ancient site located in central India, though its mathematical tradition heavily influenced centers like Prayag in UP?
(A) Gwalior
(B) Sarnath
(C) Kaushambi
(D) Mathura

**100.** Which ancient ruler is credited with conducting ten Ashvamedha sacrifices at the Dashashwamedh Ghat in Varanasi?
(A) Pushyamitra Shunga
(B) Samudragupta
(C) Bhara Shiva Nagas
(D) Harshavardhana

**101.** Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer.
List I: (Historical Personalities of UP)
P. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
Q. Madan Mohan Malaviya
R. Motilal Nehru
S. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
List II: (Their Contribution/Association)
1. Swaraj Party
2. Aligarh Movement
3. Peasant Movement
4. Banaras Hindu University
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

**102.** In the context of the freedom struggle in Uttar Pradesh, the Eka Movement (1921-22) primarily represented which section of society?
(A) Factory workers in Kanpur
(B) Students in Allahabad
(C) Tribal population in Sonbhadra
(D) Peasants in the Awadh region

**103.** Who was the primary leader of the Eka Movement in the districts of Hardoi, Bahraich, and Sitapur?
(A) Baba Ramchandra
(B) Madari Pasi
(C) Swami Sahajanand
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

**104.** Which of the following historical sites in Uttar Pradesh is best known as a major center for both Buddhist and Jain religions in ancient times?
(A) Sarnath
(B) Kushinagar
(C) Kaushambi
(D) Sravasti

**105.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Agra rapidly lost its importance as the capital during the later half of Shah Jahan's reign.
Reason (R): Shah Jahan shifted the imperial

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capital from Agra to a newly constructed city in Delhi named Shahjahanabad.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**106.** In 1918, the United Provinces Kisan Sabha was established by which of the following groups of leaders?
(A) G.S. Mishra, I.N. Dwivedi and Madan Mohan Malaviya
(B) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and Motilal Nehru
(C) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, N.G. Ranga and Indulal Yagnik
(D) Madari Pasi, Jhinguri Singh and Leader Baba Ramchandra

**107.** The first elected Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh under the Constitution of independent India was constituted in which year?
(A) 1950
(B) 1951
(C) 1952
(D) 1956

**108.** The famous historical figure Rani Durgavati, who fought valiantly against the Mughals, originally belonged to which Rajput dynasty of the region neighboring southern Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand)?
(A) Tomara dynasty
(B) Chandela dynasty
(C) Gahadavala dynasty
(D) Chauhan dynasty

**109.** Consider the following statements regarding the administrative restructuring of Uttar Pradesh in the 21st century:
I. The state of Uttarakhand was formed by separating 13 districts from Uttar Pradesh.
II. Following the reorganization, the Legislative Assembly seats in Uttar Pradesh were reduced from 425 to 403.
III. The legislative council of Uttar Pradesh was abolished after the reorganization.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**110.** Which ancient text provides extensive details about the sixteen Mahajanapadas, out of which eight were located in modern Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rigveda Samhita
(B) Kautilya's Arthashastra
(C) Anguttara Nikaya
(D) Kalhana's Rajatarangini

**111.** Which among the following events during the freedom struggle occurred first in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chauri Chaura Incident
(B) Foundation of Hindustan Republican Association
(C) Kakori Train Action
(D) Establishment of Awadh Kisan Sabha

**112.** The historical site of Kalinjar, famous for its impregnable fort where Sher Shah Suri died in 1545, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Mahoba
(C) Banda
(D) Lalitpur

**113.** During the reign of the Delhi Sultanate, which prominent Sufi saint, whose shrine is in Bahraich, was widely revered in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sheikh Salim Chishti
(B) Syed Salar Masud Ghazi
(C) Nizamuddin Auliya
(D) Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

**114.** Consider the following statements regarding the Revolt of 1857 in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The rebellion at Bareilly was led by Khan Bahadur Khan.
II. In Allahabad, the revolt was commanded by Maulvi Liaquat Ali.
III. Kunwar Singh led the rebellion from Lucknow.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**115.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Mauryan administration's presence in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Mathura was the primary capital of the Mauryan Empire.
(B) Ashoka erected monolithic pillars at Sarnath and Kaushambi.

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(C) The minor rock edict of Ashoka is found in Ahraura (Mirzapur).
(D) The Sohgaura copper plate suggests the existence of state storehouses during famines.

**116.** Which of the following locations in Uttar Pradesh was a significant center for the manufacture of Painted Grey Ware (PGW) pottery during the later Vedic period?
(A) Sravasti region
(B) Kushinagar town
(C) Ahichchhatra
(D) Sarnath complex

**117.** Who among the following was the founder of the independent state of Farrukhabad in the early 18th century?
(A) Muhammad Bangash
(B) Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk
(C) Najib-ud-Daula Rohilla
(D) Hafiz Rahmat Khan Rohilla

**118.** The Rohilla chieftain Najib-ud-Daula, who played a crucial role during the Third Battle of Panipat, ruled over which region of present-day Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Awadh
(C) Doab
(D) Rohilkhand

**119.** Which city of Uttar Pradesh was designated as the capital of the Maukharis before it was taken over by Harshavardhana?
(A) Thanesar
(B) Kannauj
(C) Mathura
(D) Prayag

**120.** In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was formed at Feroz Shah Kotla in Delhi. Which prominent revolutionary from Uttar Pradesh was its commander-in-chief?
(A) Ram Prasad Bismil
(B) Bhagat Singh
(C) Chandrashekhar Azad
(D) Batukeshwar Dutt

**121.** The first university to be established in Uttar Pradesh, founded in 1887, was:
(A) Banaras Hindu University
(B) Aligarh Muslim University
(C) University of Lucknow
(D) University of Allahabad

**122.** During the Civil Disobedience Movement, a major 'No Tax' campaign was launched in which district of Uttar Pradesh by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1930?
(A) Allahabad
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Rae Bareli
(D) Agra

**123.** Identify the most appropriate reason for Mahatma Gandhi's decision to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.
(A) The arrest of major leaders in the United Provinces.
(B) The violence at the police station in Chauri Chaura.
(C) The signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
(D) The lack of public participation in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

**124.** The ancient city of Kampilya, which was the capital of the Southern Panchala Mahajanapada, is situated in which modern district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bareilly
(B) Farrukhabad
(C) Badaun
(D) Shahjahanpur

**125.** The famous Kashi Vidyapith in Varanasi was established during the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1921 by which freedom fighter?
(A) Shiv Prasad Gupta
(B) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Dr. Sampurnanand
(D) Acharya Narendra Dev

**126.** Which medieval architectural monument in Uttar Pradesh features a synthesis of Hindu and Islamic styles and contains the tomb of a Sufi saint inside the royal palace complex?
(A) Taj Mahal at Agra
(B) Sikandra Tomb Complex
(C) Fatehpur Sikri
(D) Bada Imambara in Lucknow

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**127.** The first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress presided over the Kanpur session in 1925. Identify her.
(A) Annie Besant
(B) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
(C) Sucheta Kripalani
(D) Sarojini Naidu

**128.** Consider the following events in the history of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Foundation of the Banaras Hindu University
II. Chauri Chaura incident
III. First session of the All India Kisan Sabha in Lucknow
IV. Kakori Train Action
Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the above events?
(A) I, II, IV, III
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, IV, II, III
(D) II, IV, I, III

**129.** During the reign of the Delhi Sultanate, which ruler repaired the Ashokan pillars from Meerut and Topra and transported them to Delhi?
(A) Sultan Qutbuddin Aibak
(B) Firoz Tughlaq
(C) Sultan Shamsuddin Iltutmish
(D) Sultan Alauddin Khilji

**130.** The historic fort of Chunar, which played a pivotal role in the struggle between Sher Shah Suri and Humayun, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Mirzapur

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (B) Lahuradewa
Lahuradewa in the Sant Kabir Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh is a highly significant Neolithic site. Archaeological excavations at this location yielded early evidence of agricultural activity, specifically domesticated rice cultivation dating back to around 6000 BCE. This discovery fundamentally altered historical understanding regarding the origins and development of early farming traditions across the Indian subcontinent.

**2.** (D) Hindon
Alamgirpur is an ancient archaeological site representing the easternmost boundary of the Harappan or Indus Valley Civilization. Located in the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh, it lies along the banks of the Hindon River, a tributary of the Yamuna River. Excavations at this site revealed characteristic Harappan pottery, beads, and copper objects, demonstrating regional cultural extension.

**3.** (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Archaeological sites from the Harappan period are distributed across western Uttar Pradesh. Alamgirpur is located in Meerut district, whereas Hulas lies in Saharanpur district. Mandi is situated in Muzaffarnagar district, where significant gold hoards were discovered, and Sanauli is situated in Baghpat district, famous for copper age burials and chariots, reflecting late Harappan and post-Harappan cultural developments.

**4.** (C) Sarai Nahar Rai in Pratapgarh district is a prominent Paleolithic site.
Sarai Nahar Rai in the Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh is a well-known Mesolithic site, not a Paleolithic site. It has yielded human skeletons, microlithic stone tools, and fire hearths. Meanwhile, Belan Valley was excavated under G.R. Sharma, Chopani Mando illustrates the transition to food production, and Mahadaha exhibits significant Mesolithic bone ornaments and burial sites.

**5.** (C) Eight
During the 6th century BCE, sixteen major territorial states known as Mahajanapadas existed in northern India. Eight of these sixteen Mahajanapadas were geographically located within the boundaries of modern Uttar Pradesh. These ancient realms included Kashi, Kosala, Malla, Vatsa, Chedi, Kurus, Panchala, and Surasena, forming pivotal political, economic, and cultural hubs during early historical Indian state formation.

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**6.** (A) I and II
Kaushambi served as the capital of the Vatsa Mahajanapada, situated near modern Prayagraj. The Chedi Mahajanapada occupied the region corresponding to modern Bundelkhand, with its capital at Shuktimati. However, the capital of the Surasena Mahajanapada was Mathura, while Ahichchhatra was the capital of Northern Panchala, making the third statement factually inaccurate while the first two are correct.

**7.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The Mahajanapadas of northern India had prominent political centers. The capital of the Kosala kingdom was Shravasti, while the Malla republic had its capital at Kushinagar. The Panchala realm was divided into northern and southern parts, with Ahichchhatra as the northern capital, and the ancient city of Kashi was centered at Varanasi, serving as key urban settlements.

**8.** (C) Panchala
Kannauj, historically known as Kanyakubja, was an integral urban center within the Panchala Mahajanapada. The Panchala territory encompassed the modern Rohilkhand region and adjacent Ganga-Yamuna Doab areas. Divided into Northern Panchala with its capital at Ahichchhatra and Southern Panchala with its capital at Kampilya, Kannauj later emerged as a supreme political capital of northern India.

**9.** (D) Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon here.
Sarnath, located near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, holds supreme importance in Buddhist heritage because Gautama Buddha preached his inaugural sermon here to five disciples. This momentous event is spiritually described as the

Dharmachakra Pravartana, or turning the wheel of law. The site contains historic monuments including the Dhamekh Stupa and Ashokan pillars commemorating this event.

**10.** (A) Ayodhya
Ayodhya holds deep sacred veneration in Jainism as the birthplace of five Jain Tirthankaras. Rishabhanatha, also known as Adinatha, the first Tirthankara, was born in Ayodhya along with Ajitanatha, Abhinandanatha, Sumatinatha, and Anantanatha. Consequently, the city remains an essential pilgrimage center for Jain devotees, housing numerous ancient temples and historical monuments celebrating these spiritual preceptors.

**11.** (B) Ahichchhatra
Ahichchhatra was the capital of Northern Panchala and is not directly linked with primary events of Gautama Buddha's life. Conversely, Shravasti was where Buddha spent twenty-one rainy seasons, Kushinagar is the place of his Mahaparinirvana, and Sankissa is revered as the site where Buddha descended from heaven, making them major Buddhist pilgrimage locations in Uttar Pradesh.

**12.** (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Uttar Pradesh is historically designated as the Cradle of Buddhism because Gautama Buddha spent the majority of his monastic life, preached numerous discourses, and attained Mahaparinirvana within this region. However, Lumbini, the birthplace of Buddha, is located in present-day Nepal near the Indian border, not in the Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh, making the stated reason incorrect.

**13.** (A) Varanasi
The Dhamekh Stupa is an ancient Buddhist monument situated in Sarnath within the Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh. Originally commissioned by Emperor Ashoka of the Mauryan Empire and later reconstructed during the Gupta era, this massive cylindrical structure marks the precise location where Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon to his initial five disciples following his enlightenment.

**14.** (C) Ashoka
Emperor Ashoka of the Mauryan Dynasty erected the polished sandstone Lion Capital atop a monolithic pillar at Sarnath around the third century BCE. Featuring four Asiatic lions standing back to back above an abacus with sculptured animals and wheels, this iconic artifact was formally adopted as the official National Emblem of India upon independence due to its historical resonance.

**15.** (D) Etah
Atranjikhera is a renowned archaeological site located along the Kali River in the Etah district of Uttar Pradesh. Excavations conducted here provided extensive evidence of continuous human habitation, spanning the Ochre Coloured Pottery, Black and Red Ware, Painted Grey Ware, and Northern Black Polished Ware cultures. It revealed crucial early evidence of metallurgy, iron usage, and agrarian expansion.

**16.** (A) I, II and III
Mathura was a major political and cultural center during the Kushan Empire, serving as its secondary capital alongside Purushapura. Excavations at Mat near Mathura revealed a life-sized headless stone statue of Emperor Kanishka. Furthermore, the Mathura School of Art flourished using local spotted red sandstone. The Kushans minted extensive gold and copper coins throughout this region.

**17.** (B) Dhanadeva
The Ayodhya Stone Inscription was issued by King Dhanadeva, the local ruler of Kosala and a descendant of Pushyamitra Shunga. This crucial epigraphic source mentions that Pushyamitra Shunga, the founder of the Shunga Dynasty, performed two Ashvamedha, or horse sacrifices, in Ayodhya following the overthrow of the Mauryan Dynasty, highlighting Vedic ritualistic revival during that period.

**18.** (D) Deogarh
Deogarh, situated in the Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh, was a major art center during the Gupta Empire. It is internationally famous for the Dashavatara Temple, constructed in the early sixth century CE. Recognized as one of the earliest standing stone temples in India, it features intricate stone reliefs depicting Lord Vishnu in various incarnations and magnificent sculpted panels.

**19.** (A) Ghazipur
The Bhitari Pillar Inscription is a historic epigraphic monument situated in the Saidpur

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tehsil of Ghazipur district, Uttar Pradesh. Inscribed during the reign of the Gupta emperor Skandagupta, this Sanskrit inscription records his successful military campaigns against the invading Hunas, thereby preserving the territorial integrity of the Gupta Empire during a critical period of external aggression.

**20.** (A) Maukharis, Pushyabhutis, Gurjara-Pratiharas, Gahadavalas
The political administrative power over Kannauj shifted through distinct historical dynasties. The Maukharis established Kannauj as their royal seat in the sixth century, followed by the Pushyabhutis under King Harshavardhana in the seventh century. Subsequently, the Gurjara-Pratiharas made it their imperial headquarters during the eighth to tenth centuries, before the Gahadavalas ruled the city during the eleventh century.

**21.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Kannauj emerged as the central focal point of the prolonged Tripartite Struggle involving the Palas of Bengal, the Pratiharas of Western India, and the Rashtrakutas of the Deccan. Located strategically within the exceptionally fertile upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab, control over Kannauj conferred control over regional trade routes and symbolized imperial sovereignty over entire Northern India.

**22.** (D) Prayag
Emperor Harshavardhana convened a grand quinquennial assembly called the Maha Moksha Parishad at Prayag, modern Prayagraj, at the confluence of the sacred rivers. Attended by thousands of monks, scholars, and foreign dignitaries like Xuanzang, Harshavardhana distributed his accumulated wealth, imperial treasures, royal garments, and personal possessions as charitable donations during this immense multi-day religious gathering.

**23.** (B) Chandradeva
Chandradeva founded the Gahadavala Dynasty around 1090 CE, establishing authority over the central Gangetic plains including Kannauj and Varanasi. He established order following political instability in northern India after the decline of the Kalachuris and Pratiharas. Under his successors, notably Govindachandra, the dynasty consolidated control over large territories of modern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

**24.** (C) Jayachandra
The Battle of Chandawar took place in 1194 CE near Chandawar on the banks of the Yamuna River, located in modern Firozabad district, Uttar Pradesh. The battle was fought between the Ghurid invading forces led by Muhammad Ghori and the Gahadavala ruler King Jayachandra. Muhammad Ghori defeated Jayachandra, leading to Muslim control over Kannauj and Varanasi.

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**25.** (B) III, I, II, IV
Examining the geographical locations of these ancient capital cities from West to East: Mathura lies furthest west in western Uttar Pradesh. Ahichchhatra is located east of Mathura in Bareilly district. Kaushambi is situated further east along the Yamuna near Prayagraj. Shravasti lies in northeastern Uttar Pradesh near the Nepal border, placing the spatial alignment from West to East.

**26.** (A) Jaunpur
Jaunpur was established in 1359 CE by Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq, the ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. He named the city in memory and honor of his cousin Prince Jauna Khan, who had reigned as Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq. Jaunpur subsequently developed into a major administrative headquarters and later became the grand capital of the independent Sharqi Sultanate.

**27.** (B) Ibn Battuta - Aligarh city
Ibn Battuta, the famed Moroccan traveler who visited India during the fourteenth century during the reign of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq, recorded detailed observations about various Indian settlements. In his travelogue Rihla, he provided descriptions of his journey through Kol, modern Aligarh, detailing its fortifications, local administration, agricultural surroundings, and strategic importance along the northern trade routes.

**28.** (B) Sharqi dynasty
The Sharqi Dynasty was established in 1394 CE by Malik Sarwar, who assumed the title Sultan-us-Sharq with Jaunpur as his capital. Under Sharqi patronage, Jaunpur emerged as a prominent hub for Islamic learning, literature, art, and grand

architecture, earning the prestigious title Shiraz-e-Hind, comparing its cultural magnificence to the historic Persian cultural capital Shiraz.

**29.** (A) Baburi Masjid
The Baburi Masjid was constructed in Ayodhya during the early sixteenth century by Mir Baqi under the instructions of the Mughal Emperor Babur. In contrast, the Atala Masjid, Jama Masjid, and Lal Darwaza Masjid are iconic architectural monuments erected in Jaunpur during the fifteenth century by the rulers of the Sharqi Dynasty, featuring unique regional Indo-Islamic architectural features.

**30.** (B) 1504
Sultan Sikandar Lodi, the ruler of the Lodi Dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate, founded the city of Agra in 1504 CE. He established Agra to serve as a forward military base and administrative stronghold to monitor and control rebellious chieftains in the surrounding Etawah and Gwalior regions, eventually shifting his imperial court from Delhi to Agra in 1506 CE.

**31.** (D) Agra
The Battle of Khanwa was fought on March 16, 1527, at Khanwa, located near Fatehpur Sikri in the modern Agra district of Uttar Pradesh. The battle pitted the invading Mughal forces led by Babur against the Rajput confederacy led by Maharana Sanga of Mewar. Babur secured a decisive victory, consolidating early Mughal rule over northern India.

**32.** (A) I and II
Emperor Akbar extensively reshaped the architectural and political landscape of Uttar Pradesh. He commissioned the massive Agra Fort using red sandstone in 1565 and later established a grand imperial capital at Fatehpur Sikri near Agra. However, while Akbar built the Allahabad Fort at the confluence of rivers, he never permanently shifted the imperial capital from Agra to Allahabad.

**33.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Imperial Mughal monuments in Uttar Pradesh reflect distinct royal patronages. The grand Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was built by Akbar to commemorate his Gujarat victory. The Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah in Agra was commissioned by Empress Nur Jahan. The Taj Mahal was constructed by Shah Jahan, while Akbar's mausoleum at Sikandra was completed during Jahangir's reign.

**34.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Emperor Akbar founded Fatehpur Sikri in 1571 to serve as the capital of the Mughal Empire. However, he was forced to abandon the magnificent city by 1585, shifting his court to Lahore and Agra. The primary cause for this sudden relocation was an acute and persistent scarcity of water supplying the ridge city, alongside military commitments in northwestern frontiers.

**35.** (A) Moti Masjid
The Moti Masjid, or Pearl Mosque, located within the Agra Fort complex, was constructed by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, while another Moti Masjid inside Delhi's Red Fort was built by Aurangzeb. Conversely, the Panch Mahal, Jodha Bai's Palace, and the white marble Tomb of Salim Chishti are prominent structures built by Akbar inside the imperial complex at Fatehpur Sikri.

**36.** (C) Uttar Pradesh
Birbal and Todar Mal, two prominent figures among the Nine Gems, or Navratnas, in Emperor Akbar's imperial court, hailed from modern Uttar Pradesh. Birbal, original name Mahesh Das, was born in Ekala village in Kanpur/Jalaun, while Raja Todar Mal, the famed finance minister who implemented the Dahsala land revenue system, was born in Laharpur in Sitapur district.

**37.** (A) Birbal
Kalpi, a historical town situated along the Yamuna River in the Jalaun district of Uttar Pradesh, is celebrated as the birthplace of Mahesh Das, popularly known as Birbal. Birbal was a trusted advisor, military commander, and grand courtier of Emperor Akbar, famous throughout Indian history for his exceptional wit, intelligence, and close personal friendship with the emperor.

**38.** (D) Varanasi
The Battle of Bahadurpur occurred in February 1658 at Bahadurpur, situated near Varanasi in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Fought during the war of Mughal succession following Shah Jahan's illness, the imperial army commanded by Prince Sulaiman Shikho and Raja Jai Singh defeated the

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forces of Prince Shah Shuja, who had marched westward from Bengal to claim the throne.

**39.** (B) Saadat Khan
Saadat Khan, also known as Burhan-ul-Mulk, was appointed as the Governor, or Subahdar, of Awadh in 1722 by Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah. Capitalizing on the declining central authority of the Mughal court, Saadat Khan established autonomous control over Awadh, founding the hereditary Nawabi dynasty that ruled the region for over a century until its annexation by the British.

**40.** (C) Asaf-ud-Daula
Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula officially transferred the capital of the Awadh state from Faizabad to Lucknow in 1775 CE. Following this shift, Lucknow transformed into a vibrant cultural, artistic, and political center. Asaf-ud-Daula commissioned numerous magnificent architectural projects in Lucknow, including the famous Bada Imambara and the Rumi Darwaza, cementing the city's distinct Awadhi heritage.

**41.** (D) To provide famine relief
Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula commissioned the construction of the Bada Imambara in Lucknow in 1784 to generate public employment during a devastating drought and famine in Awadh. Designed by architect Kifayatullah, the grand project employed thousands of ordinary citizens, nobility, and artisans alike for several years, serving primarily as a humanitarian famine relief project while creating an architectural masterpiece.

**42.** (A) I, II and III
The Treaty of Allahabad was concluded in 1765 between Robert Clive, Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, and Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh following the Battle of Buxar. Under its terms, Shuja-ud-Daula surrendered Allahabad and Kara to Shah Alam II and paid a massive fifty-lakh-rupee war indemnity to the East India Company, though Awadh remained a buffered state rather than annexed.

**43.** (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The British East India Company annexed Awadh in February 1856. However, Lord Dalhousie annexed the state on the pretext of alleged widespread internal misgovernance and maladministration based on James Outram's report, not through the Doctrine of Lapse. Nawab Wajid Ali Shah had multiple heirs, making the claim of lacking a male successor factually incorrect despite the annexation occurring.

**44.** (B) Wajid Ali Shah
Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, the final ruler of Awadh, was deposed by Lord Dalhousie in February 1856 under allegations of maladministration. Following the forced annexation of his kingdom, he was exiled to Matiaburj near Calcutta. He spent his remaining years in Calcutta, establishing a miniature court, cultivating music, poetry, and classical arts until his death in 1887.

**45.** (A) Doab and Agra
During the late eighteenth century, the formidable Maratha statesman Mahadji Shinde extended Maratha influence across northern India. In 1771, he captured the strategic Ganga-Yamuna Doab and Agra, effectively rescuing Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II from exile in Allahabad and reinstating him upon the imperial throne at Delhi, thereby establishing Maratha suzerainty over large tracts of modern Uttar Pradesh.

**46.** (C) Meerut
The Indian Revolt of 1857 officially broke out on May 10, 1857, at the military cantonment town of Meerut in western Uttar Pradesh. Indian sepoys of the 3rd Native Cavalry revolted against British officers following the greased cartridges controversy, freed imprisoned comrades, marched overnight toward Delhi, and proclaimed Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar as the supreme leader of India.

**47.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
During the 1857 rebellion, major centers across Uttar Pradesh saw prominent leaders emerge. Nana Saheb led the uprising in Kanpur alongside Tantia Tope. Begum Hazrat Mahal commanded forces in Lucknow on behalf of her minor son. Khan Bahadur Khan led the revolt in Bareilly, while Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah mobilized resistance against British troops in the Faizabad region.

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**48.** (C) Birjis Qadr
During the 1857 uprising in Lucknow, Begum Hazrat Mahal, wife of deposed Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, led the armed resistance against the British East India Company. She proclaimed her young minor son, Birjis Qadr, as the legitimate

Nawab of Awadh, organized a royal court, and appointed officials to manage civil and military administration throughout the liberated territory.

**49.** (B) Ballia
Ballia in eastern Uttar Pradesh was not a prominent operational center during the 1857 rebellion. In contrast, Jhansi was fiercely defended by Rani Lakshmibai, Allahabad witnessed intense fighting led by Maulvi Liaquat Ali, and Gorakhpur saw widespread revolutionary activities led by local insurgents like Gajadhar Singh, making Ballia an exception regarding major 1857 conflict sites.

**50.** (D) Faizabad
Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was a prominent freedom fighter and religious leader during the 1857 Revolt who established his central base of operations in Faizabad. Revered for his inspiring leadership, tactical skill, and fierce resistance against British forces, he rallied peasants, landlords, and sepoys across Awadh and Rohilkhand, fighting major battles against British commanders including Colin Campbell.

**51.** (D) I, II and III
The 1857 rebellion in Kanpur was spearheaded by Nana Saheb, the adopted heir of Peshwa Baji Rao II. He organized local insurgents and declared himself Peshwa. Tantia Tope served as his military commander-in-chief, leading tactical battlefield operations, while Azimullah Khan served as his principal political advisor, chief diplomat, and ideological strategist during the anti-colonial struggle.

**52.** (C) Varanasi
Rani Lakshmibai, celebrated as one of the bravest figures of the 1857 Revolt, was born on November 19, 1828, in the sacred city of Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Named Manikarnika Tambe at birth and affectionately called Manu, she was raised in Bitthur, Kanpur, before marrying Maharaja Gangadhar Rao of Jhansi and subsequently leading the historic defense of her kingdom.

**53.** (A) Major Taylor - Bareilly
The rebellion in Bareilly was suppressed by British commander Sir Colin Campbell, not Major Taylor. Meanwhile, the other pairs correctly reflect historical suppression operations: Sir Colin Campbell spearheaded the recapture of Lucknow, General Hugh Rose commanded forces that captured Jhansi and Kalpi, and Colonel James Neill unleashed brutal countermeasures to suppress the uprising in Allahabad.

**54.** (D) Allahabad
On November 1, 1858, Lord Canning, serving as the last Governor-General of the East India Company and first Viceroy of India, held an imperial Grand Durbar at Minto Park in Allahabad. He read Queen Victoria's Proclamation, which officially transferred control of Indian administration from the East India Company directly to the British Crown.

**55.** (B) Allahabad
Following the suppression of the 1857 Revolt, the British administrative setup in Northern India underwent significant restructuring. The capital of the North-Western Provinces was shifted from Agra to Allahabad in 1858. Allahabad subsequently served as the official political capital of the province, housing major administrative bodies like the High Court and Board of Revenue, until Lucknow became capital later.

**56.** (C) Ballia
Mangal Pandey, the famed sepoy of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry whose rebellious attack on British officers at Barrackpore on March 29, 1857, served as a catalyst for the 1857 Revolt, was born in Nagwa village in the Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh. His martyrdom inspired widespread mutinies across military cantonments throughout Northern India.

**57.** (D) Nana Saheb
Following the ultimate suppression of the 1857 rebellion in Kanpur and Awadh by British troops, Nana Saheb, along with Begum Hazrat Mahal, refused to surrender to British authority and escaped into the dense jungles of Nepal. Despite extensive search operations conducted by British intelligence networks, Nana Saheb was never captured and spent his final years in hiding.

**58.** (C) 1902
In 1902, the British colonial administration amalgamated the North-Western Provinces with the Chief Commissionership of Oudh to form a unified administrative entity named the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. This

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territorial reorganization streamlined regional administration across the Gangetic plains under a Lieutenant-Governor, laying the foundation for modern administrative structures of Uttar Pradesh.

**59.** (A) North-Western Provinces, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, United Provinces, Uttar Pradesh
The administrative naming of Uttar Pradesh evolved through clear historical stages under British rule and after independence: initially styled as North-Western Provinces in the nineteenth century, it became United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902, shortened to United Provinces in 1937, and finally renamed Uttar Pradesh on January 24, 1950.

**60.** (B) 1875
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875 to promote modern scientific education alongside traditional learning among Indian Muslims. Modeled after Oxford and Cambridge universities, this institution served as the focal point of the Aligarh Movement and was eventually elevated to Aligarh Muslim University in 1920 through a central legislative act.

**61.** (A) Annie Besant
The Central Hindu College at Varanasi was founded in 1898 by Dr. Annie Besant, prominent Theosophist and freedom fighter, with assistance from Indian scholars. The institution aimed to impart modern scientific knowledge alongside traditional Hindu cultural values. In 1916, Annie Besant and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya handed over this college to form the core of Banaras Hindu University.

**62.** (C) Allahabad
The fourth annual session of the Indian National Congress, held in 1888, was the first session organized within the geographic boundaries of modern Uttar Pradesh. Held in Allahabad, it was presided over by George Yule, who became the first European president of the Congress, overcoming significant administrative opposition from colonial officials to gather Indian nationalist delegates.

**63.** (A) I, II and III
The Indian National Congress held multiple historic pre-independence sessions in Uttar Pradesh: Banaras in 1905 under G.K. Gokhale, Lucknow in 1916 witnessing the Moderate-Extremist reunion, and Kanpur in 1925 under Sarojini Naidu. Nine total INC sessions were held in Uttar Pradesh before 1947, including three in Allahabad, two in Lucknow, and one each in Banaras, Kanpur, and Meerut.

**64.** (C) Muslim League
The historic Lucknow Pact of 1916 was a joint agreement signed between the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League during their annual sessions in Lucknow. Orchestrated by leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Muhammad Ali Jinnah, it established a joint political front against British rule and saw Congress accept separate electorates for Muslims in provincial legislatures.

**65.** (B) G.K. Gokhale
Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a prominent Moderate nationalist leader and political mentor of Mahatma Gandhi, was born in Kotluk village in the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra, not Uttar Pradesh. Conversely, Motilal Nehru was born in Agra, Ram Prasad Bismil was born in Shahjahanpur, and Govind Ballabh Pant was born in Almora, which was part of the United Provinces.

**66.** (D) Gorakhpur
The Chauri Chaura incident took place at the Chauri Chaura market town in the Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. On February 4, 1922, a peaceful nationalist demonstration turned violent after police fired upon protesters, prompting an enraged crowd to set fire to the local police station, resulting in the deaths of twenty-two policemen and leading Gandhi to stop Non-Cooperation.

**67.** (A) February 4, 1922
The violent clash known as the Chauri Chaura incident occurred on February 4, 1922, in Gorakhpur district, Uttar Pradesh. Protesters participating in the Non-Cooperation Movement clashed with police forces, setting fire to the local police station. Distressed by this act of mob violence, Mahatma Gandhi suspended the nationwide Non-Cooperation Movement on February 12, 1922.

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**68.** (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Swaraj Party was indeed established at Allahabad in January 1923 by Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das following the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement. However, its primary objective was to enter legislative councils to contest British policies from within, directly opposing the council boycott advocated by no-changers, rendering the stated reason historically inaccurate.

**69.** (A) Kanpur
The Hindustan Republican Association was founded in October 1924 at Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, by revolutionary leaders including Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil, and Jogesh Chandra Chatterji. Established to launch an armed struggle against British colonial rule and establish a federal republic, Kanpur served as its initial organizational headquarters and propaganda center.

**70.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Following the Kakori Train Action trial, four prominent revolutionaries were executed by the British administration in December 1927 across different UP jails: Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil was hanged at Gorakhpur Jail, Ashfaqulla Khan at Faizabad Jail, Roshan Singh at Naini Central Jail in Allahabad, and Rajendra Lahiri at Gonda Jail, becoming iconic national martyrs.

**71.** (B) 1925
The Kakori Train Robbery, officially renamed Kakori Train Action by the Uttar Pradesh state government, took place on August 9, 1925. Revolutionaries belonging to the Hindustan Republican Association, led by Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla Khan, stopped an 8 Down train near Kakori railway station near Lucknow and looted imperial government funds to finance revolutionary activities.

**72.** (C) Chandrashekhar Azad
Chandrashekhar Azad successfully evaded British police arrest during the Kakori crackdown in 1925. He subsequently organized underground revolutionary cadres and collaborated with young revolutionaries from Punjab, including Bhagat Singh. In September 1928, at Feroz Shah Kotla in Delhi, Azad reorganized the Hindustan Republican Association into the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, serving as commander-in-chief.

**73.** (D) Bhagat Singh
Ram Prasad Bismil, Rajendra Lahiri, and Ashfaqulla Khan were core members of the Hindustan Republican Association directly involved in planning and executing the 1925 Kakori Train Action, leading to their eventual arrests and executions. Bhagat Singh, while a major revolutionary leader in the HSRA later on, was not involved in the Kakori incident.

**74.** (A) Lucknow
The inaugural session of the All India Kisan Sabha was held in April 1936 at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, alongside the annual session of the Indian National Congress. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was elected as its first President and N.G. Ranga as General Secretary, establishing a national political platform to mobilize agrarian masses against feudal landlordism and colonial agrarian policies.

**75.** (B) Ballia
During the Quit India Movement in August 1942, Ballia district in eastern Uttar Pradesh witnessed a complete overthrow of colonial authority. Under the leadership of freedom fighter Chittu Pandey, local activists seized administrative buildings, liberated political prisoners, and established one of India's first parallel national governments, known as the Jatiya Sarkar, ruling the district independently for several days.

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**76.** (B) I and II
During the 1857 Revolt and subsequent nationalist uprisings like the 1942 Quit India Movement, eastern Uttar Pradesh, especially Ballia, witnessed intense anti-colonial resistance. Activists overthrew colonial administration in Ballia and systematically dismantled railway lines, telegraph wires, and communication links. The 1942 movement was marked by widespread revolutionary violence and mass sabotage across the United Provinces.

**77.** (A) Govind Ballabh Pant
Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant was a leading freedom fighter and senior Congress leader who actively participated in the Quit India Movement of 1942. Arrested along with Congress Working Committee members in Mumbai, he was imprisoned at the historic Ahmadnagar Fort until 1945. Following independence, he served as the first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh from 1950 to 1954.

**78.** (C) Govind Ballabh Pant
Following provincial elections held in early 1937 under the Government of India Act 1935, the Indian National Congress secured an absolute majority in the United Provinces. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant was elected leader of the Congress Legislative Party and assumed office as Premier of the United Provinces on July 17, 1937, forming the first Congress provincial ministry.

**79.** (D) Lucknow
Lucknow was the historic capital and central heartland of the Oudh, or Awadh, province during pre-colonial and British colonial rule. While districts like Agra, Bareilly, and Meerut were classified under the Agra Province or North-Western Provinces, Lucknow served as the primary administrative seat of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh prior to their complete merger in 1902.

**80.** (C) The Legislative Council of the United Provinces was established for the first time in 1937.
The Legislative Council of the United Provinces was initially established under the Indian Councils Act of 1886 and convened its first meeting at Allahabad in 1887, not in 1937. The Government of India Act 1935 introduced bicameralism in 1937, creating an elected Legislative Assembly while retaining the upper house Legislative Council, making statement C incorrect.

**81.** (C) January 24, 1950
On January 24, 1950, the Governor-General of India promulgated the United Provinces (Alteration of Name) Order, 1950, officially renaming the "United Provinces" as "Uttar Pradesh". In 2017, the state government declared January 24 as Uttar Pradesh Day, or UP Diwas, celebrating the state's official naming with annual cultural and developmental programs.

**82.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Uttar Pradesh state government officially commenced celebrating UP Foundation Day, or UP Diwas, annually on January 24 starting from 2018. This specific date was chosen because on January 24, 1950, the historic name United Provinces was officially altered to Uttar Pradesh through a constitutional order, making both assertion and reason completely accurate.

**83.** (A) Sarojini Naidu
Freedom fighter and renowned poetess Sarojini Naidu served as the first Governor of the United Provinces, later Uttar Pradesh, following Indian independence from August 15, 1947, until her death in office on March 2, 1949. Her appointment made her the first woman to hold the prestigious office of Governor of an Indian state in independent India.

**84.** (C) 13
On November 9, 2000, the state of Uttar Pradesh was reorganized through the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000, passed by Parliament. A total of thirteen northwestern hill districts belonging to the Kumaon and Garhwal divisions were separated from Uttar Pradesh to form Uttaranchal, which was subsequently renamed Uttarakhand as India's twenty-seventh state.

**85.** (A) Saharanpur
Saharanpur remained an integral district of Uttar Pradesh following the state reorganization in November 2000 and was not transferred to Uttarakhand. In contrast, hill districts including Dehradun, Nainital, Haridwar, Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal, Almora, and Pithoragarh were among the thirteen districts carved out of northwestern Uttar Pradesh to create the new state of Uttarakhand.

**86.** (A) I and II
Varanasi is universally recognized as one of the world's oldest continuously inhabited urban centers, while Kannauj attained status as a prominent cultural and educational hub under Emperor Harshavardhana during the seventh century. However, Sarnath was historically a premier seat of Buddhist learning and monastic culture, not exclusively Jain learning, rendering the third statement incorrect.

**87.** (B) Siddharthnagar
Piprahwa is an important archaeological site located in the Siddharthnagar district of Uttar Pradesh near the Nepal border. Excavations conducted here by the Archaeological Survey of India uncovered ancient brick stupas, relic caskets bearing Brahmi inscriptions, and structural remains, leading prominent archaeologists to identify Piprahwa with Kapilavastu, the ancestral capital city of the Shakya republic.

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**88.** (C) Bateshwar - Mathura
Bateshwar is an ancient cultural and pilgrimage site situated along the Yamuna River in the Agra district of Uttar Pradesh, famous for its cluster of 101 Shiva temples and annual animal fair, not in Mathura district. The other pairs accurately correspond: Kaushambi in Kaushambi district, Sringaverapur in Prayagraj district, and Ahichchhatra near Ramnagar in Bareilly district.

**89.** (D) Prayagraj
Sringaverapur is an ancient archaeological site situated along the northern bank of the Ganges River in the Prayagraj district of Uttar Pradesh. In Ramayana traditions, Sringaverapur was the capital of the Nishada king Guha, where Lord Rama, Sita, and Lakshmana stayed and crossed the river Ganges during their journey into exile, supported by archaeological hydraulic excavations.

**90.** (A) Kannauj
Kannauj was historically designated as Mahodaya Nagar during the early medieval period due to its immense economic prosperity, political preeminence, and grand urban fortification. Situated strategically in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab, it served as the contested imperial throne for major Indian dynasties including the Maukharis, Pushyabhutis, and Gurjara-Pratiharas seeking political dominance over Northern India.

**91.** (B) Madavati - Agra
Madavati is not an ancient historical name corresponding to Agra. The historical pairings for other cities are authentic: Prayag refers to modern Allahabad/Prayagraj, Kanyakubja was the ancient designation for Kannauj, and Saket was the classical ancient name for Ayodhya in Buddhist and Sanskrit literature, making Madavati-Agra the inaccurate pair among the choices provided.

**92.** (B) Aligarh
Aligarh was officially constituted as the eighteenth administrative division of Uttar Pradesh in April 2008 by the state government. Carved out of the existing Agra division, the newly created Aligarh division was framed to encompass four surrounding districts, namely Aligarh, Etah, Hathras, and Kasganj, thereby improving administrative efficiency and regional governance across western UP.

**93.** (A) Lord Dalhousie
Lord Dalhousie served as Governor-General of India when Awadh was annexed by the British East India Company in February 1856. Acting on reports submitted by British Resident James Outram regarding alleged internal corruption and administrative collapse, Dalhousie issued an annexation proclamation deposing Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, integrating Awadh into British territory without warfare.

**94.** (C) Saadat Ali Khan
Nawab Saadat Ali Khan II of Awadh signed a treaty establishing a Subsidiary Alliance with the British East India Company, headed by Governor-General Lord Wellesley, in November 1801. Under its terms, the Nawab ceded half of his kingdom's territory, including Rohilkhand and the Lower Doab, to fund British subsidiary troops stationed within Awadh.

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**95.** (D) Lucknow
The Rumi Darwaza is a monumental gateway built in 1784 in Lucknow under the patronage of Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula. Standing sixty feet tall adjacent to the Bada Imambara, it displays exemplary Awadhi architectural design influenced by traditional Ottoman gateways in Istanbul, serving as an iconic structural symbol and historical landmark representing Lucknow's architectural grandeur.

**96.** (C) Ganga and Yamuna
The term Doab, derived from Persian meaning two waters, refers to a fertile tract of land lying between two converging rivers. In the context of Uttar Pradesh history and geography, the primary Doab refers specifically to the vast alluvial region lying between the Ganga and Yamuna rivers, serving as the agricultural engine and political centerpiece of North India.

**97.** (B) Gorakhpur
The Sohgaura Copper Plate Inscription was discovered in the Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. Inscribed in Mauryan Brahmi script, this ancient artifact is considered one of India's earliest epigraphic records detailing state administrative measures for disaster management. It records royal instructions for establishing state storehouses and distributing grain to citizens during regional famines.

**98.** (A) I, II and III
Prehistoric sites in Uttar Pradesh show significant archaeological developments. The Belan Valley contains a continuous cultural sequence from Paleolithic to Neolithic eras. Coldihwa yielded early evidence of rice cultivation, while Damdama provided Mesolithic human burials. Prehistoric sites across UP, including Mahadaha and Damdama, demonstrate clear archaeological evidence of animal domestication, making the fourth statement incorrect.

**99.** (A) Gwalior
The Chaturbhuj Temple at Gwalior Fort contains a ninth-century stone inscription featuring the earliest clear epigraphic usage of the numeral zero as a mathematical digit in India. While located in central India, the mathematical and astronomical traditions represented there shared deep intellectual linkages with major ancient scholastic and religious learning centers across Prayag and Varanasi.

**100.** (C) Bhara Shiva Nagas
The Bhara Shiva Naga rulers, who ruled over parts of central and northern India during the third and fourth centuries CE following the decline of Kushan power, are credited with performing ten Ashvamedha, or horse sacrifices, at Dashashwamedh Ghat in Varanasi. This ceremonial ritual celebrated their political resurgence and led to the naming of this sacred bathing ghat.

**101.** (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Key historical leaders from Uttar Pradesh led distinct movements: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan spearheaded the Aligarh educational movement. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was instrumental in establishing Banaras Hindu University. Pandit Motilal Nehru co-founded the Swaraj Party in Allahabad, and Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was a major leader of the organized peasant movement across Northern India.

**102.** (D) Peasants in the Awadh region
The Eka Movement, or Unity Movement, launched in late 1921 across northern districts of Awadh such as Hardoi, Bahraich, and Sitapur, was an agrarian peasant movement. Rural tenants organized to protest against high rents, illegal cesses, extortionist landlord extraction, and forced labor imposed by local taluqdars, utilizing religious oaths to solidify peasant solidarity.

**103.** (B) Madari Pasi
Madari Pasi was the charismatic leader of the agrarian Eka Movement that erupted in 1921 across the Awadh districts of Hardoi, Sitapur, and Bahraich. Hailing from a depressed caste background, he mobilized small peasants, tenant farmers, and rural laborers to resist oppressive taluqdari rent extractions, excommunication threats, and forced labor through disciplined grassroots peasant organization.

**104.** (C) Kaushambi
Kaushambi, located along the Yamuna River near modern Prayagraj, was a major capital of the Vatsa Mahajanapada and a prominent center for both Buddhism and Jainism. Gautama Buddha delivered sermons here, and several monasteries were erected. Simultaneously, Kaushambi was a major Jain pilgrimage site, associated with the sixth Tirthankara Padmaprabha, who was born nearby.

**105.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Agra lost its status as the chief administrative capital of the Mughal Empire during the latter half of Shah Jahan's reign. In 1638, Shah Jahan decided to relocate the imperial court northwards, commissioning a walled city in Delhi named Shahjahanabad, complete with the Red Fort complex, shifting imperial administration there upon its completion in 1648.

**106.** (A) G.S. Mishra, I.N. Dwivedi and Madan Mohan Malaviya
The United Provinces Kisan Sabha was established in February 1918 through the active efforts of Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narain Dwivedi, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Formed in Allahabad to organize tenant farmers against agrarian oppression and excessive rents imposed by taluqdars, it played a vital role in mobilizing peasant political consciousness across Awadh.

**107.** (C) 1952
Following the adoption of the Constitution of India in 1950, general elections were conducted across the country between late 1951 and early 1952. The first democratically elected Legislative Assembly, or Vidhan Sabha, of Uttar Pradesh was

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formally constituted on May 19, 1952, marking the beginning of constitutional parliamentary democracy in the state.

**108.** (B) Chandela dynasty
Rani Durgavati was born in 1524 at Kalinjar Fort in Banda district, Uttar Pradesh. She belonged to the famous Chandela Rajput dynasty that historically ruled the Bundelkhand region and constructed the Khajuraho temples. She subsequently married King Dalpat Shah of the Garha-Katanga Gond kingdom, leading heroic military resistance against Akbar's imperial army led by Asaf Khan.

**109.** (A) I and II
Reorganization of Uttar Pradesh in November 2000 transferred thirteen northwestern districts to form Uttarakhand. Consequently, seats in the UP Legislative Assembly were reduced from 425 to 403. However, the bicameral legislature was fully retained, meaning the Legislative Council was not abolished but continued to function with a reduced total membership of 100 seats.

**110.** (C) Anguttara Nikaya
The Anguttara Nikaya, a canonical Buddhist text forming part of the Sutta Pitaka, provides an explicit enumeration of the sixteen Mahajanapadas that flourished across Northern India prior to the rise of Buddhism. Eight of these sixteen ancient territorial realms, including Kosala, Vatsa, and Panchala, were located within the boundaries of modern Uttar Pradesh.

**111.** (D) Establishment of Awadh Kisan Sabha
Evaluating the chronological timeline: the Awadh Kisan Sabha was established in October 1920 by Baba Ramchandra and Jawaharlal Nehru in Pratapgarh. The Chauri Chaura incident occurred in February 1922, the Hindustan Republican Association was founded in October 1924, and the Kakori Train Action took place in August 1925, placing the Awadh Kisan Sabha as the earliest event.

**112.** (C) Banda
Kalinjar Fort is a historic hill fort located in the Banda district of Uttar Pradesh's Bundelkhand region. Renowned for its formidable strategic fortifications, it witnessed numerous historical sieges. During the siege of Kalinjar in May 1545, the Sur dynasty founder Sher Shah Suri died following a gunpowder explosion during military operations against the fort walls.

**113.** (B) Syed Salar Masud Ghazi
Syed Salar Masud Ghazi, popularly known as Ghazi Miyan, was an eleventh-century warrior-saint whose famous shrine, or Dargah, is situated in Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh. revered by devout Muslims and Hindus alike, his tomb attracted massive annual pilgrimage gatherings during the Delhi Sultanate period, becoming a major focal point of popular folk devotion across the Gangetic plains.

**114.** (A) I and II
During the 1857 rebellion, Khan Bahadur Khan organized local resistance in Bareilly, assuming local leadership. In Allahabad, Maulvi Liaquat Ali rallied troops and captured key administrative posts. However, Kunwar Singh was the venerable leader of the uprising in Jagdishpur, Bihar, not Lucknow, where rebellion was commanded by Begum Hazrat Mahal, making statement III incorrect.

**115.** (A) Mathura was the primary capital of the Mauryan Empire.
Pataliputra, located near modern Patna in Bihar, served as the primary imperial capital of the Mauryan Empire, not Mathura. Meanwhile, Mauryan administrative authority in Uttar Pradesh is demonstrated by Ashoka's monolithic pillars at Sarnath and Kaushambi, his minor rock edict at Ahraura in Mirzapur district, and the Sohgaura copper plate inscription in Gorakhpur district.

**116.** (C) Ahichchhatra
Ahichchhatra, located near modern Ramnagar in Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh, was a major urban settlement and primary production center for Painted Grey Ware pottery during the Later Vedic period. Excavations conducted at Ahichchhatra revealed extensive ceramic strata, iron implements, and structural remains, highlighting its role as the capital of the Northern Panchala kingdom.

**117.** (A) Muhammad Bangash
Muhammad Khan Bangash, an Afghan mercenary commander, established the independent principality of Farrukhabad in 1714 during the disintegration of central Mughal authority. Named in honor of Mughal

Emperor Farrukhsiyar, Farrukhabad developed into a prominent Afghan political stronghold in the central Doab region, competing with the neighboring Nawabs of Awadh for regional supremacy.

**118.** (D) Rohilkhand
Najib-ud-Daula was a prominent Rohilla Afghan chief who governed the Rohilkhand region in northwestern Uttar Pradesh during the mid-eighteenth century. Acting as a strategic ally of Ahmad Shah Durrani, he played a crucial political role leading up to the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761, eventually being appointed dictator of Delhi by Durrani.

**119.** (B) Kannauj
Kannauj was established as the royal capital of the Maukhari Dynasty during the sixth century CE. Under rulers like Ishanavarman, Kannauj developed into a premier political center in Northern India. Following the death of the last Maukhari king Grihavarman, his brother-in-law Emperor Harshavardhana merged his Pushyabhuti realm with the Maukhari kingdom, making Kannauj his grand imperial capital.

**120.** (C) Chandrashekhar Azad
Chandrashekhar Azad served as the supreme commander of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, formed at Feroz Shah Kotla ground in Delhi in September 1928. Hailing from Uttar Pradesh, Azad led the underground military wing, organizing revolutionary campaigns, weapon procurement, and political actions across Northern India alongside fellow revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev.

**121.** (D) University of Allahabad
The University of Allahabad, established on September 23, 1887, is the oldest university in Uttar Pradesh and the fourth oldest university in India. Originally established as a central university under British administration, it earned the moniker "Oxford of the East" due to its academic excellence, producing numerous prominent statesmen, administrators, scholars, and national leaders.

**122.** (A) Allahabad
In 1930, during the Civil Disobedience Movement, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spearheaded a prominent agrarian 'No-Tax' and 'No-Rent' campaign centered in the Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh. The campaign urged peasant tenants to refuse rent payments to zamindars and taxes to colonial authorities, leading to widespread agrarian mobilization and Nehru's subsequent arrest by police.

**123.** (B) The violence at the police station in Chauri Chaura.
Mahatma Gandhi abruptly called off the nationwide Non-Cooperation Movement on February 12, 1922, following the Chauri Chaura incident in Gorakhpur district, Uttar Pradesh. A peaceful demonstration turned violent when protesters set fire to a police station, killing twenty-two policemen. Adhering strictly to non-violence, Gandhi concluded that the masses were not yet adequately prepared for peaceful satyagraha.

**124.** (B) Farrukhabad
Kampilya, the historic capital of the Southern Panchala Mahajanapada, is situated at modern Kampil village in the Farrukhabad district of Uttar Pradesh along the Ganges River. Mentioned extensively in the Mahabharata as the court of King Drupada and Princess Draupadi, Kampilya remains an important historical site featuring ancient Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain architectural remnants.

**125.** (A) Shiv Prasad Gupta
Kashi Vidyapith was founded at Varanasi on February 10, 1921, during the Non-Cooperation Movement by nationalist leader Shiv Prasad Gupta along with Bhagwan Das. Inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi, the institution aimed to provide national education free from British colonial government patronage and control, producing prominent freedom fighters including Lal Bahadur Shastri and Kamlapati Tripathi.

**126.** (C) Fatehpur Sikri
Fatehpur Sikri, built near Agra by Emperor Akbar, features a magnificent synthesis of Hindu, Jain, and Islamic architectural styles. The walled complex houses civic palaces alongside religious structures, most notably the white marble tomb of the Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti, situated prominently within the courtyard of the imperial Jama Masjid inside the complex.

**127.** (D) Sarojini Naidu
Sarojini Naidu made history by presiding over the fortieth annual session of the Indian National

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Congress held at Kanpur in 1925. This historic election made her the first Indian woman to serve as President of the Indian National Congress. Annie Besant had presided earlier in 1917, but Sarojini Naidu was the first native Indian woman president.

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**128.** (A) I, II, IV, III
Evaluating the chronological sequence of these major historical events in Uttar Pradesh: Banaras Hindu University was established in 1916. The Chauri Chaura incident occurred on February 4, 1922. The Kakori Train Action took place on August 9, 1925. The All India Kisan Sabha held its first session in Lucknow in April 1936.

**129.** (B) Firoz Tughlaq
Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq of the Tughlaq Dynasty ordered the careful transportation of two monolithic Ashokan pillars to his capital at Delhi during the fourteenth century. One pillar was transported from Meerut in modern Uttar Pradesh, while the other was brought from Topra in Haryana, re-erecting them at Feroz Shah Kotla and Ridge locations.

**130.** (D) Mirzapur
Chunar Fort is an ancient fortress situated on a rocky cliff along the Ganges River in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh. Occupying a highly strategic military position commanding trade routes along the river, Chunar Fort was fiercely contested between Mughal Emperor Humayun and Afghan ruler Sher Shah Suri during the 1530s, playing a crucial role in northern Indian history.

# CHAPTER 02
# Art and Architecture

**1.** Which of the following best represents the developmental sequence of early architectural styles in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gupta, Mauryan, Kushana, Shunga
(B) Mauryan, Shunga, Kushana, Gupta
(C) Kushana, Mauryan, Gupta, Shunga
(D) Shunga, Kushana, Mauryan, Gupta

**2.** The Dhamekh Stupa, a massive cylindrical stupa built to mark the spot where the Buddha gave his first sermon, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kushinagar
(B) Siddharthnagar
(C) Varanasi
(D) Shravasti

**3.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Buddhist Site)
P. Ramabhar Stupa
Q. Chaukhandi Stupa
R. Jetavana Vihara
S. Kankali Tila
List II: (Location in UP)
1. Mathura
2. Sarnath
3. Shravasti
4. Kushinagar
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

**4.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Mathura School of Art predominantly used spotted red sandstone for its sculptures.
Reason (R): Spotted red sandstone was locally abundant in the geological formations around the Mathura region.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**5.** The Dashavatara Temple of Deogarh, an excellent example of early Gupta architecture featuring a shikhara, is located in which present-day district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Lalitpur
(C) Jhansi
(D) Banda

**6.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Bhitargaon Temple in Kanpur.
(A) It was built during the Gupta period.
(B) It is one of the oldest surviving terracotta Hindu temples in India.
(C) It was completely carved out of a single monolithic rock.
(D) Its outer walls are decorated with terracotta panels depicting mythological deities.

**7.** Consider the following statements regarding Gupta-period architecture in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The temples marked the transition from flat-roofed structures to those with a shikhara.
II. Structural temples were built using permanent materials like brick and dressed stone.
III. The garbha griha (sanctum sanctorum) was introduced during this phase.
IV. Islamic arches and domes were extensively used in Gupta temples.
Which of the above combinations is incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) IV only
(D) I, II and III only

**8.** Which of the following pairs of ancient sites and their distinctive architectural findings is correctly matched?
(A) Ahichchhatra - Terracotta plaques of Ganga and Yamuna
(B) Sarnath - Architectural remains of the

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historic Bara Imambara
(C) Kaushambi - Monolithic rock-cut shrine of the Kailasha temple
(D) Atranjikhera - Traditional court style of Mughal miniature paintings

**9.** Which of the following ancient structures is NOT located in Shravasti?
(A) Kachchi Kuti complex
(B) Mulagandhakuti Vihara
(C) Pakki Kuti monument
(D) Jetavana Monastery site

**10.** What is the historical significance of the Ramabhar Stupa in Kushinagar?
(A) It marks the exact spot where the Buddha was born.
(B) It marks the site where the Buddha was cremated.
(C) It marks the site where the Buddha delivered his first sermon.
(D) It marks the place where the Buddha attained enlightenment.

**11.** Consider the following statements regarding the Nagara style of temple architecture in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The Nagara style is characterised by a curvilinear shikhara (tower) topped by an amalaka and a kalasha.
Statement II: The temples usually lack elaborate boundary walls or monumental gateways compared to the Dravida style.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is true, Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

**12.** Kankali Tila in Mathura has yielded numerous architectural ruins and sculptures primarily associated with which religion?
(A) Islam
(B) Sikhism
(C) Jainism
(D) Christianity

**13.** Consider the following statements regarding the Ashokan pillars found in Uttar Pradesh:
I. They are made of polished Chunar sandstone.
II. The Lion Capital of Sarnath served as the inspiration for the State Emblem of India.
III. The pillars were originally constructed by the Gupta kings to mark their military victories.
Which of the above combinations is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**14.** Which structural feature is a defining characteristic of medieval Hindu temple architecture in the Nagara style?
(A) Minarets
(B) Pietra Dura
(C) Mandapa
(D) Vaulted roofs without beams

**15.** The earliest known example of a brick temple with a pyramidal roof in Uttar Pradesh is located at:
(A) Deogarh complex
(B) Bhitargaon
(C) Sarnath site
(D) Shravasti region

**16.** In the context of ancient architecture, what are Ayagapatas found in the Mathura region?
(A) Royal ceremonial bathing tanks constructed by the Kushanas
(B) Rock-cut Buddhist cells designed for monastic meditation
(C) Ancient currency coins depicting structural Nagara temples
(D) Ornamental slab tablets for Jain worship

**17.** Find the odd one out in the context of archaeological sites and their primary religious associations in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Bateshwar - Jainism
(B) Sarnath - Buddhism
(C) Kushinagar - Buddhism
(D) Piprahwa - Buddhism

**18.** Consider the following historical monuments of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Agra Fort
II. Bara Imambara
III. Dhamekh Stupa
IV. Ramabhar Stupa
Which of the following represents the correct geographical order of these monuments from West to East?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) IV, III, II, I

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**19.** The distinctive headless statue of Emperor Kanishka, an iconic piece of ancient art, is preserved in the museum of which city?
(A) Mathura
(B) Sarnath
(C) Lucknow
(D) Prayagraj

**20.** Which of the following is considered the main component housing the primary deity in the regional Nagara temple style of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Antarala
(B) Ardhamandapa
(C) Pradakshinapatha
(D) Garbhagriha

**21.** Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was built by Mughal Emperor Akbar to commemorate his victory over which region?
(A) Deccan region
(B) Gujarat
(C) Bengal province
(D) Mewar territory

**22.** Consider the following statements regarding the architecture of the Taj Mahal:
I. It is constructed entirely of red sandstone.
II. It employs the technique of pietra dura for floral inlay work.
III. The central dome is a double dome structure.
IV. Four minarets frame the tomb, providing a sense of spatial balance.
Which of the above combinations is correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**23.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Mughal capital was shifted from Fatehpur Sikri back to Agra and later to Lahore during Akbar's reign.
Reason (R): Fatehpur Sikri faced a severe and persistent shortage of water supply.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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**24.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Mughal Monument)
P. Agra Fort
Q. Taj Mahal
R. Itmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb
S. Akbar's Tomb (Sikandra)
List II: (Builder)
1. Jahangir
2. Shah Jahan
3. Akbar
4. Noor Jahan
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

**25.** The Panch Mahal, a five-storeyed columnar structure built on the pattern of a Buddhist vihara, is located in:
(A) Agra Fort complex
(B) Fatehpur Sikri
(C) Lucknow
(D) Prayagraj Fort

**26.** Which of the following monuments is NOT located within the Agra Fort complex?
(A) Jahangiri Mahal palace
(B) Salim Chishti's Tomb
(C) Khas Mahal pavilion
(D) Moti Masjid complex

**27.** Which tomb in Agra is often regarded as a draft of the Taj Mahal and is famous as the first monument in India built entirely of white marble with extensive pietra dura work?
(A) Itmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb
(B) Akbar's Tomb
(C) Mariam-uz-Zamani's Tomb
(D) Chini Ka Rauza

**28.** What is the defining architectural characteristic of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra?
(A) It has the largest dome in India.
(B) It was built entirely of white marble by Akbar himself.
(C) It is a tiered pyramidal structure lacking a central dome.
(D) It contains a massive subterranean vault constructed entirely without iron girders.

**29.** Consider the following statements about the mixed Indo-Islamic architectural style in Uttar Pradesh:

I. It synthesised indigenous elements like lotus motifs and chhatris with Islamic domes and arches.
II. The use of mortar and concrete as cementing materials became widespread.
III. The depiction of human figures in religious buildings was heavily promoted.

Which of the above combinations is incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only

**30.** Consider the following statements regarding the Sharqi architecture of Jaunpur:
Statement I: The Atala Masjid in Jaunpur lacks typical Islamic minarets.
Statement II: The Sharqi architecture of Jaunpur frequently reused materials from pre-existing Hindu and Buddhist structures.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is true, Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

**31.** The Jodha Bai Palace, which prominently displays a blend of Rajput and Islamic architectural features, is situated in which historical city?
(A) Prayagraj district
(B) Fatehpur Sikri
(C) Agra fortress complex
(D) Mathura region

**32.** The historic Chunar Fort, famous for its strategic military architecture and association with Sher Shah Suri, is located on the banks of which river?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Gomti
(C) Ghaghara
(D) Ganga

**33.** Identify the incorrect pair regarding forts and their districts in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Jhansi Fort - Lalitpur
(B) Kalinjar Fort - Banda
(C) Ramnagar Fort - Varanasi
(D) Chunar Fort - Mirzapur

**34.** Which building in Fatehpur Sikri is renowned for its intricately carved central pillar supporting a circular balcony?
(A) Diwan-i-Aam
(B) Buland Darwaza
(C) Diwan-i-Khas
(D) Jama Masjid

**35.** Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the construction of these monuments in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Dhamekh Stupa, Bhitargaon Temple, Atala Masjid, Taj Mahal
(B) Bhitargaon Temple, Dhamekh Stupa, Taj Mahal, Atala Masjid
(C) Atala Masjid, Dhamekh Stupa, Bhitargaon Temple, Taj Mahal
(D) Dhamekh Stupa, Atala Masjid, Bhitargaon Temple, Taj Mahal

**36.** Which Mughal Emperor is credited with constructing the fort at Prayagraj at the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna?
(A) Babur
(B) Humayun
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Akbar

**37.** The construction of the present structure of the Kashi Vishwanath Temple in Varanasi was sponsored by:
(A) Maharaja Raja Man Singh
(B) Ahilyabai Holkar
(C) Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula
(D) Finance Minister Raja Todar Mal

**38.** What distinctive feature of Awadhi architecture allows the central hall of the Bara Imambara to stand without any supporting pillars?
(A) The structural integration and strategic alignment of interlocking wooden beams
(B) The widespread deployment of heavy imported structural steel girders
(C) An arched vaulted roof constructed with interlocking bricks
(D) The extensive weight-bearing usage of massive solid marble slabs

**39.** Which Awadh Nawab commissioned the Bara Imambara in 1784 primarily as a famine relief project to provide employment?
(A) Shuja-ud-Daula
(B) Wajid Ali Shah
(C) Saadat Ali Khan
(D) Asaf-ud-Daula

**40.** The Rumi Darwaza in Lucknow, a striking example of Awadhi architecture, is said to be modelled after an ancient gate in which city?
(A) Istanbul

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(B) Isfahan
(C) Baghdad
(D) Samarkand

**41.** Which prominent material was extensively used in the construction of Awadhi monuments like the Bara Imambara?
(A) Durable red sandstone and carved white marble
(B) Lakhauri bricks and lime mortar
(C) Granite and basalt
(D) Mud and thatch

**42.** Consider the following statements about Awadhi architecture in Lucknow:
I. It heavily incorporated European motifs, such as Corinthian columns, during its later phase.
II. Fish (Mahi Maratib) is a recurring decorative motif in Awadhi buildings.
III. The structures completely abandoned the use of arches and domes.
Which of the above combinations is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**43.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The labyrinth (Bhulbhulaiya) in the Bara Imambara was built purely as a recreational maze for the Nawabs.
Reason (R): The narrow passages were engineered to reduce the weight of the massive vaulted ceiling above the main hall.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**44.** Identify the incorrect statement concerning the Chhota Imambara in Lucknow.
(A) It was built by Nawab Muhammad Ali Shah.
(B) It is also known as the Palace of Lights due to its elaborate chandeliers.
(C) It is an exact replica of the Taj Mahal built in pure white marble.
(D) It served as a congregation hall for Shia Muslims.

**45.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Awadh Monument)
P. Bara Imambara
Q. Rumi Darwaza
R. Chhatar Manzil
S. La Martiniere
List II: (Notable Feature)
1. Umbrella-like domes
2. European architectural style
3. Labyrinth (Bhulbhulaiya)
4. Modelled on Sublime Porte
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**46.** The constant interaction between indigenous building techniques and Islamic stylistic elements gave rise to which specific architectural style in mediaeval Uttar Pradesh?
(A) South Indian Dravidian Architectural Style
(B) Hybrid Vesara Temple Style
(C) Indo-Islamic Style
(D) European Gothic Architectural Style

**47.** Which Mughal Emperor is credited with constructing the fort at Prayagraj at the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna?
(A) Babur
(B) Akbar
(C) Humayun
(D) Aurangzeb

**48.** Mir Sayyid Ali and Abd al-Samad were master painters brought to India to lay the foundation of Mughal miniature painting. They were patronised by:
(A) Babur and Humayun
(B) Akbar and Jahangir
(C) Jahangir and Shah Jahan
(D) Humayun and Akbar

**49.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of Mughal miniature painting developed in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Absence of floral borders and calligraphy
(B) Realism and portraiture
(C) Detailed depiction of royal court scenes and imperial hunting expeditions
(D) Use of vibrant colours derived from natural sources

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**50.** Sanjhi is a traditional folk art form consisting of intricate stencil cutting and rangoli making. It is predominantly practiced in which region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bundelkhand region
(B) Awadh province
(C) Braj (Mathura)
(D) Purvanchal belt

**51.** Consider the following statements about the carpet-weaving art of Bhadohi:
I. Bhadohi is recognised as the largest hand-knotted carpet weaving hub in South Asia.
II. The carpets of Bhadohi have been granted a Geographical Indication (GI) tag.
III. The art form was introduced to the region during the reign of Emperor Ashoka.
IV. The designs are heavily influenced by Persian motifs such as boteh and floral patterns.
Which of the above combinations is incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

**52.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh is globally renowned for its Chikankari embroidery?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Agra
(C) Bareilly
(D) Lucknow

**53.** Which of the following statements best describes the traditional technique of Chikankari?
(A) Intricate decorative metal wire and thread embroidery done meticulously on heavy silk fabrics.
(B) Delicate shadow work embroidery done with white thread on fine cotton.
(C) Traditional hand-block printing of intricate geometric patterns on cotton cloth using wooden blocks.
(D) Specialized handloom weaving of continuous gold and silver metallic threads directly into the fabric loom.

**54.** The Banarasi sari, a symbol of the economic importance of textile art in Uttar Pradesh, is distinguished primarily by its:
(A) Traditional Rajasthani mirror work combined with tie-dye patterns
(B) Use of un-dyed jute fibers
(C) Heavy brocade weaving using zari
(D) Plain unadorned white cotton texture featuring no decorative motifs

**55.** Consider the following statements regarding the handicraft sector of Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The textile industry, including Banarasi silk and Chikankari, represents one of the largest unorganised employment sectors in Uttar Pradesh.
Statement II: GI tags assigned to UP handicrafts legally restrict producers outside the geographical area from using the product name.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is true, Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

**56.** Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the emergence of architectural styles in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mauryan, Gupta, Sharqi, Awadhi
(B) Gupta, Mauryan, Awadhi, Sharqi
(C) Mauryan, Sharqi, Gupta, Awadhi
(D) Awadhi, Sharqi, Gupta, Mauryan

**57.** Find the odd one out among the following traditional crafts of Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Chikankari
(B) Black Pottery
(C) Zardozi
(D) Banarasi Brocade

**58.** The ceramic city of Khurja, famous for its distinct style of pottery, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Bulandshahr
(C) Meerut
(D) Ghaziabad district

**59.** What is a defining characteristic of Khurja pottery?
(A) Colourful glazing featuring rich blue over a white background.
(B) It is completely unglazed, matte-finished, and distinctive black in colour.
(C) It is made exclusively from refined alluvial terracotta mud collected directly from the Ganga riverbed.
(D) It is fired without a kiln by drying under direct sunlight.

**60.** Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh has achieved international acclaim for which traditional craft?
(A) Glass bangles

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(B) Handcrafted brassware, metallic ornamentation, and fine enamel work
(C) Intricate wood carving and woodcraft
(D) Leather footwear

**61.** The wooden craft of Saharanpur relies most extensively on which type of locally available timber?
(A) Durable Teak timber (Sagwan)
(B) Bamboo
(C) Sandalwood
(D) Sheesham wood

**62.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Moradabad is commonly known as "Peetal Nagari" (Brass City).
Reason (R): Moradabad accounts for a significant portion of India's total exports of brass and metal handicrafts.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**63.** Which technique is commonly employed by the artisans of Moradabad to decorate brass wares?
(A) Heavy metallic Zardozi embroidery
(B) Meenakari and engraving
(C) Fine white-thread Chikankari work
(D) Semi-precious stone Pietra Dura inlay

**64.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Handicraft)
P. Glassware (Bangles)
Q. Black Pottery
R. Terracotta
S. Wooden Toys
List II: (Associated City in UP)
1. Firozabad
2. Nizamabad (Azamgarh)
3. Gorakhpur
4. Varanasi
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

**65.** Consider the following statements about Chikankari:
I. It is believed to have been popularised in India by Noor Jahan.
II. Tepchi, Bakhia, and Hool are names of different types of stitches used in the craft.
III. Originally, it was done using colourful threads on dark silk fabrics.
Which of the above combinations is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**66.** Consider the following statements about GI-tagged products in Uttar Pradesh:
I. GI tags provide legal protection against unauthorised use of a product's name.
II. Kalanamak Rice of Siddharthnagar holds a GI tag.
III. Firozabad Glass is recognised under the GI registry.
IV. GI tags are granted permanently without the need for renewal.
Which of the above combinations is incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) IV only
(D) I, II and III only

**67.** Which art form in Uttar Pradesh involves heavy metal embroidery using metallic threads like gold or silver on fabrics like velvet or satin?
(A) Zardozi
(B) Tepchi
(C) Appliqué
(D) Block printing

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**68.** Which of the following products from Uttar Pradesh is NOT currently recognised with a Geographical Indication (GI) tag?
(A) Kannauj Perfume
(B) Lucknow Zardozi
(C) Meerut Scissors
(D) Agra Petha

**69.** The One District One Product (ODOP) scheme of the Uttar Pradesh government primarily aims to:
(A) Eradicate agricultural subsidies in specific districts.
(B) Promote traditional crafts and improve market access.
(C) Shift artisans from rural to urban factory jobs.
(D) Import low-cost raw materials from foreign

markets to assist local urban manufacturing units.

**70.** In the context of the ODOP scheme, which district is correctly paired with its designated product?
(A) Kanpur Nagar - Terracotta
(B) Gorakhpur - Finished Leather Goods
(C) Aligarh - Locks
(D) Bareilly - Glass Bangles

**71.** Thumri, a vocal genre of Indian classical music prominent in Uttar Pradesh, is best described as:
(A) A highly strict and rigid classical composition form completely devoid of poetic lyrics.
(B) A fast-paced instrumental percussion solo.
(C) A martial tune sung during battles.
(D) A semi-classical romantic music form.

**72.** Kajri, a regional musical form, is traditionally sung during which season?
(A) Monsoon
(B) Spring season (Basant Ritu)
(C) Winter
(D) Autumn

**73.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh is considered the heartland of the Kajri folk song tradition?
(A) Braj region around Mathura
(B) Mirzapur region
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Rohilkhand

**74.** Tappa, a semi-classical vocal music style, is known for its rapid and complex rhythmic patterns. Though it evolved from the folk songs of camel riders in Punjab, it was highly refined in which gharana of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kirana Gharana of Muzaffarnagar
(B) Banaras Gharana
(C) Agra Gharana
(D) Lucknow Gharana

**75.** Which Nawab of Awadh was an accomplished poet, playwright, and dancer who composed Thumris under the pen name 'Akhtarpiya'?
(A) Wajid Ali Shah
(B) Asaf-ud-Daula
(C) Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula
(D) Safdarjung

**76.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Lucknow Gharana of classical music and dance.
(A) It flourished under the patronage of the Nawabs of Awadh.
(B) It is internationally recognised and celebrated for its refined Kathak dance and classical Thumri vocal compositions.
(C) It strictly focuses on Dhrupad, rejecting romantic themes.
(D) Bindadin Maharaj was a key figure in shaping its Kathak tradition.

**77.** The Banaras Gharana of Indian classical music is famous for preserving and nurturing which of the following combinations?
(A) Kathakali, Ghazal, and Sitar
(B) Odissi, Qawwali, and Flute
(C) Bharatanatyam dance, Carnatic vocal music, and Veena playing
(D) Thumri, Tappa, and Tabla

**78.** Legendary classical singer Girija Devi, often called the 'Queen of Thumri', belonged to which musical gharana?
(A) Agra Gharana lineage
(B) Kirana Gharana
(C) Banaras Gharana
(D) Lucknow Gharana

**79.** Kathak dance, one of the major classical dances of India, originated from:
(A) The ancient martial arts training and combat techniques practiced by Rajput kings.
(B) The storytelling tradition of temple Kathakars in North India.
(C) The rural harvest festivals of the Awadh peasantry.
(D) The court rituals of the Delhi Sultanate.

**80.** Which of the following is NOT a prominent Gharana of Kathak dance?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Jaipur
(C) Banaras
(D) Gwalior

**81.** In the context of Uttar Pradesh's culture, what is 'Raslila'?
(A) A folk dance-drama depicting Krishna's life, popular in Braj.
(B) An ancient traditional martial art performance style originating in the Bundelkhand region.
(C) A form of block printing on textiles.
(D) A sufi musical gathering.

**82.** Consider the following statements regarding Nautanki in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is a traditional form of operatic folk

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theatre.
II. Hathras and Kanpur are known as its major historical centres or gharanas.
III. It strictly avoids the use of musical instruments like the nagada and harmonium.
Which of the above combinations is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**83.** The Charkula dance, in which a veiled woman balances a multi-tiered wooden pyramid lit with earthen lamps on her head, is a popular folk dance of:
(A) Braj region
(B) Awadh region
(C) Purvanchal
(D) Bundelkhand

**84.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Folk Dance/Music)
P. Alha
Q. Birha
R. Rasiya
S. Karma
List II: (Region in UP)
1. Purvanchal
2. Bundelkhand
3. Braj
4. Sonbhadra/Mirzapur tribal belt
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

**85.** The Dhobiya folk dance, performed on occasions like childbirth and marriages, is traditionally practiced by the Dhobi community in which region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Western Uttar Pradesh
(B) Purvanchal
(C) Braj
(D) Rohilkhand

**86.** Consider the following statements about the effect of climate and material on building construction in Uttar Pradesh:
I. In the gangetic plains, baked bricks and mud are traditionally the primary building materials due to the scarcity of stone.
II. Sloping roofs are predominantly seen in the arid regions of Bundelkhand to prevent sand accumulation.
III. The thick walls and inner courtyards of traditional houses help moderate the extreme summer heat.
IV. Awadhi architecture innovated the use of lakhauri bricks to construct complex domes without heavy stone.
Which of the above combinations is correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**87.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Mathura style of sculpture reached its zenith under the patronage of the Kushana dynasty.
Reason (R): The Kushana rulers completely banned the carving of Buddhist imagery in favour of royal portraits.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**88.** Which characteristic is a unique identity of the ancient Mathura style of sculpture?
(A) First human images of Buddha with robust, fleshy features.
(B) The heavy use of bluish-grey schist stone.
(C) The complete absence of female figures like Yakshinis.
(D) Strong Hellenistic and Greco-Roman influence evident on the drapery folds and facial features of divine deities.

**89.** The oldest and largest multi-purpose museum in Uttar Pradesh, housing an extensive collection of Awadhi art and ancient artefacts, is the:
(A) Sarnath Museum
(B) State Museum, Lucknow
(C) Government Museum, Mathura
(D) Allahabad Museum

**90.** The Government Museum at Mathura is most internationally renowned for its collection of:
(A) Historical Awadhi weaponry and armour
(B) Kushana-period sculptures
(C) Mughal miniature paintings
(D) Contemporary digital art

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**91.** Which of the following art institutions in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched with its location?
(A) Bharat Kala Bhavan - Varanasi
(B) State Lalit Kala Akademi - Prayagraj
(C) Bhatkhande Music Institute - Agra
(D) Rashtriya Kathak Sansthan - Mathura

**92.** The Bhatkhande Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya, a premier institution for classical music education, is located in:
(A) Varanasi
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Lucknow
(D) Kanpur

**93.** Find the odd one out regarding contemporary art and cultural institutions in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) State Lalit Kala Akademi of Fine Arts
(B) Bharatendu Natya Akademi of Dramatic Arts
(C) Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi Cultural Complex
(D) Central Institute of Subtropical Horticulture

**94.** The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has a major conservation circle in Uttar Pradesh headquartered at Agra. Which of the following monuments would primarily fall under its direct conservation efforts?
(A) Bara Imambara
(B) Sarnath Stupa
(C) Fatehpur Sikri
(D) Kashi Vishwanath Temple

**95.** The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), a premier institution for the conservation of art and heritage, is headquartered in:
(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra
(D) New Delhi

**96.** How many sites in Uttar Pradesh are currently designated as UNESCO World Heritage Sites?
(A) Exactly two
(B) Exactly four
(C) Five sites
(D) Three

**97.** Which of the following is NOT a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bara Imambara
(B) Taj Mahal
(C) Agra Fort
(D) Fatehpur Sikri

**98.** In which year were the Taj Mahal and Agra Fort inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites?
(A) 1986
(B) 1993
(C) 1983
(D) 2004

**99.** The architectural style of the forts in Bundelkhand, such as the Kalinjar Fort, reflects their military importance primarily through:
(A) Elevated rocky location with massive stone walls.
(B) Extensive use of delicate white marble and pietra dura.
(C) Isolated construction placed in shallow coastal lagoons surrounded entirely by deep ocean waters.
(D) Open, pillared pavilions with no defensive ramparts.

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**100.** Which medieval fort in Uttar Pradesh was a crucial military stronghold that Emperor Humayun laid siege to, and was later captured by Sher Shah Suri?
(A) Agra Fort
(B) Jhansi Fort
(C) Aligarh Fort
(D) Chunar Fort

**101.** The developmental stages of Nagara-style temple architecture in UP can be traced back to the Gupta period. What is the typical shape of a Nagara temple's ground plan?
(A) Strictly circular
(B) Cruciform plan featuring a square with side projections.
(C) Triangular
(D) Symmetrical octagonal layout designed without any inner central chamber.

**102.** What role do the contemporary art galleries like the State Lalit Kala Akademi in Lucknow play?
(A) They operate under state control to serve officially as the primary mint for the state government.
(B) They are purely commercial entities selling antique smuggled artefacts.
(C) Organise exhibitions, give scholarships, and document state visual arts.
(D) They dictate the syllabus for engineering colleges in UP.

**103.** Which government initiative specifically mandates the promotion of local art and handicrafts at railway stations in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Make in UP
(B) Udyam Sarathi
(C) Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana Scheme
(D) One Station One Product

**104.** The Lion Capital of Ashoka, preserved in the Sarnath Museum, originally featured how many lions standing back to back?
(A) Four
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Five

**105.** Consider the following statements regarding the protection of monuments in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ) is a defined area around the Taj Mahal to protect it from industrial pollution.
Statement II: The TTZ regulations prohibit the use of coal and coke in industries within its boundary to prevent marble cancer.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Statement I is true, Statement II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, Statement II is true.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

**106.** In the context of architectural conservation in UP, 'Marble Cancer' refers to:
(A) A widespread structural fungal infection that rapidly attacks and decays structural timber in ancient forts.
(B) Degradation of marble caused by acid rain and atmospheric pollution.
(C) The deliberate vandalism of monuments by local populations.
(D) The natural structural settling of the Taj Mahal's foundation.

**107.** The Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), which supports the technical advancement of the local carpet weaving art, is located in:
(A) Bhadohi
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Prayagraj

**108.** Which traditional wind instrument is globally exported from Pilibhit district, forming the core of its local craft economy under ODOP?
(A) Shehnai
(B) Harmonium instrument
(C) Bansuri (Flute)
(D) Tabla

**109.** Nizamabad in Azamgarh district is GI-tagged for which specific craft?
(A) Handcrafted white marble stone architectural carving
(B) Zardozi embroidery
(C) Brassware
(D) Black clay pottery with silver floral motifs

**110.** The famous classical singer Siddheshwari Devi was a distinguished exponent of Thumri singing. She belonged to which gharana?
(A) Agra Gharana
(B) Kirana
(C) Banaras
(D) Lucknow

**111.** Which folk song form of Uttar Pradesh is traditionally sung in the Braj region to celebrate the festival of Holi?
(A) Alha folk ballad
(B) Rasiya
(C) Birha
(D) Sohar

**112.** The Government Institute of Fine Arts, an important contemporary art institution in Uttar Pradesh, was established in Lucknow in which year?
(A) 1947
(B) 1950
(C) 1975
(D) 1911

**113.** Asit Kumar Haldar, a prominent artist who played a crucial role in the development of modern painting in Uttar Pradesh, served as the principal of which institution?
(A) Government College of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow
(B) Bharat Kala Bhavan
(C) State Museum Lucknow
(D) Bhatkhande Music Institute Deemed University, Lucknow

**114.** The term 'Gharana' in Uttar Pradesh's classical music and dance refers to:
(A) A specialized musical percussion instrument used exclusively during classical performances in the Awadh region.
(B) The physical stage where a performance

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takes place.
(C) A specific geographical and stylistic tradition of artists.
(D) The royal treasury of the Nawabs.

**115.** Which musical instrument is inextricably linked with the Banaras Gharana, famously popularised by Pandit Kishan Maharaj?
(A) Tabla
(B) Sitar
(C) Flute
(D) Sarod

**116.** The intricate Jaali work (latticed screens) found extensively in Fatehpur Sikri and the Taj Mahal primarily serves which architectural purpose?
(A) To support the heavy domes
(B) To effectively drain accumulated monsoon rainwater from the rooftop structure
(C) To store weapons for defense
(D) To provide ventilation, light, and privacy

**117.** In the context of Uttar Pradesh's temple architecture, what is a 'Mandapa'?
(A) The pinnacle or spire of the temple
(B) Pillared hall for public rituals
(C) The innermost sanctum containing the idol
(D) The broad circumambulatory walking path surrounding the central sanctum

**118.** Which prominent monument in Lucknow features twin fish motifs (Mahi Maratib) on its gateways, symbolizing the royal seal of Awadh?
(A) Bara Imambara
(B) Dilkusha Kothi
(C) Rumi Darwaza
(D) Residency

**119.** Identify the incorrect pair regarding the classical music traditions and their associated artists in UP.
(A) Bindadin Maharaj - Classical Kathak dance
(B) Girija Devi - Thumri
(C) Bismillah Khan - Shehnai
(D) Birju Maharaj - Dhrupad

**120.** Which material was extensively used for constructing Buddhist viharas and stupas in ancient Uttar Pradesh, such as those at Sravasti and Kushinagar?
(A) Burnt bricks
(B) White marble
(C) Basalt rock
(D) Wood and thatch only

**121.** The 'Chhatar Manzil' in Lucknow is unique in its Awadhi architectural style due to its:
(A) Absence of any staircases
(B) Gilt umbrellas topping its pavilions
(C) Unique structural construction built entirely from imported European stained glass
(D) Usage as a Hindu temple by the Nawabs

**122.** Under the Mughals, Agra emerged as a major centre for 'Pietra Dura'. What does this term mean?
(A) The delicate fine art of applying fresco painting directly onto wet plaster walls
(B) Inlaying semi-precious stones into marble
(C) The construction of domes without mortar
(D) The weaving of silk carpets

**123.** The 'Sharqi' style of architecture is associated with which regional dynasty of mediaeval Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sharqi Sultanate of Jaunpur
(B) Nawabs of Awadh
(C) Delhi Sultanate
(D) Royal ruling dynasty of Bundela Kings of Jhansi

**124.** Which of the following is the most significant contribution of the Lucknow Gharana to Kathak?
(A) The systematic introduction of energetic, forceful, and martial footwork patterns
(B) The complete elimination of musical accompaniment
(C) Emphasis on Bhava, grace, and romantic nuances
(D) The shift towards performing exclusively in temples

**125.** Identify the incorrect statement concerning the architecture of the Taj Mahal.
(A) It was officially commissioned by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in loving memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.
(B) The chief architect is widely believed to be Ustad Ahmad Lahauri.
(C) It is situated on the right bank of the river Yamuna.
(D) The structure is asymmetrical to reflect life's unpredictability.

**126.** The unique 'Mughal miniature painting' style in UP reached the zenith of its refinement and naturalism during the reign of:
(A) Babur
(B) Akbar

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(C) Jahangir
(D) Aurangzeb

**127.** Which of the following districts is known for the traditional art of making Moonj (a type of wild grass) basketry and handicrafts?
(A) Kanpur district
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Meerut
(D) Ghaziabad

**128.** What is 'Bhakhmia', 'Murri', and 'Phanda' in the context of Uttar Pradesh's craftsmanship?
(A) Intricate traditional handloom weaving patterns found on silk Banarasi sarees
(B) Types of clay used in Khurja pottery
(C) Cutting tools used in Saharanpur woodcraft
(D) Specific stitches used in Chikankari embroidery

**129.** The Jhansi Fort, sitting on the rocky hill of Bangira, is a prominent example of:
(A) A hill fort (Giri Durg) with granite walls
(B) A water fort (Jal Durg)
(C) A defensive mud fort built within a dense forest environment
(D) An underground bunker complex

**130.** Consider the following statements regarding the Kumbh Mela's cultural integration:
I. It is recognized by UNESCO as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.
II. Prayagraj hosts the Maha Kumbh every 12 years.
III. It features temporary architectural marvels and tent cities on the riverbanks.
Which of the above combinations is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (B) Mauryan, Shunga, Kushana, Gupta
The architectural evolution in ancient Uttar Pradesh followed a clear chronological progression starting with the Mauryan period, which introduced polished sandstone pillars and stupas. This was succeeded by the Shunga era, followed by the Kushana dynasty known for the Mathura School of Art, and culminated in the monumental stone and brick temple construction during the Gupta Empire.

**2.** (C) Varanasi
The Dhamekh Stupa is located in Sarnath, which lies within the Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh. This historic monument was originally constructed during the Mauryan era under Emperor Ashoka and later expanded during the Gupta period to commemorate the precise spot where Lord Buddha delivered his foundational sermon, known as the Dharmachakrapravartana Sutra, to his five disciples.

**3.** (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Ramabhar Stupa marks the cremation site of Lord Buddha in Kushinagar, while the Chaukhandi Stupa in Sarnath commemorates the meeting of Buddha with his first disciples. Jetavana Vihara is a famed ancient monastery situated in Shravasti where Buddha spent many monsoon retreats. Kankali Tila in Mathura is a celebrated archaeological mound that yielded major Jain sculptures and architectural relics.

**4.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Mathura School of Art, which flourished from the first century CE onwards under Kushana patronages, predominantly used spotted red sandstone for crafting its sculptures. This choice of material was primarily driven by the easy availability and local abundance of spotted red sandstone quarries around Mathura and nearby regions like Tantpur and Rupbas, making it the standard medium for regional artisans.

**5.** (B) Lalitpur
The Dashavatara Temple of Deogarh is situated in the Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh. Constructed during the late Gupta period, this temple represents one of the earliest surviving Panchayatana-style stone Hindu temples in Northern India, renowned for its early curvilinear shikhara, ornate carved doorways, and elaborate terracotta reliefs depicting Vishnu in various incarnation forms and mythical narrative panels.

**6.** (C) It was completely carved out of a single monolithic rock.
The Bhitargaon Temple in Kanpur district is an ancient structural temple built entirely using custom-baked clay bricks and lime mortar rather than being carved out of a single monolithic rock. Dating back to the fifth century Gupta era, it stands as one of the oldest surviving terracotta brick temples in India, featuring a high pyramidal roof and detailed decorative outer panels.

**7.** (C) IV only
Gupta-period temple architecture introduced structural stone and brick construction, flat-roofed designs transitioning into elevated shikharas, and the formal inclusion of the garbha griha or inner sanctum. However, Islamic architectural elements such as true arches, domes, and minarets were introduced much later to Northern India with the advent of mediaeval Islamic dynasties, making their presence absent in ancient Gupta temples.

**8.** (A) Ahichchhatra - Terracotta plaques of Ganga and Yamuna
Ahichchhatra, the ancient capital of Northern Panchala located in Bareilly district, is famous for its archaeological excavations that revealed magnificent life-sized Gupta-period terracotta plaques depicting river goddesses Ganga and Yamuna. Other listed matches combine unrelated historical sites with incorrect architectural features, such as placing the Bara Imambara at Sarnath or the rock-cut Kailasha temple at Kaushambi, which are geographically inaccurate.

**9.** (B) Mulagandhakuti Vihara
The Mulagandhakuti Vihara is located at Sarnath near Varanasi, serving as the modern temple complex near the ancient ruins where Buddha spent his first rainy season. In contrast, the archaeological site of Shravasti contains the

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Jetavana Monastery complex, the Kachchi Kuti, and the Pakki Kuti structures, which represent significant ancient Buddhist and monastic residential ruins associated with early monastic history.

**10.** (B) It marks the site where the Buddha was cremated.
The Ramabhar Stupa, located in Kushinagar district of Uttar Pradesh, is a historical Buddhist site that marks the exact spot where Lord Buddha was cremated following his Mahaparinirvana. Situated near the ancient Hiranyavati River, this large brick mound stupa was constructed by the ancient Malla rulers to honor the mortal remains and sacred relics of the Buddha.

**11.** (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Nagara style of temple architecture prevalent in Northern India features a distinct curvilinear tower known as a shikhara, topped by a rounded stone disc called an amalaka and a finial called a kalasha. Unlike Southern Dravidian temples, Nagara temples generally do not feature elaborate surrounding enclosure walls or towering monumental gateway towers known as gopurams on their main perimeter.

**12.** (C) Jainism
Kankali Tila in Mathura is a famous archaeological site primarily associated with Jainism. Excavations at this location have unearthed extensive artistic remains, including votive tablets known as Ayagapatas, statues of Jain Tirthankaras, pillared structures, and inscriptions dating from the Shunga, Kushana, and Gupta periods, providing invaluable material evidence regarding the early developmental history and traditions of Jain community art.

**13.** (A) I and II only
Mauryan Emperor Ashoka erected finely polished monolithic pillars crafted from buff-coloured Chunar sandstone across his empire, including prominent examples at Sarnath, Meerut, and Prayagraj. The famous Lion Capital found at Sarnath was chosen as the official National Emblem of India. These pillars were constructed by the Mauryas in the third century BCE, not by the later rulers of the Gupta Empire.

**14.** (C) Mandapa
A defining structural element of Nagara temple architecture is the mandapa, a pillared hall or pavilion situated directly in front of the sanctum sanctorum. Used for gathering devotees, performing religious rituals, and conducting sacred dances, the mandapa leads worshipers through the temple complex toward the inner sanctum housing the primary deity, serving both structural and ritualistic entry roles in North Indian design.

**15.** (B) Bhitargaon
The Bhitargaon Temple in Kanpur district represents the earliest surviving brick temple with a high stepped pyramidal shikhara roof in Uttar Pradesh. Constructed during the fifth century Gupta Empire, this brick monument features a well-preserved square layout, intricate terracotta wall panels, and an early form of true structural arch inside, demonstrating advanced indigenous engineering traditions and early temple architectural development.

**16.** (D) Ornamental slab tablets for Jain worship
Ayagapatas are sacred ornamental stone slab tablets associated with Jainism, predominantly discovered at the Kankali Tila excavation site in Mathura. Produced during the Kushana period, these carved stone plaques feature representations of Tirthankaras, auspicious symbols like the Swastika, and decorative floral motifs. They were donated by devotees to be placed around stupas and shrines for worship, veneration, and offerings.

**17.** (A) Bateshwar - Jainism
Sarnath, Kushinagar, and Piprahwa are major ancient Buddhist archaeological sites intrinsically connected with the life, teachings, and relics of Lord Buddha. In contrast, Bateshwar, located near Agra, is primarily renowned as a major Hindu pilgrimage complex featuring a massive group of over one hundred dedicated Shiva temples along the Yamuna River, making its primary historic identification distinct from Buddhist sites.

**18.** (A) I, II, III, IV
Arranged geographically from West to East, Agra Fort in western Uttar Pradesh lies at the westernmost longitude. Moving eastward, the Bara Imambara is situated in Lucknow in the central region. Further east lies the Dhamekh Stupa in Varanasi, and the easternmost site among these monuments is the Ramabhar Stupa,

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located in Kushinagar district near the eastern state border.

**19.** (A) Mathura
The famous life-sized headless statue of the Kushana emperor Kanishka I is preserved in the Government Museum at Mathura. Discovered at Mat near Mathura, this iconic red sandstone sculpture displays Kanishka wearing a heavy tunic, long boots, and holding a sword and mace. It stands as a masterpiece of the Mathura School of Art and royal portraiture in ancient India.

**20.** (D) Garbhagriha
The garbhagriha, or sanctum sanctorum, is the innermost sacred chamber of a Nagara-style Hindu temple designed specifically to house the principal deity's idol or lingam. Typically square in plan with thick unadorned inner walls to preserve sacred atmosphere, it sits directly beneath the main elevated shikhara tower, acting as the spiritual core and primary focus for worship and offerings.

**21.** (B) Gujarat
The Buland Darwaza, or the Gate of Magnificence, was constructed at Fatehpur Sikri by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1601. This monumental gateway, built using red and buff sandstone with white marble accents, was erected to commemorate Akbar's successful military campaign and victory over Gujarat in 1573, serving as a grand southern entrance to the main Jama Masjid complex.

**22.** (B) II, III and IV only
The Taj Mahal in Agra is an iconic masterpiece of Mughal architecture constructed primarily with pure white Makrana marble rather than red sandstone. It famously incorporates intricate floral pietra dura inlay work using semi-precious stones, a large double dome design to maintain internal proportions, and four towering corner minarets that frame the main tomb structure to establish visual balance and perspective.

**23.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mughal Emperor Akbar established Fatehpur Sikri as his imperial capital in 1571, constructing magnificent palaces and administrative buildings. However, the royal court was forced to abandon the city and relocate back to Agra and subsequently to Lahore by 1585, primarily because the city suffered from a severe and persistent scarcity of fresh water supply necessary to sustain its population and court.

**24.** (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Agra Fort was commissioned by Emperor Akbar as his principal royal fortress, while the Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan in memory of Mumtaz Mahal. Itmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb was commissioned by Empress Noor Jahan for her father Mirza Ghiyas Beg. Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, though planned by Akbar, was completed during the reign of his son Emperor Jahangir.

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**25.** (B) Fatehpur Sikri
The Panch Mahal is an extraordinary five-storeyed columnar pavilion situated within the royal palace complex at Fatehpur Sikri. Constructed by Emperor Akbar, the building features an open tiered architectural design decreasing in size as it ascends, culminating in a single domed chhatri on top. Its design directly reflects architectural influences drawn from traditional Indian Buddhist viharas and regional wooden styles.

**26.** (B) Salim Chishti's Tomb
The Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti is located within the courtyard of the Jama Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri, rather than inside the Agra Fort complex. Built during the reign of Emperor Akbar, this white marble mausoleum honors the Sufi saint. Conversely, the Jahangiri Mahal, Khas Mahal, and Moti Masjid are all prominent historical structures situated inside the Agra Fort ramparts.

**27.** (A) Itmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb
The Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daulah in Agra, built between 1622 and 1628 by Empress Noor Jahan for her father, is renowned as the first Mughal structure built entirely of white marble decorated with extensive pietra dura inlay. Due to its refined elegance, delicate craftsmanship, and proportioned layout, it is frequently described as a draft or precursor to the Taj Mahal.

**28.** (C) It is a tiered pyramidal structure lacking a central dome.
Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, located near Agra, is distinguished by its unique tiered pyramidal design consisting of five gradually receding storeys constructed from red sandstone and

white marble. A key architectural characteristic of this mausoleum is the complete absence of a traditional central dome, setting it apart from most major royal Mughal tombs built during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

**29.** (C) III only
Indo-Islamic architecture in Uttar Pradesh successfully integrated traditional Indian decorative motifs such as lotus flowers, kalashas, and chhatris with Islamic structural features like true arches, domes, and vaults using lime mortar. However, Islamic religious principles strictly prohibit the representation of living human figures in religious structures, relying instead on geometric designs, floral patterns, and calligraphic inscriptions for ornamentation.

**30.** (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Sharqi style of architecture developed in Jaunpur features distinct structural characteristics, including towering sloping pylons or propylaeums flanking the central prayer halls. The Atala Masjid lacks the conventional corner minarets typically associated with Islamic mosques. Furthermore, Sharqi builders extensively incorporated structural stones and carved materials obtained from pre-existing local Hindu and Buddhist edifices into their construction projects.

**31.** (B) Fatehpur Sikri
Jodha Bai Palace, also known as the Queen's Palace, is the largest residential structure located within the royal palace complex at Fatehpur Sikri. Constructed under Emperor Akbar, the building serves as an extraordinary blend of Hindu Rajput and Islamic architectural styles, featuring traditional Gujarati and Rajasthani wooden bracket designs, wall niches, courtyard layouts, and blue glazed tile decorations.

**32.** (D) Ganga
The historic Chunar Fort is strategically situated on a rocky bluff along the banks of the Ganga River in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh. Known for its commanding military position overlooking the river route, the fort played a vital role in Northern Indian medieval history, serving as a stronghold for various rulers including Babur, Humayun, Sher Shah Suri, and Akbar.

**33.** (A) Jhansi Fort - Lalitpur
Jhansi Fort, famous for its association with Rani Lakshmibai during the 1857 revolt, is located in the Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh, not in Lalitpur district. On the other hand, Kalinjar Fort is located in Banda district, Ramnagar Fort sits along the Ganga in Varanasi district, and Chunar Fort is situated in Mirzapur district, making these pairs geographically accurate.

**34.** (C) Diwan-i-Khas
The Diwan-i-Khas, or Hall of Private Audience, at Fatehpur Sikri is renowned for its magnificent central stone pillar. This intricately carved pillar features a heavy capital consisting of thirty-six serpentine brackets that support a circular elevated balcony. Four walkways connect this central balcony to the corners of the upper gallery, serving as Emperor Akbar's symbolic seat during private royal deliberations.

**35.** (A) Dhamekh Stupa, Bhitargaon Temple, Atala Masjid, Taj Mahal
The chronological construction of these Uttar Pradesh monuments begins with the ancient Dhamekh Stupa, initially built during the Mauryan period and expanded under the Guptas. The Bhitargaon terracotta temple was constructed during the fifth century Gupta era. The Atala Masjid in Jaunpur was completed during the Sharqi Sultanate in the early fifteenth century, followed by the Taj Mahal in the seventeenth century.

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**36.** (D) Akbar
The Allahabad Fort, situated at Prayagraj on the banks of the Sangam confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers, was commissioned by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1583. Constructed from red sandstone, it was one of the largest fortresses built by Akbar, housing key historical structures like the Zenana Palace and the ancient monolithic Ashoka Pillar within its walls.

**37.** (B) Ahilyabai Holkar
The present structure of the sacred Kashi Vishwanath Temple in Varanasi was reconstructed in 1780 through the patronage of Queen Ahilyabai Holkar of Indore. Following repeated destruction of earlier temple structures during historic invasions, Maharani Ahilyabai sponsored and oversaw the rebuilding of the revered Jyotirlinga shrine, restoring its spiritual

prominence and establishing the classical temple architectural layout seen today.

**38.** (C) An arched vaulted roof constructed with interlocking bricks
The central hall of the Bara Imambara in Lucknow, constructed under Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula, is renowned for being one of the largest unsupported vaulted halls in the world. It stands without any interior pillars or steel beams, achieved through an engineered arched roof made of lightweight lakhauri bricks set with dense lime mortar, balancing structural weight through precise load distribution and arching passages.

**39.** (D) Asaf-ud-Daula
Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula commissioned the construction of the Bara Imambara in Lucknow in 1784 during a devastating famine in Awadh. Designed as a major public works project, the undertaking provided daily employment and food relief to thousands of noblemen and common citizens alike. This initiative resulted in one of the most iconic and celebrated monuments of Awadhi architectural heritage in India.

**40.** (A) Istanbul
The Rumi Darwaza in Lucknow, built under the patronage of Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula in 1784, stands as a grand sixty-foot gateway showcasing Awadhi architectural splendour. Popularly referred to as the Turkish Gate, its structural design and elaborate ornamental archway were heavily inspired by the historic Sublime Porte gateway located in Istanbul, Turkey, reflecting international stylistic influences in medieval Awadh.

**41.** (B) Lakhauri bricks and lime mortar
Awadhi architecture in Lucknow relied heavily on lakhauri bricks—thin, flat, kiln-burnt clay bricks—and dense lime mortar mixed with traditional additives like pulses and molasses. Due to the scarcity of natural stone in the Gangetic plains, artisans used these materials coated with fine stucco plaster to craft intricate mouldings, floral relief designs, vaulted ceilings, and large arches in major monuments.

**42.** (A) I and II only
Awadhi architecture evolved over two distinct phases, incorporating European elements such as Corinthian columns, pediments, and balustrades into later buildings like La Martiniere and Chattar Manzil. The twin fish motif, known as Mahi Maratib, was adopted as the royal emblem of Awadh and appears widely on gateways. Arches and domes remained integral structural components throughout the entire era.

**43.** (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
The labyrinth known as Bhulbhulaiya above the main hall of the Bara Imambara was not designed as a recreational maze for the Nawabs. Instead, it was an ingenious structural necessity engineered to support the immense weight of the massive pillarless ceiling. The intricate network of interconnected passageways and arches distributed structural loads safely while ensuring ventilation and structural balance throughout the building.

**44.** (C) It is an exact replica of the Taj Mahal built in pure white marble.
The Chhota Imambara, built by Nawab Muhammad Ali Shah in 1838 as a congregation hall and mausoleum, is constructed primarily of brick and stucco plaster rather than being a pure white marble replica of the Taj Mahal. Celebrated for its exquisite gold-plated domes, extensive glass chandeliers, and calligraphic wall decorations, it is widely known as the Palace of Lights.

**45.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Bara Imambara is celebrated for its intricate upper labyrinth known as the Bhulbhulaiya, while the Rumi Darwaza was modelled after the Sublime Porte in Istanbul. The Chhatar Manzil palace features distinctive umbrella-shaped gilt domes topping its structure. La Martiniere, designed by Claude Martin, represents an extraordinary blend of European classical architectural styles adapted to Awadh's regional climate.

**46.** (C) Indo-Islamic Style
The continuous cultural interaction between traditional Indian stone carving practices and Islamic structural forms produced the Indo-Islamic architectural style in mediaeval Uttar Pradesh. This hybrid tradition combined indigenous motifs like lotus flowers, brackets, and chhatris with Islamic structural innovations such as true arches, vaults, and domes, creating iconic monuments across centers like Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Jaunpur, and Lucknow.

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**47.** (B) Akbar
Mughal Emperor Akbar commissioned the construction of the strategically located Allahabad Fort at Prayagraj in 1583. Situated at the confluence of the sacred Ganga and Yamuna rivers, this massive red sandstone fortress was designed to secure crucial river trade routes and regional administrative control, featuring massive ramparts, royal palace quarters, and historic monuments within its defensive perimeter.

**48.** (D) Humayun and Akbar
Mir Sayyid Ali and Abd al-Samad were master Persian painters brought to India by Emperor Humayun upon his return from exile in Persia. They established the imperial Mughal painting atelier, which flourished extensively under Emperor Akbar's patronage. Their leadership trained local Indian artisans, creating a dynamic synthesis of Persian miniature techniques with vibrant indigenous Indian artistic styles and realistic detail.

**49.** (A) Absence of floral borders and calligraphy
Mughal miniature paintings developed in Uttar Pradesh are famous for their rich, decorated borders featuring intricate gold and floral patterns, alongside elegant calligraphic inscriptions. Contrary to lacking these features, floral margins and calligraphy were essential artistic elements that framed narrative scenes of royal courts, hunting expeditions, historical battles, and portraiture executed with remarkable realism and naturalistic color pigments.

**50.** (C) Braj (Mathura)
Sanjhi is a traditional folk art form deeply rooted in the devotional culture of the Braj region around Mathura and Vrindavan in Uttar Pradesh. Practiced primarily by local priests and artisans, it involves creating intricate stencil cutouts to craft elaborate floral and figurative patterns on floors or water surfaces using colored powders, depicting devotional themes from the life of Lord Krishna.

**51.** (B) III only
Bhadohi is globally recognised as South Asia's largest hand-knotted carpet weaving center, holding a designated Geographical Indication tag for its distinct craft. The traditional carpet patterns are deeply influenced by Persian motifs such as intricate floral motifs and boteh designs. However, the art form was introduced to the region during the Mughal era in the sixteenth century, not during Emperor Ashoka's reign.

**52.** (D) Lucknow
Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh, is internationally celebrated for its exquisite Chikankari embroidery craft. Practiced for centuries in the city and nurtured during the Awadh Nawabi period, Chikankari involves intricate hand embroidery executed on fine fabrics such as cotton, muslin, and organza using white cotton threads, generating delicate floral and geometric shadow patterns across finished garments.

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**53.** (B) Delicate shadow work embroidery done with white thread on fine cotton.
Chikankari is an ancient, delicate hand-embroidery style characteristically executed using unrefined white cotton thread on fine, translucent fabrics like muslin, chiffon, or cotton. The craft encompasses a variety of precise stitching techniques, including shadow work, raised motifs, and eyelet cutwork, creating soft, elegant, and textured floral patterns across the fabric without heavy metallic adornment or dense background backing.

**54.** (C) Heavy brocade weaving using zari
The Banarasi sari from Varanasi is world-renowned for its luxurious fine silk fabric and heavy brocade weaving using genuine gold and silver metallic threads, known as zari. Artisans create intricate motifs such as foliate patterns, floral scrolls, and hunting scenes directly on handlooms, establishing the Banarasi sari as a pinnacle of Indian textile art and cultural heritage.

**55.** (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The handicraft and textile sectors in Uttar Pradesh, including Banarasi silk weaving and Lucknow Chikankari, provide vital livelihood to millions of weavers and artisans in the unorganised sector. Geographical Indication tags assigned to these heritage products offer essential legal protections, prohibiting producers outside specified geographical boundaries from using registered product names, thereby safeguarding traditional techniques and rural artisan economies.

**56.** (A) Mauryan, Gupta, Sharqi, Awadhi
The historical emergence of major architectural styles in Uttar Pradesh began with the ancient Mauryan style characterized by polished stone pillars and stupas. This was followed by the Gupta era, which pioneered structural stone and brick temples. During the medieval period, the Sharqi Sultanate of Jaunpur introduced distinct regional Islamic architecture, while the Awadhi style developed latest under the Lucknow Nawabs.

**57.** (B) Black Pottery
Chikankari, Zardozi, and Banarasi Brocade are all renowned traditional textile and embroidery art forms of Uttar Pradesh that rely on thread work and fabric weaving techniques. In contrast, Black Pottery, famously produced in Nizamabad in Azamgarh district, is a ceramic craft involving clay moulding, smoke firing, and silver foil inlay, making it distinct from textile arts.

**58.** (B) Bulandshahr
Khurja, widely known as the Ceramic City of India, is located in the Bulandshahr district of western Uttar Pradesh. The town is famous for its thriving ceramic industry and historic pottery craft, which produces a wide range of hand-painted tableware, decorative vases, tiles, and artware made from processed clay mixtures and fired at high kiln temperatures.

**59.** (A) Colourful glazing featuring rich blue over a white background.
Khurja pottery is best known for its bright, colourful glaze featuring floral and geometric designs painted primarily in deep cobalt blue and warm brown against a smooth white background. Made using clay mixed with feldspar and quartz, these ceramic items undergo high-temperature kiln firing, resulting in durable glazed surfaces that are both artistic and functional for daily usage.

**60.** (C) Intricate wood carving and woodcraft
Saharanpur in western Uttar Pradesh is internationally acclaimed for its centuries-old tradition of intricate wood carving and woodcraft. Artisans in Saharanpur produce beautifully detailed furniture, decorative screens, panels, and brass-inlaid wooden artifacts, using specialized hand tools to carve intricate floral, geometric, and traditional Indian patterns onto high-quality timber for local and international markets.

**61.** (D) Sheesham wood
The famous wood-carving industry of Saharanpur relies primarily on Sheesham wood, also known as Indian Rosewood. Sheesham timber is highly prized by local craftsmen due to its exceptional strength, fine natural grain, dark golden-brown color, and resistance to warping, making it the ideal durable material for carving intricate designs on furniture, ornamental boxes, and decorative screens.

**62.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Moradabad is popular as "Peetal Nagari" or "Brass City" because it forms the primary hub of India's brassware manufacturing industry. The city's world-renowned metalcraft sector employs thousands of skilled artisans and accounts for a major share of India's total exports of brass artware and metal handicrafts to international markets, making the designation accurate and commercially justified.

**63.** (B) Meenakari and engraving
Artisans in Moradabad decorate brassware using fine engraving and traditional Meenakari enamel work. Using sharp chisels and hammers, craftsmen etch intricate floral, geometric, or arabesque motifs directly onto polished brass surfaces. These engraved grooves are often filled with vibrant colored enamels or dark lacquer coatings, creating eye-catching contrasts and polished artistic metal products for export.

**64.** (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Firozabad is world-famous for its glass bangles and glassware industry, while Nizamabad in Azamgarh district is GI-tagged for its unique black pottery craft. Gorakhpur is celebrated for its handcrafted terracotta horse figurines and decorative items, and Varanasi has a long heritage of crafting vibrant lacquered wooden toys and religious artifacts using traditional techniques.

**65.** (A) I and II only
Chikankari was enthusiastically patronised and popularised during the Mughal era by Empress Noor Jahan, who introduced refined courtly embroidery patterns. The craft utilizes over thirty distinct stitch techniques, including

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Tepchi for linear stitching, Bakhia for shadow work, and Hool for circular eyelets. Traditionally, Chikankari is done using soft white thread on white or light pastel cotton fabrics.

**66.** (C) IV only
Geographical Indication tags provide legal protection against unauthorized commercial use, safeguarding traditional regional products like Kalanamak Rice of Siddharthnagar and Firozabad Glass. However, GI tags are not granted permanently; under Indian law, they are issued for an initial period of ten years and must be renewed periodically to maintain their legal protection and registered status.

**67.** (A) Zardozi
Zardozi is a grand form of heavy metal embroidery historically patronized by Mughal courts and centered in Lucknow, Agra, and Varanasi. The craft involves sewing metallic threads, primarily gold and silver wires known as zari, onto luxurious heavy fabrics like velvet, silk, or satin, often embellished with pearls and beads to create elaborate, shimmering royal garments and draperies.

**68.** (D) Agra Petha
Kannauj Perfume, Lucknow Zardozi, and Meerut Scissors are all formally registered with Geographical Indication tags, legally protecting their unique regional craftsmanship and origin. Although Agra Petha is a famous traditional sweet item associated with the city of Agra, it has not been granted an official GI tag under the Indian geographical indications registry.

**69.** (B) Promote traditional crafts and improve market access.
The One District One Product scheme launched by the Uttar Pradesh government aims to preserve and promote indigenous specialized crafts and local industries across all seventy-five districts. By offering financial assistance, modern skill training, quality branding, and expanded market access, the scheme seeks to revitalize rural artisan economies, boost exports, and generate sustainable local employment.

**70.** (C) Aligarh - Locks
Under the One District One Product scheme of Uttar Pradesh, Aligarh is designated for its famous lock and hardware industry, which has been manufacturing quality padlocks and door hardware for centuries. Other correct ODOP pairings include Kanpur Nagar for finished leather goods, Gorakhpur for terracotta products, and Bareilly for Zardozi embroidery, making those listed options incorrect matches.

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**71.** (D) A semi-classical romantic music form.
Thumri is a prominent semi-classical vocal genre of North Indian classical music that originated and flourished in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Lucknow and Varanasi. Characterized by its expressive, emotional, and romantic poetry, Thumri focuses on themes of love, devotion, and longing, allowing singers considerable artistic flexibility in melodic improvisation and subtle emotional interpretation.

**72.** (A) Monsoon
Kajri is a celebrated regional folk music genre of Uttar Pradesh that is traditionally sung during the rainy or monsoon season. Arising mainly in the eastern districts, Kajri lyrics evoke the beauty of dark rain clouds, lush green landscapes, and feelings of love and romantic longing experienced by women while awaiting their loved ones during monsoon showers.

**73.** (B) Mirzapur region
The Mirzapur region in eastern Uttar Pradesh is considered the cultural heartland and birthplace of the Kajri folk song tradition. While Kajri is performed across Purvanchal and western Bihar, Mirzapur hosts annual Kajri festivals and maintains strong oral traditions, where local folk artists compete in singing verses celebrating the monsoon, love, and rural life.

**74.** (B) Banaras Gharana
Tappa is a semi-classical vocal music style characterized by rapid, intricate, and continuous ornamentations known as taans. Although Tappa originally evolved from the folk songs of camel drivers in Punjab, it was thoroughly refined, enriched, and integrated into the classical repertoire by master vocalists of the Banaras Gharana, who infused it with emotional depth and melodic grace.

**75.** (A) Wajid Ali Shah
Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, the last ruler of Awadh, was a legendary patron of arts, an accomplished Kathak dancer, poet, and musical composer. Writing under the pen name 'Akhtarpiya', he composed numerous celebrated Thumris,

including the iconic song 'Babul Mora Naihar Chhooto Jaay', and played a pivotal role in refining classical court performing arts in Lucknow.

**76.** (C) It strictly focuses on Dhrupad, rejecting romantic themes.
The Lucknow Gharana, which developed under the royal patronage of the Awadh Nawabs, is celebrated worldwide for its elegant Kathak dance forms and delicate Thumri vocal renditions. Far from strictly focusing on austere Dhrupad compositions, this gharana is defined by its deep emphasis on emotional expression, romantic themes, graceful postures, and subtle expressive facial gestures.

**77.** (D) Thumri, Tappa, and Tabla
The Banaras Gharana of Indian classical music is renowned for preserving a rich variety of vocal and instrumental traditions. It is particularly celebrated for nurturing semi-classical vocal genres like Thumri, Dadra, and Tappa, as well as developing a distinct, powerful style of Tabla playing that combines delicate accompaniment techniques with energetic solo percussive performance repertoires.

**78.** (C) Banaras Gharana
Girija Devi, universally revered as the 'Queen of Thumri', was an iconic Indian classical vocalist who belonged to the Banaras Gharana. She played a monumental role in popularizing North Indian semi-classical vocal music, elevating genres like Thumri, Dadra, Kajri, and Chaiti to global prominence through her soul-stirring vocal range, rich expressive style, and deep traditional training.

**79.** (B) The storytelling tradition of temple Kathakars in North India.
Kathak originated from ancient temple storytellers known as Kathakars in Northern India, particularly across Uttar Pradesh. These traveling bards used facial expressions, hand gestures, and rhythmic footwork to narrate epic tales and devotional stories from Hindu scriptures, such as the Ramayana and Mahabharata, before the dance evolved into a sophisticated classical form refined in royal court settings.

**80.** (D) Gwalior
The three main recognized classical gharanas of Kathak dance are the Lucknow, Jaipur, and Banaras Gharanas, each possessing distinct stylistic features, footwork emphasis, and facial expressions. Gwalior is a highly famous gharana in North Indian classical vocal music, specifically renowned for Khayal singing, but it does not represent a recognized gharana of Kathak dance.

**81.** (A) A folk dance-drama depicting Krishna's life, popular in Braj.
Raslila is a revered traditional folk dance-drama form predominant in the Braj region of Uttar Pradesh, particularly around Mathura and Vrindavan. It combines devotional music, expressive dance, and theatrical dialogues to portray narrative episodes from the childhood, divine plays, and romantic legends of Lord Krishna and Radha, forming a central component of regional Vaishnavite cultural festivities.

**82.** (A) I and II only
Nautanki is a popular form of operatic folk theatre native to Uttar Pradesh, incorporating musical dialogues, humor, and dramatic storytelling based on historical legends or contemporary themes. The two major historic styles or gharanas of Nautanki developed in Hathras and Kanpur. Instrumental music using the nagada drum and harmonium forms an indispensable foundation of Nautanki performances.

**83.** (A) Braj region
The Charkula dance is a famous traditional folk dance native to the Braj region of Uttar Pradesh. Performed predominantly by women on auspicious occasions like Radhashtami, dancers balance a heavy multi-tiered wooden pyramid carrying 108 burning earthen lamps on their heads while dancing gracefully to rhythmic folk songs, demonstrating extraordinary physical balance and skill.

**84.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Alha is a famous heroic ballad folk singing style native to Bundelkhand, celebrating legendary warriors Alha and Udal. Birha is a popular narrative folk song form sung in Purvanchal. Rasiya belongs to the devotional and romantic musical traditions of the Braj region, while Karma is a traditional tribal harvest dance performed in the Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts.

**85.** (B) Purvanchal
The Dhobiya dance is a vibrant folk dance tradition practiced primarily by the Dhobi

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community in the Purvanchal region of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Performed during joyful occasions like weddings and childbirth, the dance features male dancers accompanied by traditional percussion instruments, portraying comedic narrative enactments between a washerman and his donkey to entertain rural gatherings.

**86.** (B) I, III and IV only
In the Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh, baked bricks and mud plaster historically served as primary building materials due to scarce natural stone. Thick brick walls and central inner courtyards effectively moderated summer heat, while Awadhi architects utilized versatile lakhauri bricks to construct large domes. Sloping roofs are characteristic of high rainfall areas, not arid Bundelkhand.

**87.** (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Mathura School of Art attained its creative peak under the patronage of the Kushana dynasty from the first to third centuries CE. However, Kushana rulers did not ban Buddhist imagery; instead, they actively promoted Buddhist art, producing the earliest human representations of the Buddha alongside royal portraits, Jain images, and Hindu deity sculptures using local spotted red sandstone.

**88.** (A) First human images of Buddha with robust, fleshy features.
A defining identity of the ancient Mathura School of Art is its pioneering creation of the first anthropomorphic human representations of the Buddha. Mathura sculptures depict Buddha with robust, broad-shouldered, and fleshy physical features, wearing thin clingy drapery, which sharply contrasts with the Greek-influenced Hellenistic facial features and heavy folds characteristic of the contemporary Gandhara style.

**89.** (B) State Museum, Lucknow
The State Museum in Lucknow, established in 1863, is the oldest and largest multi-purpose museum in Uttar Pradesh. It houses a vast, priceless collection of historic artifacts, including ancient Kushana and Gupta sculptures, Buddhist bronzes, prehistoric tools, natural history specimens, and extensive decorative art pieces from the Awadh Nawabi era, serving as a major research repository.

**90.** (B) Kushana-period sculptures
The Government Museum at Mathura, established in 1874, is world-famous for its unparalleled collection of ancient Kushana-period sculptures and archaeological artifacts. Carved primarily from local spotted red sandstone, its exhibits include iconic royal portraits, human depictions of Buddha and Bodhisattvas, Jain Ayagapatas, and expressive Yakshi figures that illustrate the evolution of early Indian sculpture art.

**91.** (A) Bharat Kala Bhavan - Varanasi
Bharat Kala Bhavan is a renowned university art and archaeology museum situated within Banaras Hindu University in Varanasi, housing exceptional collections of Indian miniature paintings, ancient sculptures, and textiles. Other options misplace state institutions, as the State Lalit Kala Akademi is in Lucknow and the Bhatkhande Music Institute is also located in Lucknow.

**92.** (C) Lucknow
Bhatkhande Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya, formerly known as Bhatkhande Music Institute, is a premier institution dedicated to higher education in Indian classical music and dance, located in Lucknow. Established in 1926 by Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande as Marris College of Music, it played a monumental role in systematizing Hindustani classical music education and training generations of artists.

**93.** (D) Central Institute of Subtropical Horticulture
The State Lalit Kala Akademi, Bharatendu Natya Akademi, and Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi are premier cultural institutions dedicated to promoting fine arts, dramatic theatre, and performing arts across Uttar Pradesh. In contrast, the Central Institute of Subtropical Horticulture is an agricultural research facility focused on horticultural crop science, making it distinct from art institutions.

**94.** (C) Fatehpur Sikri
The Agra Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India is directly responsible for the preservation and structural conservation of major central government-protected national monuments across its jurisdiction, including the abandoned Mughal city of Fatehpur Sikri. Other listed monuments fall under different administrative ASI circles, such as the Sarnath circle, or under active religious trust management.

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**95.** (B) Lucknow
The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property is a premier scientific institution under the Ministry of Culture, headquartered in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1976, NRLC conducts advanced scientific research, technical analysis, and specialized training programs aimed at preserving, conserving, and restoring museum objects, historical monuments, and cultural heritage properties across India.

**96.** (D) Three
Uttar Pradesh currently contains exactly three cultural sites officially inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list. These World Heritage sites are the Taj Mahal, the Agra Fort, and the historic imperial city complex of Fatehpur Sikri. All three sites are located in or around Agra district and represent world-renowned masterpieces of Mughal architectural design and craftsmanship.

**97.** (A) Bara Imambara
The Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and Fatehpur Sikri are all officially designated UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Uttar Pradesh, recognized internationally for their architectural and historical significance. Although the Bara Imambara in Lucknow is a major state-protected monument of immense Awadhi cultural heritage, it is not currently inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list.

**98.** (C) 1983
The Taj Mahal and Agra Fort were both officially inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites in the year 1983 during the seventh session of the World Heritage Committee. They were among the earliest cultural sites from India to receive this prestigious international recognition due to their exceptional artistic value, structural splendor, and historical significance in Mughal architecture.

**99.** (A) Elevated rocky location with massive stone walls.
The military architecture of medieval forts in Bundelkhand, such as Kalinjar Fort, relied primarily on exploiting rugged natural topography. Constructed atop elevated steep rocky ridges and hill plateaus, these hill forts featured massive granite defensive walls, fortified ramparts, strategic watchtowers, and multi-layered entrance gateways, rendering them virtually impregnable against enemy sieges and territorial invasions.

**100.** (D) Chunar Fort
Chunar Fort, situated along the Ganga River in Mirzapur district, was a crucial strategic fortress in mediaeval Northern India. Mughal Emperor Humayun laid a famous siege to Chunar Fort in 1532 to break Afghan control. It was later captured and heavily fortified by Sher Shah Suri, who used its commanding rocky position to control river trade and troop movements.

**101.** (B) Cruciform plan featuring a square with side projections.
The ground plan of a classic Nagara-style Hindu temple is typically based on a square layout with stepped exterior projections, creating a cruciform ground plan known as triratha, pancharatha, or saptaratha depending on the number of offset projections. This structural arrangement provides stability to the superstructure while allowing decorative relief panels along the outer sanctum walls.

**102.** (C) Organise exhibitions, give scholarships, and document state visual arts.
Contemporary art institutions such as the State Lalit Kala Akademi in Lucknow function to foster, preserve, and promote visual arts across Uttar Pradesh. They organize art exhibitions, grant financial scholarships to emerging artists, conduct interactive workshops, publish scholarly art catalogs, and systematically document both traditional folk arts and modern contemporary art practices across the state.

**103.** (D) One Station One Product
The 'One Station One Product' scheme, launched by Indian Railways, aims to promote local artisans, weavers, and craftsmen by turning railway stations into marketing hubs for regional products. Under this scheme in Uttar Pradesh, dedicated promotional stalls are allocated at major railway stations to display and sell GI-tagged handicrafts and specialized local products directly to traveling passengers.

**104.** (A) Four
The Lion Capital of Ashoka, discovered at Sarnath and preserved in the local museum, originally featured four Asiatic lions standing back to back on an abacus. Mounted on a circular plinth adorned with relief carvings of

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an elephant, horse, bull, and lion separated by wheels (chakras), this Mauryan masterpiece served as the inspiration for India's National Emblem.

**105.** (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Taj Trapezium Zone is a designated area covering 10,400 square kilometers around the Taj Mahal to safeguard the marble monument from industrial air pollution. Regulations strictly prohibit the use of coal and coke in local foundries and brick kilns within the zone, mandating cleaner natural gas alternatives to prevent marble discolouration caused by atmospheric acid rain.

**106.** (B) Degradation of marble caused by acid rain and atmospheric pollution.
In the context of heritage conservation, 'Marble Cancer' refers to the chemical degradation and yellowish discolouration of white marble surfaces caused by atmospheric pollution and acid rain. Sulfur dioxide and other toxic industrial emissions react with calcium carbonate in marble to form soluble gypsum, resulting in surface pitting, flaking, and gradual erosion of intricate architectural details on historic monuments.

**107.** (A) Bhadohi
The Indian Institute of Carpet Technology is a premier technical institution established by the Ministry of Textiles, located in Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh. IICT provides specialized technical education, testing facilities, design development, and research support to the hand-knotted carpet and textile industry, helping local weavers and exporters maintain quality standards and compete in international carpet markets.

**108.** (C) Bansuri (Flute)
Pilibhit district in Uttar Pradesh is globally famous for manufacturing high-quality handcrafted bamboo flutes, known as Bansuris. Recognized as the designated product for Pilibhit under the One District One Product scheme, local artisans source specific bamboo varieties to craft finely tuned wind instruments that are supplied to musicians across India and exported to international musical instrument markets.

**109.** (D) Black clay pottery with silver floral motifs
Nizamabad in Azamgarh district holds a Geographical Indication tag for its unique black clay pottery craft. Artisans craft distinct dark pottery using local fine clay, firing the items in closed kilns with mustard straw to achieve a smooth black metallic sheen. Intricate geometric and floral designs are engraved on the surface and rubbed with silver alloy powder.

**110.** (C) Banaras
Siddheshwari Devi was a legendary Indian classical singer and a prominent exponent of the Thumri vocal genre, belonging to the Banaras Gharana. Trained under great masters like Pt. Siyaji Maharaj, she excelled in performing Thumri, Dadra, Kajri, and Tappa, bringing immense emotional expression, melodic richness, and classical purity to the North Indian semi-classical music repertoire during her illustrious career.

**111.** (B) Rasiya
Rasiya is a famous folk music tradition native to the Braj region surrounding Mathura, Vrindavan, and Agra in Uttar Pradesh. Intimately linked with the playful celebrations of Holi, Rasiya songs feature lively rhythmic beats and romantic or devotional lyrics centered on the joyful divine episodes, divine love, and festive interactions between Lord Krishna and Radha in Braj.

**112.** (D) 1911
The Government College of Arts and Crafts in Lucknow, originally established as the Government Institute of Fine Arts, was founded in the year 1911. As one of the oldest formal art training institutions in Northern India, it played a vital historical role in advancing modern art education, nurturing pioneering painters, sculptors, and craftsmen across Uttar Pradesh throughout the twentieth century.

**113.** (A) Government College of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow
Asit Kumar Haldar, a celebrated artist of the Bengal School and grand-nephew of Rabindranath Tagore, served as the first Indian principal of the Government College of Arts and Crafts in Lucknow from 1925 onwards. Under his visionary guidance, the college became a major center for modern Indian art, introducing wash painting techniques and synthesizing traditional heritage with contemporary expressions.

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**114.** (C) A specific geographical and stylistic tradition of artists.
In Hindustani classical music and dance, a 'Gharana' refers to a distinct lineage or system of artistic training rooted in a specific geographical center and master-disciple tradition. Each gharana possesses its own unique stylistic identity, performance aesthetics, vocal ornamentations, or rhythmic footwork patterns, passed down orally through successive generations of musicians and dancers across regions like Lucknow and Banaras.

**115.** (A) Tabla
The Tabla is inextricably linked with the Banaras Gharana, which developed a powerful, versatile, and expressive style of percussive playing. Legendary virtuoso Pandit Kishan Maharaj was one of its most celebrated exponents, renowned globally for his masterful solos, intricate rhythmic patterns (bols), and dynamic stage presence that elevated Tabla playing from simple accompaniment to an independent solo classical art.

**116.** (D) To provide ventilation, light, and privacy
Intricate carved stone jaali screens found extensively in Mughal monuments like Fatehpur Sikri and the Taj Mahal serve key environmental and social architectural functions. They allow natural sunlight and cool breeze to filter into interior spaces while compressing incoming air currents, simultaneously offering privacy for royal women inside by obstructing external visibility without requiring solid, heavy wall enclosures.

**117.** (B) Pillared hall for public rituals
In traditional Nagara temple architecture, a Mandapa is a open or enclosed pillared hall constructed directly preceding the main sanctum sanctorum. Designed to accommodate large gatherings of devotees, the mandapa serves as a communal space for performing congregational prayers, singing devotional hymns, executing sacred ritual dances, and leading worshippers gradually toward the inner shrine housing the primary deity.

**118.** (C) Rumi Darwaza
The iconic Rumi Darwaza in Lucknow prominently features twin fish motifs, known as Mahi Maratib, carved onto its grand ornamental archways. Adopted as the official royal insignia and seal of the Awadh Nawabs, the twin fish symbol represents power, prosperity, and divine protection, appearing frequently across major state gateways, royal coins, and official monuments throughout the Awadhi Nawabi territory.

**119.** (D) Birju Maharaj - Dhrupad
Pandit Birju Maharaj was a world-renowned maestro of Kathak dance from the Lucknow Kalka-Bindadin Gharana, celebrated for his extraordinary footwork, rhythm, and abhinaya, rather than being a Dhrupad vocalist. Conversely, Bindadin Maharaj is correctly associated with Kathak, Girija Devi with Thumri singing, and Ustad Bismillah Khan with the masterly art of playing the Shehnai.

**120.** (A) Burnt bricks
In ancient Uttar Pradesh, where natural stone was scarce across the Gangetic plains, burnt clay bricks served as the primary material for constructing Buddhist stupas, monastic viharas, and assembly halls at major pilgrimage sites like Shravasti and Kushinagar. Artisans manufactured durable kiln-fired bricks laid with mud or lime mortar, often adorned with terracotta reliefs depicting Buddhist narrative motifs.

**121.** (B) Gilt umbrellas topping its pavilions
The Chhatar Manzil, or Umbrella Palace, in Lucknow is named after the distinctive dome-shaped gilt umbrellas (chhatris) that top its main pavilion rooftops. Constructed under Nawab Ghazi-ud-Din Haider and expanded by his successors, the palace showcases a unique blend of European neoclassical architectural elements and traditional Awadhi design, featuring vast subterranean rooms built alongside the Gomti River.

**122.** (B) Inlaying semi-precious stones into marble
Pietra Dura, locally known as Parchin Kari, is an elaborate decorative inlay technique perfected in Mughal Agra. It involves meticulously cutting and fitting polished semi-precious stones—such as lapis lazuli, jasper, onyx, and carnelian—into precisely carved floral grooves on white marble surfaces, creating shimmering, highly detailed botanical and geometric ornamentation seen on monuments like the Taj Mahal.

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**123.** (A) Sharqi Sultanate of Jaunpur
The Sharqi style of architecture developed during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries under the Sharqi Sultanate based in Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh. Distinct from Delhi Sultanate structures, Sharqi architecture is characterized by massive, sloping propylon towers flanking mosque entrances, heavy stone pillars, arch-and-beam construction, and an absence of tall corner minarets, exemplified by monuments like the Atala Masjid.

**124.** (C) Emphasis on Bhava, grace, and romantic nuances
The Lucknow Gharana of Kathak, developed under the artistic patronage of the Awadh Nawabs, revolutionized the classical dance style by prioritizing delicate expressive storytelling (Bhava), fluid body grace, subtle wrist movements, and romantic nuances. It shifted focus toward delicate emotional interpretation and courtly elegance, beautifully complementing the complex rhythmic footwork and rapid spins characteristic of classical Kathak dance traditions.

**125.** (D) The structure is asymmetrical to reflect life's unpredictability.
The architectural design of the Taj Mahal is renowned globally for its perfect bilateral symmetry, where every structural element on the left side is precisely mirrored on the right, creating total visual harmony and balance. The only minor asymmetry in the entire monument complex occurs inside the central tomb chamber, where Shah Jahan's cenotaph sits slightly off-center beside Mumtaz Mahal's.

**126.** (C) Jahangir
Mughal miniature painting achieved its highest peak of artistic refinement, naturalism, and technical perfection during the reign of Emperor Jahangir. A passionate lover of nature and art, Jahangir encouraged court painters like Ustad Mansur and Bishandas to focus on realistic individual portraiture, precise studies of exotic birds, animals, and flowers, using delicate brushwork and rich natural mineral pigments.

**127.** (B) Prayagraj
Prayagraj district in Uttar Pradesh is widely known for its traditional craft of making Moonj basketry and decorative handicrafts, designated under the One District One Product scheme. Local artisans harvest wild Moonj grass growing along riverbanks, dry and dye the stalks in vibrant colors, and hand-weave them into durable, eco-friendly storage baskets, mats, bags, and ornamental household items.

**128.** (D) Specific stitches used in Chikankari embroidery
Bhakhmia, Murri, and Phanda are specialized stitch techniques utilized in the traditional Chikankari embroidery of Lucknow. Murri refers to minute rice-grain shaped french knots, Phanda represents small millet-like raised embroidered knots, and Bhakhmia is used for delicate shadow work on the reverse side of fine fabrics, demonstrating the rich variety and technical complexity of Chikankari handcraftsmanship.

**129.** (A) A hill fort (Giri Durg) with granite walls
Jhansi Fort, constructed in 1613 by Raja Bir Singh Deo of Orchha on the rocky hill of Bangira, is a classic example of a North Indian hill fort, historically classified as a Giri Durg. Constructed with massive granite stone walls and strategic bastions, its elevated topography provided natural military defense, enabling panoramic views of surrounding plains during historical battles.

**130.** (D) I, II and III
The Kumbh Mela at Prayagraj is recognized by UNESCO as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, representing one of the largest religious gatherings on Earth. Celebrated every twelve years as the Maha Kumbh at the sacred Sangam, it features extraordinary temporary infrastructure, pop-up grid cities, pontoon bridges, and vast tent accommodations designed to support millions of visiting pilgrims.

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# CHAPTER 03
# Festivals and Folk Dances

**1.** The traditional folk dance 'Charkula' is predominantly associated with which region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Awadh
(B) Braj
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Purvanchal

**2.** The famous Magh Mela, a major religious and cultural event in Uttar Pradesh, is held annually in which city?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Mathura
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Prayagraj

**3.** Dev Deepawali, a festival that attracts massive tourist footfalls for its illuminated ghats, is celebrated in which city?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Mathura

**4.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Fairs of Uttar Pradesh)
P. Nauchandi Mela
Q. Bateshwar Mela
R. Dadri Mela
S. Dewa Sharif Mela
List II: (Districts)
1. Agra
2. Meerut
3. Barabanki
4. Ballia
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**5.** The folk song tradition 'Birha', known for its narrative and emotional depth, is most popular in which region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Purvanchal
(B) Western Uttar Pradesh
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Rohilkhand

**6.** Consider the following statements regarding the Kumbh Mela in Prayagraj:
I. It is held every 12 years at the confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna, and the mythical Saraswati.
II. The Ardh Kumbh is organized every 6 years.
III. It is organized simultaneously in Varanasi and Ayodhya.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**7.** Lathmar Holi, famous for the tradition where women playfully beat men with sticks, is celebrated in which town of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Vrindavan
(B) Barsana
(C) Gokul
(D) Govardhan

**8.** Which of the following is an incorrectly matched pair of folk dance and its region?
(A) Karma - Sonbhadra
(B) Dhobiya - Purvanchal
(C) Natwari - Awadh
(D) Rai - Bundelkhand

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**9.** The traditional 'Karma' dance is performed primarily by which tribal community in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Tharu
(B) Buksa
(C) Jaunsari
(D) Kharwar

**10.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Lucknow gharana of Kathak dance flourished significantly during the 19th century.
Reason (R): It received extensive patronage from the Nawabs of Awadh, particularly Nawab

Wajid Ali Shah.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**11.** The historical Ramnagar Ramlila, known for its unique staging across multiple open-air sets over 31 days, takes place near which major city?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Prayagraj

**12.** The Kajari festival and its associated singing tradition are most deeply rooted in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Agra
(D) Gorakhpur

**13.** Consider the following statements regarding the Lucknow Mahotsav:
Statement I: It is an annual cultural festival organized to showcase Awadhi art, culture, and cuisine.
Statement II: It exclusively features classical Kathak performances and does not include local crafts.
Which of the following statements is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

**14.** Which of the following best describes 'Swang' in the cultural context of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) A classical singing style traditionally performed in the Braj region
(B) A prominent harvest festival celebrated across the Bundelkhand region
(C) A traditional folk theatre style combining musical dialogue and drama
(D) A GI-tagged handicraft traditionally made in western Uttar Pradesh

**15.** Select the correct chronological order of the following Hindu festivals as they occur in the traditional lunar calendar starting from Chaitra:
(A) Nag Panchami, Krishna Janmashtami, Dussehra, Diwali
(B) Krishna Janmashtami, Nag Panchami, Diwali, Dussehra
(C) Nag Panchami, Dussehra, Krishna Janmashtami, Diwali
(D) Dussehra, Nag Panchami, Krishna Janmashtami, Diwali

**16.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Folk Dance)
P. Dhobiya
Q. Rai
R. Charkula
S. Jogini
List II: (Region/Community)
1. Braj Region
2. Awadh Region
3. Bundelkhand Region
4. Purvanchal Region
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

**17.** The 'Aalha' folk singing tradition is primarily characterized by which of the following themes?
(A) Devotion to Lord Krishna
(B) Tales of bravery and martial exploits
(C) Celebrating the arrival of the monsoon
(D) Agricultural harvesting rituals

**18.** Consider the following statements regarding Dev Deepawali in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is celebrated fifteen days after the main Diwali festival.
II. It is organized on the day of Kartik Purnima.
III. It commemorates the victory of Lord Shiva over the demon Tripurasura.
IV. It is officially heavily promoted by the UP Tourism Department to attract international tourists.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

**19.** The traditional 'Jhula' (swing) dance is a prominent folk performance of the Braj region.

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During which season or month is it primarily performed?
(A) Sawan (Monsoon)
(B) Chaitra (Spring)
(C) Pausha (Winter)
(D) Vaisakha (Summer)

**20.** Which of the following folk dances is an odd one out because it does not belong to the Bundelkhand region?
(A) Saira dance
(B) Rai dance
(C) Dhediya dance
(D) Pai Danda dance

**21.** Which institution was established by the state government in Lucknow in 1963 specifically for the conservation and promotion of music, dance, and folk arts in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi
(B) Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan
(C) Bharatendu Natya Akademi
(D) Rashtriya Kathak Sansthan

**22.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Religious fairs like the Kumbh and Magh Mela significantly boost the local economy of Prayagraj.
Reason (R): These fairs generate massive temporary employment in transport, hospitality, and local retail sectors.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**23.** The Nauchandi Mela of Meerut is widely celebrated as a symbol of communal harmony because:
(A) It was originally inaugurated by Emperor Akbar to unite various religious communities.
(B) The famous Chandi Devi temple and the dargah of Bale Miyan share the same compound.
(C) It features annual joint religious prayers organized directly by the state government.
(D) It is conducted purely as an agricultural trade fair with no religious affiliations.

**24.** The famous Bateshwar fair held in the Agra district is primarily known as a:
(A) Traditional kite-flying and cultural festival
(B) Comprehensive handloom and textile exhibition
(C) Traditional cattle and livestock trading fair
(D) Prominent classical music and dance symposium

**25.** Which two major gharanas are historically associated with the development of Kathak dance in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra and Kirana
(B) Rampur-Sahaswan and Etawah
(C) Saharanpur and Jhansi
(D) Lucknow and Banaras

**26.** The 'Faag' singing tradition, characterized by joyful and vibrant folk songs, is associated with which festival?
(A) Holi
(B) Diwali
(C) Dussehra
(D) Makar Sankranti

**27.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Raslila dance tradition of Uttar Pradesh.
(A) It is deeply rooted in religious devotion to Lord Krishna and Radha.
(B) It is predominantly performed in the Awadh and Purvanchal regions.
(C) The traditional performance incorporates both classical and folk elements.
(D) It enacts various mythological stories of Lord Krishna's youth in Vrindavan.

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**28.** The primary objective of the Ganga Mahotsav organized by the state government is to:
(A) Highlight the major industrial and commercial output of cities along the Ganga.
(B) Promote the rich cultural heritage and tourism potential of Varanasi.
(C) Conduct a comprehensive scientific survey regarding river water pollution.
(D) Fund long-term agricultural development schemes in the Ganga basin districts.

**29.** Consider the following statements about the 'Nautanki' theatre style in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It heavily relies on the 'Nagara' (kettledrum) for its background music.
II. Hathras and Kanpur are historically the two major styles or 'gharanas' of Nautanki.
III. It was traditionally performed only in royal

courts and never for the general public.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only

**30.** The Shakumbhari Devi Mela is a prominent religious fair held annually in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bijnor
(B) Muzaffarnagar
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Shamli

**31.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Folk Songs)
P. Rasiya
Q. Kajari
R. Aalha
S. Sohar
List II: (Associated Region)
1. Bundelkhand
2. Braj
3. Purvanchal/Awadh (Birth songs)
4. Mirzapur/Varanasi
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

**32.** The folk festival of Nag Panchami is traditionally celebrated during which month of the Hindu calendar?
(A) Chaitra
(B) Vaisakha
(C) Shravana
(D) Margashirsha

**33.** The social tradition of Karva Chauth in Uttar Pradesh primarily involves:
(A) Sowing the first agricultural seeds for the upcoming Rabi cropping season
(B) Married women observing a fast for the long life of their husbands
(C) Unmarried young girls observing a fast for a rich and bountiful harvest
(D) Organizing a community feast to celebrate the birth of a male child

**34.** In the Purvanchal region and Gorakhpur district, the festival of Makar Sankranti is widely celebrated and locally known by which name?
(A) Lohri
(B) Bihu
(C) Pongal
(D) Khichdi

**35.** Consider the following statements regarding Lathmar Holi:
I. It is played primarily with sticks and shields.
II. Men from Nandgaon visit Barsana to play this Holi.
III. It reflects the mythological interactions between Lord Krishna and Radha.
IV. The state government prohibits tourists from viewing it to preserve its sanctity.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

**36.** In which traditional dance of Uttar Pradesh does a veiled woman dancer perform while balancing a multi-tiered wooden pyramid with 108 oil lamps on her head?
(A) Karma
(B) Rai
(C) Charkula
(D) Dhediya

**37.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Dev Deepawali festival of Varanasi has become a major component of the Uttar Pradesh tourism policy.
Reason (R): The visual spectacle of illuminated river ghats attracts thousands of domestic and foreign tourists, boosting local businesses.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**38.** The 'Sulahkul Utsav', aimed at promoting Hindu-Muslim unity, is organized annually in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Aligarh
(C) Meerut
(D) Agra

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**39.** The Taj Mahotsav, a cultural festival showcasing arts, crafts, and culture, is typically held in Agra during which month?
(A) October
(B) February
(C) May
(D) August

**40.** Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of a fair and its location in the Purvanchal region?
(A) Nauchandi Mela - Ghazipur
(B) Bateshwar Mela - Varanasi
(C) Dadri Mela - Ballia
(D) Shakumbhari Mela - Gorakhpur

**41.** Arrange the following famous fairs of Uttar Pradesh in the correct geographical order from West to East based on the districts where they are held:
1. Nauchandi Mela
2. Bateshwar Mela
3. Dewa Sharif Mela
4. Dadri Mela

Select the correct order:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

**42.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Kumbh Mela.
(A) It depends solely on the alignment of the sun and moon, ignoring Jupiter.
(B) It has been recognized on UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage.
(C) In Uttar Pradesh, it is organized at the sacred Triveni Sangam located in Prayagraj.
(D) Massive temporary tent cities and administrative structures are erected for pilgrims.

**43.** Which traditional folk theatre style of Uttar Pradesh is known for its intense dialogue delivery, open-air staging, and historically traveling troupes?
(A) Bhavai
(B) Nautanki
(C) Yakshagana
(D) Tamasha

**44.** Consider the following statements about the Ramlila tradition in Ayodhya:
Statement I: The Ayodhya Shodh Sansthan ensures the daily staging of Ramlila throughout the year.
Statement II: The Ramlila of Ayodhya strictly avoids the use of musical instruments and relies solely on silent acting.
Which of the following statements is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

**45.** The 'Chholiya' dance, performed with a sword and shield, is traditionally associated with which community's marriage ceremonies in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rajputs
(B) Ahirs
(C) Kahars
(D) Pasis

**46.** Consider the following statements regarding the Kathak dance of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It originated from the 'Kathakars' or storytellers of ancient northern India.
II. The Lucknow gharana is known for emphasizing grace, expression, and nuanced acting (Abhinaya).
III. It is the only classical dance form of India recognized by the Sangeet Natak Akademi.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**47.** The traditional 'Dhobiya' dance, performed on auspicious occasions, is indigenous to which region?
(A) Rohilkhand
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Braj
(D) Purvanchal

**48.** What is the primary socio-economic nature of the Dadri Mela held in Ballia?
(A) It serves primarily as an extensive regional exhibition of handloom sarees.
(B) It is organized as a modern state-level industrial and commercial trade fair.

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(C) It is one of the largest traditional cattle fairs in northern India.
(D) It is an exclusive annual cultural festival organized for classical musicians.

**49.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Fair/Mela)
P. Kailash Mela
Q. Syed Salar Mela
R. Govind Sahab Mela
S. Kalinjar Mela
List II: (District)
1. Bahraich
2. Agra
3. Banda
4. Ambedkar Nagar
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

**50.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Birha folk songs are highly significant in capturing the social reality and historical events of the Purvanchal region.
Reason (R): Birha singers traditionally improvise lyrics to narrate local heroes' tales, current events, and social struggles.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**51.** The festival of Holi in Uttar Pradesh is culturally and economically linked to the harvest of which major crop cycle?
(A) Rabi
(B) Kharif
(C) Zaid
(D) Plantation crops

**52.** The 'Kampil Utsav', aimed at promoting Jain and Hindu cultural heritage, is organized in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kannauj
(B) Etawah
(C) Farrukhabad
(D) Mainpuri

**53.** The 'Saifai Mahotsav', traditionally organized as an annual cultural and sports event, is associated with which district?
(A) Etawah
(B) Kanpur
(C) Azamgarh
(D) Rampur

**54.** The 'Rai' folk dance of Bundelkhand is predominantly performed by women of the Bedia community during which occasion?
(A) Deepawali
(B) Makar Sankranti
(C) Ram Navami
(D) Krishna Janmashtami

**55.** Consider the following statements about the Karma folk dance:
I. It is performed in the Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts.
II. It marks the worship of the Karma tree.
III. It is performed by tribal groups like the Kharwar.
IV. It is exclusively performed by men with no female participation.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

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**56.** Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of a festival and its associated agricultural context in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kajari - Sowing of Rabi crops in winter
(B) Diwali - Sowing of Kharif crops
(C) Holi - Harvesting of the Rabi crops
(D) Makar Sankranti - Harvesting of the Zaid crops

**57.** The famous 'Shravan Jhula Mela', where deities are placed on elaborate swings, is a major religious event in which city?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Ayodhya

**58.** The fair of Syed Salar Masud Ghazi, revered by both Hindus and Muslims, is held annually in which district?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Barabanki
(C) Gonda

(D) Sitapur

**59.** What is the traditional frequency of the Magh Mela held in Prayagraj?
(A) It is traditionally organized once every 12 years during the winter.
(B) It occurs annually, except during Kumbh and Ardh Kumbh years.
(C) It is regularly celebrated once every 6 years at the river confluence.
(D) It is conducted twice every year during the auspicious Navratri periods.

**60.** Select the correct chronological order of the following major fairs of Uttar Pradesh as they typically commence in a calendar year (starting from January):
(A) Magh Mela, Nauchandi Mela, Rath Yatra (Varanasi), Bateshwar Mela
(B) Nauchandi Mela, Magh Mela, Bateshwar Mela, Rath Yatra (Varanasi)
(C) Bateshwar Mela, Rath Yatra (Varanasi), Magh Mela, Nauchandi Mela
(D) Rath Yatra (Varanasi), Bateshwar Mela, Nauchandi Mela, Magh Mela

**61.** Which of the following is an odd one out because it is a fair located in Eastern Uttar Pradesh (Purvanchal) rather than Western Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Dadri Mela
(B) Shakumbhari Devi Mela
(C) Nauchandi Mela
(D) Garhmukteshwar Mela

**62.** Consider the following statements regarding the folk theatre 'Swang':
Statement I: It relies heavily on mimicry, satire, and social commentary.
Statement II: It has lost popularity completely and is no longer performed anywhere in Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the following statements is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

**63.** The 'Kalki Mahotsav' is an annual cultural event organized in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Moradabad
(B) Rampur
(C) Amroha
(D) Sambhal

**64.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Mahotsav/Festival)
P. Ganga Mahotsav
Q. Taj Mahotsav
R. Water Sports Festival
S. Ayurveda Mahotsav
List II: (City/District)
1. Agra
2. Prayagraj
3. Varanasi
4. Jhansi
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

**65.** Consider the following statements about the Ramnagar Ramlila:
I. It was patronized by the Kashi Naresh (King of Kashi).
II. It uses natural lighting and petromax lamps instead of modern electric lights for stage illumination.
III. It is completed in a span of three days.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) III only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and III only

**66.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy actively maps and promotes local religious fairs.
Reason (R): Cultural tourism generates significant local employment and infrastructure development in rural and semi-urban areas.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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**67.** The 'Saira' or 'Shovara' folk dance of the Bundelkhand region is traditionally performed by young boys and girls during which season?
(A) Rainy season and harvest
(B) Peak of the extreme winter season
(C) Scorching heat of high summer
(D) Occurrence of lunar eclipses

**68.** The ancient Naimisharanya fair, a significant religious gathering, is organized in which district?
(A) Hardoi
(B) Unnao
(C) Sitapur
(D) Lakhimpur Kheri

**69.** The epic tale of 'Alha-Udal', which forms the core of the Aalha singing tradition, recounts the heroic battles of two warriors belonging to which historical kingdom?
(A) Mahoba (Chandela)
(B) Awadh
(C) Kannauj (Gahadavala)
(D) Jaunpur (Sharqi)

**70.** The 'Pai Danda' dance, often compared to the Dandiya of Gujarat because it uses wooden sticks, is a traditional dance of which region?
(A) Purvanchal
(B) Braj
(C) Awadh
(D) Bundelkhand

**71.** Consider the following statements regarding the Taj Mahotsav:
I. It is a 10-day cultural festival held at Shilpgram, Agra.
II. It is organized by the Uttar Pradesh Tourism Department.
III. It aims to encourage local artisans by providing them a direct market.
IV. It only features the cultural heritage of the Mughal era.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

**72.** Consider the following statements regarding Ganga Dussehra in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: It celebrates the mythological descent of the river Ganga to the earth.
Statement II: Massive snan (bathing) rituals are held at ghats in Varanasi, Prayagraj, and Garhmukteshwar.
Which of the following statements is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

**73.** Alongside Lucknow, which other city of Uttar Pradesh is globally renowned for its distinct Gharana of Kathak dance?
(A) Agra
(B) Mathura
(C) Kanpur
(D) Varanasi

**74.** The 'Khyal' folk dance, which is performed by balancing a canopy of colorful papers and bamboo on the head, is celebrated on the occasion of a son's birth in which region?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Awadh
(C) Purvanchal
(D) Rohilkhand

**75.** Which of the following is an incorrectly matched pair of a notable figure and their associated cultural field in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Pandit Birju Maharaj - Renowned Kathak master
(B) Wajid Ali Shah - Aalha folk singing tradition
(C) Girija Devi - Classical Thumri vocal music
(D) Bismillah Khan - Master of Shehnai performance

**76.** In the context of Nautanki styles, the Hathras style is historically more oriented towards:
(A) Acting and dramatic dialogue delivery
(B) Classical singing and lyrical focus
(C) Acrobatic stunts and martial arts
(D) Mime and silent performance

**77.** The 'Jogini' dance is a traditional performance where male dancers dress as female sadhvis. It is prominently performed in the Awadh region during which festival?
(A) Ram Navami
(B) Diwali
(C) Maha Shivaratri
(D) Raksha Bandhan

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**78.** The 'Chaurasiya' dance is a famous folk performance predominantly done by the Kahar community in which district?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Ghazipur
(C) Jaunpur
(D) Azamgarh

**79.** Which fair in Uttar Pradesh is often referred to as a "miniature Kumbh" due to its scale and the ritual of Kalpavas (month-long austerity)?
(A) Dewa Mela
(B) Dadri Mela
(C) Bateshwar Mela
(D) Magh Mela

**80.** The 'Kala Baaz' dance, where the performer rides a dummy horse (Moraja) while playing a wind instrument, belongs to which region?
(A) Braj
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Awadh
(D) Purvanchal

**81.** Consider the following statements regarding the Kajari folk song tradition:
I. It is primarily sung during the summer months before the monsoon arrives.
II. It often revolves around the theme of longing and separation of lovers.
III. Mirzapur is considered the heartland of its origin and development.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

**82.** According to the Uttar Pradesh tourism policy, what is the most appropriate reason for the government's focus on developing tourist circuits around regional fairs?
(A) To generate substantial state revenue exclusively through entry ticket sales
(B) To permanently settle nomadic tribal populations in dedicated rural housing
(C) To systematically shift heavy industrial zones away from major urban centers
(D) To decentralize tourism and drive rural economic development

**83.** During the Navratri festival, which unique cultural tradition is widely organized across urban and rural Uttar Pradesh alongside Durga Puja?
(A) The staging of Ramlila
(B) The performance of Charkula dance
(C) The singing of Aalha epics
(D) The Lathmar Holi procession

**84.** The 'Diwari' or 'Deepawali' dance, performed with sticks and shields, is a vibrant tradition of the Ahir community in which region?
(A) Awadh
(B) Purvanchal
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Rohilkhand

**85.** In Uttar Pradesh, the social tradition of Govardhan Puja, celebrating agricultural wealth and livestock, is observed exactly:
(A) On the next day of Diwali
(B) Exactly one day before Diwali
(C) On the auspicious day of Dussehra
(D) During the festival of Makar Sankranti

**86.** The famous Khichdi Mela is organized at the Gorakhnath Temple in Gorakhpur on the occasion of:
(A) Basant Panchami
(B) Mahashivratri
(C) Kartik Purnima
(D) Makar Sankranti

**87.** The 'Mudiya Purnima' mela, which attracts millions of devotees to perform parikrama, is held in which town?
(A) Sarnath (Varanasi)
(B) Govardhan (Mathura)
(C) Naimisharanya (Sitapur)
(D) Chitrakoot

**88.** Consider the following objectives related to the Lucknow Mahotsav:
I. Promoting the traditional Awadhi cuisine.
II. Showcasing Chikankari and Zardozi crafts.
III. Organizing classical music and dance programs.
IV. Promoting heavy industries and foreign direct investment.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, and IV only

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**89.** The 'Dhediya' folk dance, prevalent in the Doab region of Awadh, is characterized by which unique feature?
(A) Dancers execute complex martial arts moves performed exclusively with sharp swords.
(B) Dancers wear elaborate hand-carved heavy wooden masks representing local deities.
(C) It is performed entirely on wooden stilts while balancing traditional props.
(D) Performed balancing an earthen pot with holes and a lit lamp placed inside.

**90.** Consider the following statements regarding the Govind Sahab Mela:
Statement I: It is one of the prominent rural fairs held in Ambedkar Nagar district.
Statement II: It acts as a major center for trading agricultural tools and livestock among local farmers.
Which of the following statements is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

**91.** The historical Soron Mela (Margashirsha Mela) is organized on the banks of the river Ganga in which district?
(A) Badaun
(B) Kasganj
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Hapur

**92.** The Dewa Mela of Barabanki is organized to commemorate the annual Urs of which prominent Sufi saint?
(A) Sheikh Salim Chishti
(B) Haji Waris Ali Shah
(C) Syed Salar Masud Ghazi
(D) Nizamuddin Auliya

**93.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the folk song tradition 'Birha'.
(A) It is strictly a classical music form performed only in royal courts.
(B) It is predominantly sung in the Bhojpuri-speaking belt of Purvanchal.
(C) It traditionally expresses the agony of separation from a spouse who has gone away for work.
(D) Over time, Birha singers have incorporated modern social themes into their lyrics.

**94.** The vibrant 'Rasiya' folk songs are an integral part of the cultural identity of which region?
(A) Awadh
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Braj
(D) Purvanchal

**95.** Which traditional dance of the Ahir community in Purvanchal features fast footwork and is performed on the rhythm of 'Nakkara' (kettledrum)?
(A) Charkula
(B) Dhobiya
(C) Karma
(D) Natwari

**96.** Which famous fair in Uttar Pradesh is historically associated with the trading of camels, horses, and donkeys?
(A) Dadri Mela
(B) Nauchandi Mela
(C) Bateshwar Mela
(D) Dewa Mela

**97.** The 'Nak-Katiya' fair, which features floats and a dramatic reenactment of an episode from the Ramayana, is a unique tradition of which city?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Varanasi
(C) Mathura
(D) Kanpur

**98.** Lathmar Holi of Barsana involves a playful mock battle between the women of Barsana and the men from which neighboring village?
(A) Gokul
(B) Vrindavan
(C) Govardhan
(D) Nandgaon

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**99.** The Kailash Mela is organized in honor of Lord Shiva during the month of Sawan in which district?
(A) Agra
(B) Varanasi
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Meerut

**100.** Which of the following is NOT a traditional folk dance of the Awadh region?
(A) Jogini
(B) Kala Baaz

(C) Charkula
(D) Dhediya

**101.** The 'Bhatkhande Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya', a premier institute for classical music and dance education, is located in:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Mathura

**102.** The Ayodhya Shodh Sansthan, established by the UP Government to preserve the Ramlila tradition and literature, is located in:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi
(D) Ayodhya

**103.** 'Sohar' is a traditional folk song of Uttar Pradesh that is predominantly sung on which occasion?
(A) During the traditional seasonal sowing of wheat crops
(B) To celebrate the joyous birth of a newborn child
(C) At the emotional time of traditional marriage farewells
(D) During the solemn observance of cremation rituals

**104.** The 'Rath Yatra' fair of Varanasi is heavily inspired by the famous Jagannath Rath Yatra of which state?
(A) Gujarat
(B) West Bengal
(C) Odisha
(D) Tamil Nadu

**105.** The 'Bithoor Ganga Mahotsav' is an annual cultural festival held on the banks of the river Ganga in which district?
(A) Farrukhabad
(B) Unnao
(C) Fatehpur
(D) Kanpur Nagar

**106.** In the traditional cycle of Kumbh fairs in Prayagraj, how many years apart are two consecutive Maha Kumbh Melas held?
(A) 6 years
(B) 12 years
(C) 144 years
(D) 100 years

**107.** The 'Pasi' folk dance of Uttar Pradesh is characterized by the use of which elements?
(A) Singing classical thumris while dancing
(B) Displaying martial arts with weapons
(C) Dancing with agricultural implements
(D) Balancing water pots on the head

**108.** Which folk song tradition is specifically sung by women during the monsoon season while enjoying swings?
(A) Aalha
(B) Malhar / Kajari
(C) Birha
(D) Faag

**109.** Which state-level institution presents the 'Safdar Hashmi Award' to recognize contributions in the field of street theatre and folk drama?
(A) UP Sangeet Natak Akademi
(B) Bharatendu Natya Akademi
(C) UP Hindi Sansthan
(D) UP Lalit Kala Akademi

**110.** The 'Kanara' dance is a traditional celebratory dance performed by the Dhobi community in which region?
(A) Awadh
(B) Purvanchal
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Braj

**111.** The 'Phoolon ki Holi' (Holi with flowers) is a distinct and highly attractive tradition celebrated primarily in which town?
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Sarnath
(C) Kushinagar
(D) Vrindavan

**112.** Identify the correct statement regarding the folk festivals of Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Teej is solely celebrated by men to ensure a good harvest.
(B) Karva Chauth is celebrated by unmarried men seeking suitable wives.
(C) Nag Panchami involves the ceremonial worshipping of snakes.
(D) Dev Deepawali marks the start of the monsoon season.

**113.** What is the central narrative focus of the traditional 'Raslila' performance?
(A) The epic journey and long exile of Lord Rama in the forest
(B) The divine love and pastimes of Lord Krishna

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and Radha
(C) The heroic exploits and martial victories of Chandela kings
(D) The spiritual life story and teachings of Lord Gautama Buddha

**114.** The festival of Diwali falls in which month of the traditional Hindu lunar calendar?
(A) Chaitra
(B) Shravana
(C) Ashvina
(D) Kartika

**115.** Which policy framework of the Uttar Pradesh government emphasizes the conversion of regional cultural fairs into primary tourist circuits?
(A) UP Tourism Policy
(B) UP Industrial Policy
(C) UP MSME Policy
(D) UP Agricultural Policy

**116.** The state government organizes the 'Kabir Utsav' to promote the teachings of Sant Kabir. This festival is held in which district?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Sant Kabir Nagar (Magahar)
(D) Azamgarh

**117.** The 'Yamuna Mahotsav' is an annual cultural celebration aimed at river conservation and tourism, held primarily in:
(A) Mathura
(B) Agra
(C) Etawah
(D) Prayagraj

**118.** The 'Sardhana Mahotsav', held near the historic Begum Samru Church, takes place in which district?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Saharanpur
(C) Muzaffarnagar
(D) Meerut

**119.** The 'Latthmar Diwari' dance is an aggressive and rhythmic folk dance performed during Diwali in which region?
(A) Awadh
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Braj
(D) Purvanchal

**120.** Which state department is primarily responsible for funding and providing administrative support to massive fairs like the Kumbh Mela?
(A) Department of Agriculture
(B) Department of Higher Education
(C) Department of Urban Development and Tourism
(D) Department of Mining

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**121.** The traditional folk dance 'Muria' or 'Mourya' is prevalent among which community in the Purvanchal region?
(A) Tharu
(B) Kol
(C) Bind
(D) Rajbhar

**122.** The 'Bateshwar' fair complex comprises numerous ancient temples dedicated to which deity along the banks of the Yamuna?
(A) Lord Shiva
(B) Lord Vishnu
(C) Lord Krishna
(D) Goddess Durga

**123.** The festival of Dussehra in Uttar Pradesh marks the culmination of which nine-day religious observance?
(A) Shravan Maas
(B) Sharadiya Navratri
(C) Chaitra Navratri
(D) Kartik Snan

**124.** The 'Ganga Dussehra' festival is observed in which Hindu month?
(A) Phalguna
(B) Jyeshtha
(C) Pausha
(D) Magha

**125.** The folk art form 'Sanjhi', though a painting tradition, is closely tied to the evening cultural rituals and folk songs of which region?
(A) Braj
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Purvanchal
(D) Awadh

**126.** The 'Chaiti' folk songs of Uttar Pradesh are traditionally sung during which season?
(A) The cold period of deep winter (Pausha)
(B) The period of heavy peak monsoon (Shravana)
(C) Spring/Summer transition period (Chaitra)
(D) The post-harvest autumn season (Kartika)

**127.** The 'Holi' festival marks the end of which Hindu lunar month?
(A) Magha
(B) Chaitra
(C) Vaisakha
(D) Phalguna

**128.** What distinguishes the 'Magh Mela' from the 'Kumbh Mela' in Prayagraj?
(A) Magh Mela is held exclusively on the banks of the Gomti, while Kumbh occurs on the Ganga.
(B) Magh Mela strictly restricts ritual entry and holy bathing to ordained ascetics only.
(C) Magh Mela is an annual event, while Kumbh follows a multi-year astronomical cycle.
(D) Magh Mela is organized solely by the central government without state administrative support.

**129.** The traditional 'Nautanki' plays of Uttar Pradesh heavily feature the playing of which instrument to dictate the rhythm of the performance?
(A) Multi-stringed Sitar
(B) Nagara (Kettledrum)
(C) Plucked string Sarod
(D) Transverse Bamboo Flute

**130.** Which of the following best represents the socio-economic impact of regional agricultural festivals in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) They enforce the complete economic isolation of rural village markets from nearby urban commercial centers.
(B) They are strictly religious assemblies that prohibit any form of local commercial trading or transactions.
(C) They function entirely as specialized export houses designed to send regional handicrafts to foreign markets.
(D) They serve as traditional regional markets for livestock, tools, and local crafts, boosting rural trade.



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# ANSWERS

**1.** (B) Braj
The Charkula dance is a historic folk tradition originating from the Braj region of Uttar Pradesh. Performed predominantly by women during festive occasions like Holi, dancers balance a large, multi-tiered circular wooden pyramid known as a charkula on their heads. This intricate structure holds lit oil lamps, demanding exceptional physical balance, posture control, and artistic skill.

**2.** (D) Prayagraj
The Magh Mela is an ancient religious festival held every year at the Triveni Sangam in Prayagraj. Situated at the confluence of the sacred rivers Ganga, Yamuna, and the mythical Saraswati, this gathering draws millions of pilgrims annually. Devotees participate in holy bathing rituals and observe spiritual vows during the auspicious Hindu month of Magha.

**3.** (A) Varanasi
Dev Deepawali is a major cultural and spiritual festival celebrated in Varanasi on the full moon night of the Hindu month of Kartik. The event illuminates the riverbank ghats along the Ganga with hundreds of thousands of earthen lamps. Attracting vast numbers of domestic and international tourists, it celebrates the victory of Lord Shiva over Tripurasura.

**4.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Major regional fairs in Uttar Pradesh serve distinct cultural and commercial functions across their respective districts. The Nauchandi Mela takes place in Meerut, promoting communal harmony, while the Bateshwar Mela in Agra features a famous cattle fair. Furthermore, the Dadri Mela is organized annually in Ballia, and the Dewa Sharif Mela takes place at Barabanki.

**5.** (A) Purvanchal
Birha is a celebrated folk song tradition deeply embedded in the cultural landscape of the Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh. Rooted in narrative storytelling and emotional expressions of separation and societal life, it is traditionally performed by local folk artists. Over time, the genre evolved from rural romantic ballads into a platform for contemporary social commentary.

**6.** (A) I and II only
The Kumbh Mela at Prayagraj is organized every twelve years at the sacred confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna, and mythical Saraswati rivers. In the intervening six-year period, the Ardh Kumbh is conducted at the same location. Unlike this singular tradition, the event is not held in cities such as Varanasi or Ayodhya, keeping its focal ritual intact.

**7.** (B) Barsana
Lathmar Holi is a unique cultural tradition celebrated in the town of Barsana, situated in the Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh. Reenacting the legendary playful interactions between Lord Krishna and Radha, women playfully beat men with wooden sticks while men defend themselves using shields. The festival draws massive crowds of devotees and tourists during spring.

**8.** (C) Natwari - Awadh
Natwari is a traditional folk dance associated primarily with the Ahir community of the Purvanchal region in eastern Uttar Pradesh, rather than the Awadh region. It features energetic dance movements, fast footwork, and acrobatic martial elements performed to the rhythmic beating of kettledrums. In contrast, Karma belongs to Sonbhadra, Dhobiya to Purvanchal, and Rai to Bundelkhand.

**9.** (D) Kharwar
The Karma dance is a traditional tribal folk performance prevalent in the southern districts of Uttar Pradesh, particularly Sonbhadra and Mirzapur. It is primarily executed by members of the Kharwar tribe alongside other local indigenous groups. Performed during the harvest season to worship the Karma tree, the dance symbolizes fertility, prosperity, environmental gratitude, and collective unity.

**10.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Lucknow gharana of Kathak experienced major artistic evolution and flourishing during

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the nineteenth century. This advancement occurred due to generous patronage provided by the Nawabs of Awadh, most notably Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. Under royal encouragement, the dance form refined its expressive storytelling, facial gestures, graceful movements, and sophisticated aesthetic nuances, solidifying its place in classical arts.

**11.** (B) Varanasi
The historical Ramnagar Ramlila is performed annually near Varanasi on the eastern bank of the Ganga river. Established under the patronage of the Kashi Naresh, this thirty-one-day theatrical reenactment utilizes open-air environmental sets representing different mythological locations. Operating without modern electric lighting, it uses traditional torches and lanterns to maintain its authentic nineteenth-century performance ambiance.

**12.** (B) Mirzapur
The Kajari festival and its associated genre of folk music are most deeply rooted in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh. Traditionally sung during the monsoon season, Kajari songs evoke themes of love, longing, and nature's rejuvenation. Local gatherings and competitive singing traditions in Mirzapur have preserved and popularized this rich oral heritage throughout northern India.

**13.** (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Lucknow Mahotsav is an annual cultural event organized by state authorities to celebrate Awadhi heritage, literature, and regional cuisine. While classical dance forms like Kathak are prominently featured, the festival also showcases local handicrafts including Chikankari and Zardozi work. Therefore, it serves as a comprehensive cultural platform rather than an exclusive classical dance performance venue.

**14.** (C) A traditional folk theatre style combining musical dialogue and drama
Swang represents a vibrant folk theatre tradition in northern India, including Uttar Pradesh, characterized by open-air theatrical performances. It combines poetic dialogue, rhythmic singing, dramatic enactments, and social satire. Troupes travel across rural areas to stage mythological, historical, and romantic legends, providing both entertainment and moral education to community audiences through dynamic musical dialogue.

**15.** (A) Nag Panchami, Krishna Janmashtami, Dussehra, Diwali
In the traditional Hindu lunar calendar starting in Chaitra, festivals follow a specific seasonal chronology. Nag Panchami occurs during the monsoon month of Shravana, followed by Krishna Janmashtami in the month of Bhadrapada. Later in the autumn, Dussehra is celebrated in the month of Ashvina, and Diwali concludes the sequence during the subsequent month of Kartika.

**16.** (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Folk dances in Uttar Pradesh reflect the unique cultural identities of its diverse geographic zones. Dhobiya is indigenous to the Purvanchal region, performed during major life milestones. The Rai dance belongs to the Bundelkhand region, while Charkula is famous in Braj. Additionally, the Jogini dance is traditionally performed by male practitioners during festivals in Awadh.

**17.** (B) Tales of bravery and martial exploits
The Aalha folk singing tradition centers on heroic ballads narrating the heroic exploits and martial feats of two legendary warriors, Alha and Udal. Originating from the Bundelkhand region, these epic poetic songs recount historical battles fought to protect territorial integrity. Energetic vocal delivery and rhythmic percussion accompaniment evoke powerful emotions of chivalry, bravery, and regional pride.

**18.** (D) I, II, III, and IV
Dev Deepawali occurs in Varanasi on Kartik Purnima, exactly fifteen days following the primary Diwali festival. It honors Lord Shiva's victorious triumph over the demon Tripurasura, symbolizing spiritual righteousness. The state tourism department actively promotes this visual spectacle, illuminating the historic riverbank ghats with millions of lamps to attract large numbers of global and domestic visitors.

**19.** (A) Sawan (Monsoon)
The Jhula dance is a prominent cultural performance associated with the Braj region of Uttar Pradesh. Celebrated during the monsoon month of Sawan, it reflects religious devotion centered around Lord Krishna and Radha. Devotees place idols on elaborately decorated

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swings while women perform folk dances and sing seasonal songs to mark the arrival of rainy weather.

**20.** (C) Dhediya dance
The Dhediya dance is a traditional folk performance belonging to the Awadh region, specifically the Doab belt, rather than Bundelkhand. In this dance, performers balance perforated earthen pots containing illuminated lamps on their heads. In contrast, the Saira, Rai, and Pai Danda dances are all authentic folk traditions indigenous to the cultural region of Bundelkhand.

**21.** (A) Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi
The Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi was established in Lucknow in 1963 as an autonomous premier state institution. Its primary mandate is the preservation, documentation, promotion, and development of music, dance, folk theatre, and traditional visual arts across the state. It provides financial assistance, organizes cultural festivals, and confers honors on distinguished traditional performing artists.

**22.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Major religious gatherings like the Kumbh and Magh Mela significantly stimulate the local economic system of Prayagraj. The arrival of millions of pilgrims creates high demand across transportation services, hospitality, sanitation, retail markets, and traditional handicraft sectors. This temporary surge generates short-term employment opportunities and substantial revenue for local vendors, service providers, and regional businesses.

**23.** (B) The famous Chandi Devi temple and the dargah of Bale Miyan share the same compound.
The Nauchandi Mela held annually in Meerut stands as a symbol of regional communal harmony. This unique fair takes place around adjacent sacred spaces, where the Chandi Devi temple and the shrine of Sufi saint Bale Miyan share a common spatial footprint. Devotees of diverse religious backgrounds visit both sites concurrently, fostering social integration and mutual respect.

**24.** (C) Traditional cattle and livestock trading fair
The Bateshwar Mela, held along the Yamuna river in the Agra district, is historically celebrated as one of northern India's major livestock trading fairs. Farmers, traders, and breeders gather to buy and sell animals, including horses, camels, cattle, and donkeys. Alongside livestock trading, the event includes spiritual bathing rituals at nearby historic Shiva temples.

**25.** (D) Lucknow and Banaras
The historical development of Kathak classical dance in Uttar Pradesh is anchored by the Lucknow and Banaras gharanas. The Lucknow gharana is renowned for its graceful body posture, emotional expression, and subtle storytelling, whereas the Banaras gharana emphasizes powerful footwork and rhythmic precision. Together, these traditions shaped the classical aesthetic and repertoire of northern Indian dance.

**26.** (A) Holi
Faag is a traditional genre of folk singing intrinsically linked with the spring festival of Holi in northern India. Characterized by joyful melodies, poetic expressions, and exuberant rhythm, these songs celebrate seasonal change, agricultural rejuvenation, and divine romance. Communities gather in rural and urban areas to sing Faag verses accompanied by instruments like dholak and manjira.

**27.** (B) It is predominantly performed in the Awadh and Purvanchal regions.
Raslila is a traditional dance drama predominantly rooted in the Braj region of western Uttar Pradesh, centering on Mathura and Vrindavan, rather than Awadh or Purvanchal. The art form combines classical music, folk dialogue, and graceful choreography to enact tales of Lord Krishna's childhood and youth. It serves as a vital medium of spiritual expression and devotion.

**28.** (B) Promote the rich cultural heritage and tourism potential of Varanasi.
The Ganga Mahotsav is an annual cultural celebration organized by state authorities along the historic riverfront of Varanasi. Its main purpose is to showcase the city's rich heritage of classical music, dance, folk arts, and traditional crafts. By staging high-caliber performances against illuminated ghats, the festival enhances regional cultural tourism and attracts worldwide visitors.

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**29.** (C) III only
Nautanki is a popular folk theatre form in Uttar Pradesh that relies on loud percussion, especially the kettledrum or nagara, for dramatic pacing. The art form historically developed two distinct stylistic branches centered in Hathras and Kanpur. Crucially, Nautanki was created and performed as popular public entertainment across rural and urban spaces, never restricted to royal courts.

**30.** (C) Saharanpur
The Shakumbhari Devi Mela is a prominent annual religious gathering organized in the Saharanpur district of northern Uttar Pradesh. Situated near the foothills of the Shivalik range, the shrine dedicated to Goddess Shakumbhari attracts hundreds of thousands of devotees during the Navratri festival. Pilgrims perform worship rituals, seek blessings, and participate in vibrant local economic activities.

**31.** (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Folk song traditions in Uttar Pradesh are closely identified with specific geographic zones and social events. Rasiya is widely sung in the Braj area, while Kajari belongs to Mirzapur and Varanasi. Aalha is the martial folk ballad of Bundelkhand, whereas Sohar is sung across Purvanchal and Awadh to celebrate the birth of a child.

**32.** (C) Shravana
Nag Panchami is a traditional festival observed across Uttar Pradesh on the fifth day of the bright fortnight in the Hindu lunar month of Shravana. Falling during the peak of the monsoon season, the day involves ritualistic worship of serpents to seek protection against snakebites and pray for family well-being, ecological harmony, and agricultural prosperity.

**33.** (B) Married women observing a fast for the long life of their husbands
Karva Chauth is a prominent social and religious tradition observed by married women across Uttar Pradesh. Falling in the Hindu month of Kartika, women keep a strict day-long fast without food or water, praying for the longevity, prosperity, and health of their husbands. The fast concludes at night following special rituals and moonrise sightings.

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**34.** (D) Khichdi
In the Purvanchal region and Gorakhpur district, the festival marking the winter solstice is popularly known as Khichdi. On this day, devotees visit the historic Gorakhnath Temple to offer rice and lentils to Guru Gorakhnath. The festival coincides with Makar Sankranti, celebrating the transition of the sun and the start of the harvest season.

**35.** (A) I, II, and III only
Lathmar Holi is celebrated in Barsana with women wielding sticks and men from Nandgaon defending themselves using leather shields. This playful event reenacts the romantic legend of Lord Krishna visiting Radha's village. Far from restricting tourism, state authorities actively encourage and manage public attendance, providing infrastructure to accommodate thousands of national and foreign spectators.

**36.** (C) Charkula
The Charkula dance of the Braj region features a veiled female dancer balancing a large wooden structure on her head. This multi-tiered pyramid, carrying 108 lit oil lamps, demands immense balance, control, and coordination. Performed during post-Holi celebrations, the dance symbolizes devotion and commemorates the birth of Radha according to regional folklore.

**37.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Dev Deepawali in Varanasi has become an integral element of state tourism policy due to its dramatic visual presentation. Illuminating the city's historic ghats with millions of earthen lamps creates a spectacular waterfront panorama. This attraction draws large numbers of domestic and foreign visitors, generating significant income for boatmen, hospitality services, and local traders.

**38.** (D) Agra
The Sulahkul Utsav is organized annually in Agra to promote communal harmony and cultural integration between Hindu and Muslim communities. Inspired by the pluralistic administrative philosophy of Emperor Akbar, the festival features interfaith dialogues, classical music concerts, folk performances, and literary gatherings, emphasizing unity, historical tolerance, and peaceful coexistence within the historic city.

**39.** (B) February
The Taj Mahotsav is an annual ten-day cultural event organized in February at Shilpgram in Agra. Promoted by the state tourism department, the festival highlights Indian arts, crafts, cuisine, and classical performing arts. Artisans from across the country gather to showcase traditional handicrafts, offering visitors direct access to regional heritage near the iconic monument.

**40.** (C) Dadri Mela - Ballia
The Dadri Mela is a historically significant fair held in Ballia district, located in the eastern Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh. Combining spiritual bathing with a massive cattle market, it stands among the largest traditional livestock trade gatherings in northern India. In contrast, Nauchandi is in Meerut, Bateshwar in Agra, and Shakumbhari in Saharanpur.

**41.** (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Arranged geographically from west to east across Uttar Pradesh, these major fair locations follow a clear spatial progression. The Nauchandi Mela takes place in Meerut in the far west. Moving eastward, the Bateshwar Mela is held in Agra, followed by the Dewa Sharif Mela in Barabanki, and finally the Dadri Mela in Ballia.

**42.** (A) It depends solely on the alignment of the sun and moon, ignoring Jupiter.
The calculation of the Kumbh Mela relies on complex astrological alignments involving the Sun, Moon, and Jupiter, rather than ignoring Jupiter's position. In Uttar Pradesh, it is organized at Prayagraj's Triveni Sangam. Recognizing its global value, UNESCO inscribed the gathering on its Intangible Cultural Heritage list, acknowledging the massive temporary infrastructure created for pilgrims.

**43.** (B) Nautanki
Nautanki is a classical folk theatre style of Uttar Pradesh recognized for its dramatic dialogue, operatic singing, and open-air performance style. Traditionally staged by traveling troupes, it incorporates sharp social commentary, romantic legends, and heroic tales. The performances are accompanied by dynamic percussion rhythms from the nagara, entertaining public audiences throughout rural communities.

**44.** (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Ayodhya Shodh Sansthan ensures the daily year-round performance of Ramlila in Ayodhya, supporting artists and preserving theatrical heritage. Contrary to the idea of silent mime, Ayodhya's Ramlila relies heavily on musical accompaniment, classical ragas, and traditional percussion to elevate dialogue delivery and emotional resonance, creating an engaging live experience for audience members.

**45.** (A) Rajputs
The Chholiya dance is a martial folk dance traditionally performed during wedding processions by members of the Rajput community in northern regions including parts of Uttar Pradesh. Dancers wield sharp swords and shields, executing acrobatic movements that mimic historical battlefield combat. The performance serves to ward off evil spirits and celebrate marital unions with vigor.

**46.** (A) I and II only
Kathak originated from northern Indian storytellers known as Kathakars, evolving over centuries into a refined classical dance form. The Lucknow gharana is renowned for emphasizing expressive storytelling, delicate facial expressions, and graceful body postures. However, Kathak is not the sole recognized classical dance form of India, as the Sangeet Natak Akademi acknowledges eight classical traditions.

**47.** (D) Purvanchal
The Dhobiya dance is a traditional folk performance indigenous to the Purvanchal region of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Associated primarily with the washerman community, it is performed during major life celebrations, marriages, and childbirth. Dancers execute rhythmic movements while acting out comedic and narrative dialogues accompanied by traditional percussion, representing community heritage and festive joy.

**48.** (C) It is one of the largest traditional cattle fairs in northern India.
The Dadri Mela held in Ballia district is primarily recognized as one of northern India's largest traditional cattle fairs. Named after Sage Dardar, the event combines religious river bathing with an extensive commercial livestock market. Thousands of traders gather to buy and

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sell horses, bullocks, camels, and agricultural equipment, strengthening the rural economy.

**49.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Fairs in Uttar Pradesh are closely associated with specific districts and cultural histories. The Kailash Mela is organized in Agra along the Yamuna river. The Syed Salar Mela takes place at the shrine in Bahraich. The Govind Sahab Mela occurs in Ambedkar Nagar, while the historic Kalinjar Mela is held at Banda's fortress.

**50.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Birha folk songs play a crucial role in capturing the social reality and historical consciousness of Purvanchal. Performers continuously adapt lyrics to narrate regional histories, contemporary political developments, and community struggles. Because singers improvise verses to reflect ongoing socio-economic conditions, Birha functions as an authentic living oral archive for rural eastern Uttar Pradesh.

**51.** (A) Rabi
The spring festival of Holi in Uttar Pradesh is closely linked with the agricultural calendar, marking the ripening and harvest of Rabi crops such as wheat, barley, and gram. Rural communities offer freshly harvested ears of grain to the ceremonial Holika fire, celebrating agricultural productivity, seasonal transformation, and economic security for farming households.

**52.** (C) Farrukhabad
The Kampil Utsav is a cultural festival organized in the Farrukhabad district of Uttar Pradesh. Held at Kampil, an ancient town linked with both Mahabharata heritage and Jain Tirthankaras, the festival promotes regional history. It features folk performances, religious lectures, and cultural exhibitions that showcase the rich Jain and Hindu traditions of the region.

**53.** (A) Etawah
The Saifai Mahotsav was an annual cultural and sports festival held in Saifai village, located in the Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh. The multi-day event brought together regional folk artists, classical performers, national athletes, and prominent personalities. It aimed to encourage rural sports talent, promote regional infrastructure development, and highlight local folk traditions.

**54.** (D) Krishna Janmashtami
The Rai dance is a traditional folk art of the Bundelkhand region, predominantly performed by women of the Bedia community. While executed on various festive occasions, it holds special importance during Krishna Janmashtami celebrations. Dancers execute swift movements to fast drum beats, expressing joy, devotion, and community identity through vibrant rhythmic footwork and costumes.

**55.** (A) I, II, and III only
The Karma dance is performed in Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts by tribal communities such as the Kharwar to worship the sacred Karma tree. It symbolizes ecological reverence, good harvests, and tribal unity. The dance involves both male and female performers dancing together in synchronized circular formations, making the claim of exclusive male participation incorrect.

**56.** (C) Holi - Harvesting of the Rabi crops
In Uttar Pradesh, the festival of Holi directly aligns with the harvest season of Rabi crops like wheat and mustard. Farm families celebrate the fruition of winter agriculture by roasting new crop grains over sacred blazes. Other pairings are inaccurate: Kajari belongs to the monsoon, Diwali follows Kharif harvest, and Makar Sankranti marks winter agriculture.

**57.** (D) Ayodhya
The Shravan Jhula Mela is a major annual religious event celebrated in Ayodhya during the monsoon month of Shravana. Idols of Lord Rama and Sita are taken from temples in grand processions and placed on swing platforms at Mani Parvat. Devotees gather to sing devotional songs and celebrate the divine couple through joyous ritual swings.

**58.** (A) Bahraich
The annual fair of Syed Salar Masud Ghazi is held at his historic shrine in the Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh. Attracting both Hindu and Muslim devotees from across northern India, the month-long gathering symbolizes shared folk veneration and communal harmony. Visitors offer embroidered fabric sheets, seek spiritual blessings, and participate in local trade.

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**59.** (B) It occurs annually, except during Kumbh and Ardh Kumbh years.
The Magh Mela is an annual religious gathering held at the Triveni Sangam in Prayagraj during the winter month of Magha. However, in years when the twelve-year Kumbh Mela or six-year Ardh Kumbh Mela takes place, the Magh Mela merges into those larger gatherings, maintaining a continuous cycle of pilgrimage and sacred bathing at the confluence.

**60.** (A) Magh Mela, Nauchandi Mela, Rath Yatra (Varanasi), Bateshwar Mela
Fairs in Uttar Pradesh follow a distinct seasonal sequence starting from January. The Magh Mela commences in January during winter. The Nauchandi Mela follows in spring after Holi. The Varanasi Rath Yatra takes place during the summer monsoon months, and the Bateshwar Mela concludes the cycle in autumn following the festival of Diwali.

**61.** (A) Dadri Mela
The Dadri Mela is located in Ballia district in the Purvanchal region of eastern Uttar Pradesh. In contrast, the Shakumbhari Devi Mela in Saharanpur, the Nauchandi Mela in Meerut, and the Garhmukteshwar Mela in Hapur are all prominent fairs situated in the western region of the state, making Dadri Mela the geographic exception.

**62.** (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Swang is a traditional folk theatre style in northern India that relies on satire, mimicry, humor, and sharp social commentary. Far from being extinct, it remains an active folk art form performed at rural fairs, cultural festivals, and government arts events across Uttar Pradesh, preserving traditional storytelling formats for modern audiences.

**63.** (D) Sambhal
The Kalki Mahotsav is an annual cultural and religious festival organized in the Sambhal district of Uttar Pradesh. Centered around local heritage and ancient legends regarding the promised Kalki avatar, the event features devotional music, religious discourses, classical dance performances, and regional craft displays, attracting visitors from surrounding districts.

**64.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Cultural festivals in Uttar Pradesh are strategically organized in historic cities to highlight regional traditions. The Ganga Mahotsav takes place along Varanasi's waterfront. The Taj Mahotsav is held in Agra near the monument. The Water Sports Festival is organized in Prayagraj, and the Ayurveda Mahotsav takes place in the historic city of Jhansi.

**65.** (B) III only
The Ramnagar Ramlila in Varanasi was historically patronized by the Kashi Naresh and famously avoids modern electric stage lights, using traditional petromax lamps and flaming torches. Furthermore, it is executed over an extensive thirty-one-day period across multiple open-air locations, making any claim of a three-day duration completely inaccurate.

**66.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy systematically integrates traditional religious fairs into structured tourist circuits. Fairs attract millions of visitors, creating widespread economic opportunities in transportation, local lodging, food services, and craft markets. Promoting cultural tourism drives rural economic development, modernizes regional infrastructure, and preserves local performing arts across non-metropolitan districts.

**67.** (A) Rainy season and harvest
The Saira or Shovara dance is a popular folk tradition executed by young boys and girls in the Bundelkhand region. Performed during the rainy season and early harvest period, dancers carry wooden sticks and perform rhythmic steps to percussion instruments, celebrating agricultural productivity, monsoon rains, and seasonal joy.

**68.** (C) Sitapur
The Naimisharanya fair is organized in the Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh. Centered at the ancient pilgrimage site of Naimisharanya on the banks of the Chakra Tirth, the fair attracts large numbers of pilgrims. Devotees participate in holy bathing rituals, scriptural recitations, and circumambulation, commemorating the mythological site where ancient sages gathered.

**69.** (A) Mahoba (Chandela)
The epic ballads of Alha-Udal recount the military bravery and exploits of two legendary

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generals serving King Parmardi Dev of the Chandela dynasty in Mahoba. Situated in the Bundelkhand region, Mahoba formed the center of their heroic actions. The oral epic highlights their martial courage, defense of regional honor, and loyalty against rival rulers.

**70.** (D) Bundelkhand
The Pai Danda dance is a traditional folk performance native to the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Often compared to Gujarat's Dandiya due to its use of small wooden sticks, it is performed primarily by members of the Ahir community. Dancers execute energetic martial movements and synchronized step patterns during post-harvest celebrations.

**71.** (A) I, II, and III only
The Taj Mahotsav is a ten-day cultural festival held annually at Shilpgram in Agra under the direction of the state tourism department. It aims to support artisans by providing a direct marketplace for handicrafts. While showcasing Mughal heritage, it incorporates diverse Indian folk traditions, classical music, and regional crafts beyond a single historical era.

**72.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Ganga Dussehra celebrates the mythological descent of the holy river Ganga from heaven to earth through King Bhagiratha's austerities. To commemorate this event, major ritual bathing ceremonies and evening prayers are held at prominent riverfront ghats in Varanasi, Prayagraj, Garhmukteshwar, and Haridwar, attracting vast congregations of devout pilgrims.

**73.** (D) Varanasi
In addition to Lucknow, the historic city of Varanasi is world-famous for its distinct Gharana of Kathak dance. The Banaras gharana is characterized by crisp footwork, energetic turns, rhythmic clarity, and deep integration with classical thumri music. Together, Lucknow and Banaras represent the foundational pillars of Kathak tradition in northern India.

**74.** (A) Bundelkhand
The Khyal folk dance is a celebratory tradition performed in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Executed primarily on the occasion of a son's birth, performers balance dynamic paper and bamboo structures on their heads while dancing to joyful drum rhythms. The performance brings community members together to offer blessings for the newborn child.

**75.** (B) Wajid Ali Shah - Aalha folk singing tradition
Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh was a renowned patron and practitioner of Kathak dance, classical Thumri vocal music, and dance dramas, rather than the martial Aalha folk singing tradition. In contrast, Birju Maharaj was a Kathak exponent, Girija Devi a celebrated Thumri vocalist, and Bismillah Khan a world-renowned maestro of the Shehnai.

**76.** (B) Classical singing and lyrical focus
The Hathras style of Nautanki folk theatre is historically distinguished by its heavy emphasis on classical music, lyrical poetry, and high-pitched vocal renditions. Unlike the Kanpur style, which prioritized dramatic acting, dialogue delivery, and contemporary realism, the Hathras tradition focused on complex musical structures, traditional ragas, and poetic mastery.

**77.** (A) Ram Navami
The Jogini dance is a traditional folk performance native to the Awadh region, particularly around Ayodhya. Executed by male dancers dressed in women's attire as female devotees, the dance is held during the festival of Ram Navami. Performers play instruments like majira and dholak, offering devotional dance enactments celebrating Lord Rama's birth.

**78.** (C) Jaunpur
The Chaurasiya dance is a notable folk performance predominantly practiced by the Kahar community in the Jaunpur district of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Dancers display intricate footwork, rhythmic postures, and expressive gestures during festive gatherings, family celebrations, and social rituals, representing the distinct cultural identity and artistic expressions of the local community.

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**79.** (D) Magh Mela
The Magh Mela held annually at Prayagraj is frequently referred to as a miniature Kumbh due to its massive scale, religious solemnity, and month-long Kalpavas tradition. During this period, thousands of devotees live in temporary tent cities, observing strict vows, spiritual study, and morning holy dips at the sacred river confluence.

**80.** (C) Awadh
The Kala Baaz dance is an entertaining folk performance belonging to the Awadh region of Uttar Pradesh. In this dance, the performer sits atop a dummy horse structure while playing a wind instrument and executing swift, deceptive movements. The art form combines elements of horsemanship mimicry, music, and physical agility to entertain public gatherings.

**81.** (B) II and III only
Kajari is a famous folk song genre centered in Mirzapur that expresses themes of romantic longing, separation, and nature's beauty. It is performed during the monsoon season, particularly in the month of Shravana, rather than dry summer months. Its lyrical charm and seasonal association make it a beloved monsoon art form in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

**82.** (D) To decentralize tourism and drive rural economic development
The Uttar Pradesh tourism policy emphasizes establishing tourist circuits around regional fairs to decentralize tourism away from major urban hubs. Developing these cultural events boosts rural infrastructure, creates local employment, supports traditional craftspeople, and distributes economic benefits across semi-urban and rural areas while preserving indigenous cultural heritage.

**83.** (A) The staging of Ramlila
During the autumn festival of Sharadiya Navratri, the theatrical staging of Ramlila is organized across cities, towns, and villages in Uttar Pradesh alongside Durga Puja rituals. Communities gather nightly to watch dramatic reenactments of Lord Rama's life, culminating in the burning of Ravana's effigies on Dussehra to celebrate the victory of virtue.

**84.** (C) Bundelkhand
The Diwari or Deepawali dance is an energetic folk tradition performed by members of the Ahir community in the Bundelkhand region. Executed during the Diwali festival, dancers wear colorful traditional attire, carry wooden sticks and small shields, and execute rhythmic martial steps accompanied by heavy percussion, celebrating communal unity and martial strength.

**85.** (A) On the next day of Diwali
Govardhan Puja is an important agricultural and religious tradition celebrated across Uttar Pradesh on the day immediately following Diwali. The festival honors cattle, agriculture, and natural resources, reflecting the legend of Lord Krishna lifting the Govardhan Hill. Devotees create mounds representing the sacred hill and prepare elaborate food offerings for communal blessings.

**86.** (D) Makar Sankranti
The famous Khichdi Mela is celebrated annually at the Gorakhnath Temple in Gorakhpur on the occasion of Makar Sankranti. Devotees from across Uttar Pradesh and neighboring regions assemble to offer raw rice, lentils, and sesame to Guru Gorakhnath. The event combines religious devotion, community feasts, and a bustling month-long regional trade fair.

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**87.** (B) Govardhan (Mathura)
The Mudiya Purnima Mela is a major annual religious gathering held in the town of Govardhan, situated in the Mathura district. Occurring on the full moon of the month of Ashadha, millions of pilgrims undertake the twenty-one-kilometer circumambulation (parikrama) around the sacred Govardhan Hill, commemorating the memory of Sanatana Goswami.

**88.** (A) I, II, and III only
The Lucknow Mahotsav is organized annually to celebrate Awadhi heritage by highlighting local cuisine, traditional crafts like Chikankari and Zardozi, and hosting classical music and dance programs. However, promoting heavy industrial expansion or attracting foreign direct investment falls under state economic and industrial policies, not this regional cultural event.

**89.** (D) Performed balancing an earthen pot with holes and a lit lamp placed inside.
The Dhediya folk dance, native to the Doab region of Awadh, features women dancers balancing perforated earthen pots on their heads. Inside each pot, a lit lamp casts delicate light patterns as the performers move gracefully. Executed during joyous occasions and harvest celebrations, the dance symbolizes prosperity, light, and spiritual gratitude.

**90.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Govind Sahab Mela is a major rural gathering organized in the Ambedkar Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh. Held in memory of the saint Govind Sahab, the fair serves as a vital economic center for local agrarian communities, facilitating the trade of livestock, farming implements, household goods, and traditional handicrafts among rural visitors.

**91.** (B) Kasganj
The historic Soron Mela, also called the Margashirsha Mela, takes place in the Kasganj district of Uttar Pradesh along the banks of the Ganga river. Pilgrims assemble to take ritual dips, perform ancestral ceremonies, and visit the ancient Varaha temple. The fair combines religious obligations with vibrant regional trade and cultural gatherings.

**92.** (B) Haji Waris Ali Shah
The Dewa Mela held in Barabanki district commemorates the annual Urs of the famous Sufi saint Haji Waris Ali Shah. Centered around his shrine, the fair acts as a major platform for communal harmony, attracting visitors of all faiths. The event includes devotional qawwali performances, cultural programs, and a regional cattle market.

**93.** (A) It is strictly a classical music form performed only in royal courts.
Birha is an authentic folk singing style of the Bhojpuri belt in eastern Uttar Pradesh, rather than a classical court art. Rooted in rural working-class traditions, it originally voiced the sorrow of women separated from migrated spouses. Over time, Birha singers expanded its scope to include historical narratives, political events, and contemporary social reform.

**94.** (C) Braj
Rasiya folk songs are an essential component of the artistic and cultural heritage of the Braj region in western Uttar Pradesh. Centered around themes of divine love between Lord Krishna and Radha, these lively songs are sung enthusiastically during spring, particularly throughout the Holi festival, accompanied by traditional instruments like dholak and nagara.

**95.** (D) Natwari
Natwari is a traditional folk dance practiced by the Ahir community in the Purvanchal region of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Characterized by vigorous movements, dynamic rhythm, and swift footwork, the dance is executed to the loud beating of kettledrums (Nakkara). Performers display physical strength and artistic discipline during festivals and community celebrations.

**96.** (C) Bateshwar Mela
The Bateshwar Mela in Agra district is historically famous across northern India for its extensive livestock market featuring horses, camels, cattle, and donkeys. Farmers and traders gather from multiple states to buy and sell working animals. The event runs alongside spiritual bathing activities along the Yamuna river near historic Shiva temples.

**97.** (B) Varanasi
The Nak-Katiya fair is a distinct local tradition celebrated in Varanasi. Reenacting the Ramayana episode where Lakshmana cuts off Surpanakha's nose, the event features colorful processions, elaborate tableaux, and dramatic enactments through city streets. Local communities organize these night-long visual displays, preserving unique neighborhood theatrical traditions.

**98.** (D) Nandgaon
During Lathmar Holi, women of Barsana engage in a playful mock conflict with men arriving from the neighboring village of Nandgaon. Reflecting the legendary visits of Lord Krishna from Nandgaon to Radha's home in Barsana, men protect themselves with shields while women strike them with wooden sticks amidst joyful singing and color throwing.

**99.** (A) Agra
The Kailash Mela is organized annually during the holy month of Sawan in the Agra district of Uttar Pradesh. Centered at the historic Kailash Temple along the banks of the Yamuna river, the fair honors Lord Shiva. Thousands of devotees arrive to offer river water and flowers, while local vendors set up regional trade stalls.

**100.** (C) Charkula
The Charkula dance belongs exclusively to the Braj region of western Uttar Pradesh, where female dancers balance multi-tiered lit lamp pyramids. In contrast, Jogini, Kala Baaz, and

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Dhediya are all folk dance traditions authentic to the Awadh region, making Charkula the correct exception that does not belong to Awadh.

**101.** (A) Lucknow
The Bhatkhande Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya is a world-renowned institute for higher education in classical music and dance, situated in Lucknow. Established in 1926 by Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande, it played a central role in systematizing Hindustani classical music education. It offers recognized academic degrees in vocal music, instrumental performance, and classical dance forms.

**102.** (D) Ayodhya
The Ayodhya Shodh Sansthan is an autonomous research institution established by the Uttar Pradesh government, located in Ayodhya. Dedicated to researching, documenting, and preserving Ramayana literature, folk traditions, and global Ramlila performances, the center conducts daily Ramlila stagings, academic publications, and international cultural exchanges to promote regional art heritage.

**103.** (B) To celebrate the joyous birth of a newborn child
Sohar is a cherished traditional folk song genre in Uttar Pradesh, sung predominantly by women to celebrate the joyous birth of a child. The lyrics express maternal love, family blessings, and social festivities. Sung across Purvanchal and Awadh regions, Sohar songs remain an essential part of domestic life and community rituals.

**104.** (C) Odisha
The annual Rath Yatra fair celebrated in Varanasi is directly inspired by the world-famous Jagannath Rath Yatra of Puri, Odisha. During this multi-day event, grand chariots carrying idols of Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra, and Subhadra are pulled through city streets by devotees, fostering spiritual links between eastern coastal traditions and Uttar Pradesh.

**105.** (D) Kanpur Nagar
The Bithoor Ganga Mahotsav is an annual cultural festival organized along the banks of the Ganga river in Bithoor, situated within the Kanpur Nagar district. Celebrating historic riverfront heritage and local freedom struggle history, the festival features classical concerts, folk dance displays, traditional handicraft fairs, and evening river lighting ceremonies.

**106.** (B) 12 years
In the traditional cycle of pilgrimage gatherings at Prayagraj, two consecutive Maha Kumbh Melas take place twelve years apart. Governed by precise astrological alignments of Jupiter, the Sun, and the Moon, this twelve-year cycle brings together millions of pilgrims, ascetics, and tourists for sacred ritual dips at the Triveni Sangam.

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**107.** (B) Displaying martial arts with weapons
The Pasi folk dance of Uttar Pradesh is executed by members of the Pasi community and is characterized by vigorous displays of traditional martial arts. Dancers wield weapons like sticks, swords, and shields, executing rhythmic combat maneuvers to the beating of drums. The dance highlights physical endurance, historical martial heritage, and community solidarity.

**108.** (B) Malhar / Kajari
Malhar and Kajari are traditional folk song genres sung primarily by women during the monsoon season while riding outdoor swings. Originating in regions like Mirzapur, these songs celebrate the arrival of rains, lush green landscapes, and romantic longing. Their melodious tunes evoke natural beauty and emotional depth during seasonal rain festivities.

**109.** (A) UP Sangeet Natak Akademi
The Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi confers the prestigious Safdar Hashmi Award to recognize outstanding contributions in street theatre, folk drama, and popular performing arts. Named after the visionary theatre activist, the award encourages street theatre artists who utilize drama as a medium for public awareness, social reform, and cultural preservation.

**110.** (C) Bundelkhand
The Kanara dance is a celebratory folk dance performed by members of the Dhobi (washerman) community in the Bundelkhand region. Executed during festive events, marriages, and community gatherings, dancers perform expressive movements to traditional drum rhythms, recounting folk tales and celebrating social identity through communal performance arts.

**111.** (D) Vrindavan
Phoolon ki Holi, or Holi played with flower petals, is a celebrated devotional tradition held primarily in Vrindavan, situated in the Mathura district. Conducted inside historic temples like Bankey Bihari, priests and devotees shower flower petals instead of dry colors, symbolizing pure divine love, aesthetic beauty, and religious joy in Lord Krishna's abode.

**112.** (C) Nag Panchami involves the ceremonial worshipping of snakes.
Nag Panchami is a traditional festival celebrated in Uttar Pradesh involving the ceremonial worship of live snakes or snake images to seek divine protection and ecological balance. In contrast, Teej and Karva Chauth are fasts observed by women, while Dev Deepawali occurs in autumn during Kartik Purnima rather than the monsoon.

**113.** (B) The divine love and pastimes of Lord Krishna and Radha
The central narrative focus of the traditional Raslila performance revolves around the divine love, spiritual plays, and youthful pastimes of Lord Krishna and Radha. Originating in the Braj region, the dance drama combines classical ragas, devotional poetry, and graceful gestures to depict stories from Krishna's life for spiritual elevation.

**114.** (D) Kartika
The festival of Diwali falls on the amavasya (new moon night) of the Hindu lunar month of Kartika. Celebrated widely across Uttar Pradesh and India, it marks the return of Lord Rama to Ayodhya after fourteen years of exile, symbolized by lighting earthen lamps, fireworks, and worshipping Goddess Lakshmi for health and prosperity.

**115.** (A) UP Tourism Policy
The UP Tourism Policy provides the official policy framework for converting regional cultural fairs, historic shrines, and folk traditions into structured tourist circuits. By developing regional infrastructure, visitor facilities, and promotional campaigns around traditional gatherings, this policy aims to boost sustainable economic growth, generate local employment, and preserve cultural heritage.

**116.** (C) Sant Kabir Nagar (Magahar)
The Kabir Utsav is organized annually by state authorities at Magahar in the Sant Kabir Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh. The festival honors the life, philosophy, and poetic legacy of the mystic poet Sant Kabir Das. Featuring interfaith seminars, devotional music, and cultural exhibitions, it promotes message of communal harmony and social equality.

**117.** (A) Mathura
The Yamuna Mahotsav is an annual festival celebrated along the banks of the Yamuna river in Mathura. Aimed at river conservation, environmental awareness, and cultural tourism, the event features mass river prayers, musical concerts, and water conservation forums, highlighting the ecological and spiritual importance of the Yamuna to the Braj region.

**118.** (D) Meerut
The Sardhana Mahotsav takes place in the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh, near the historic Church of Our Lady of Graces built by Begum Samru. The event highlights the unique architectural, historical, and pluralistic heritage of Sardhana, featuring cultural programs, local trade stalls, and historical exhibitions that attract regional visitors.

**119.** (B) Bundelkhand
The Latthmar Diwari dance is an aggressive, fast-paced folk dance performed during Diwali by members of the Ahir community in Bundelkhand. Performers carry sturdy wooden sticks and shields, executing complex offensive and defensive maneuvers to dynamic drum beats. The dance celebrates physical strength, community protection, and festive exuberance across rural villages.

**120.** (C) Department of Urban Development and Tourism
The Department of Urban Development along with the Tourism Department of Uttar Pradesh bears primary administrative and financial responsibility for organizing massive gatherings like the Kumbh Mela. These departments coordinate temporary sanitation, transport, civic infrastructure, security, and accommodation facilities, ensuring smooth operations for millions of international and domestic pilgrims.

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**121.** (D) Rajbhar
The traditional folk dance known as Muria or Mourya is prevalent among the Rajbhar community in the Purvanchal region of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Performed during marriages and festive celebrations, dancers execute rhythmic movements accompanied by local percussion instruments, preserving community heritage, social bonding, and traditional storytelling through joyful physical expression.

**122.** (A) Lord Shiva
The Bateshwar temple complex, situated along the banks of the Yamuna in Agra district, comprises over a hundred ancient temples dedicated primarily to Lord Shiva. Pilgrims visit these riverfront shrines during the annual Bateshwar fair to offer water, perform sacred rituals, and participate in northern India's renowned cattle and livestock market.

**123.** (B) Sharadiya Navratri
The festival of Dussehra marks the climax of Sharadiya Navratri, a nine-night autumn observance dedicated to Goddess Durga. In Uttar Pradesh, the period features nine days of fasting, devotional prayers, and nightly Ramlila performances. On Dussehra, large effigies of Ravana are burned, symbolizing the ultimate victory of righteousness over evil.

**124.** (B) Jyeshtha
Ganga Dussehra is celebrated on the tenth day of the bright fortnight in the Hindu lunar month of Jyeshtha. Commemorating the day the river Ganga descended to earth, thousands of pilgrims gather at riverbank cities like Varanasi, Prayagraj, and Garhmukteshwar for ritual bathing, evening aarti prayers, and charitable distributions.

**125.** (A) Braj
Sanjhi is a traditional folk art form deeply associated with the Braj region of western Uttar Pradesh. Involving intricate stencil designs created on walls or water surfaces using colored powders and flower petals, it is accompanied by evening folk songs and devotional rituals celebrating the romantic legends of Lord Krishna and Radha.

**126.** (C) Spring/Summer transition period (Chaitra)
Chaiti folk songs are traditional musical compositions sung during the spring and early summer transition period, corresponding to the Hindu month of Chaitra. Highly popular in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Varanasi, these songs explore themes of romantic longing, seasonal change, and devotional love, often accompanied by instruments like the dholak and harmonium.

**127.** (D) Phalguna
The festival of Holi marks the formal conclusion of the Hindu lunar month of Phalguna. Celebrated during the full moon night (Phalguna Purnima), the event begins with the Holika Dahan bonfire and transitions into vibrant color play the following day, welcoming the arrival of spring and agricultural renewal across northern India.

**128.** (C) Magh Mela is an annual event, while Kumbh follows a multi-year astronomical cycle.
The primary distinction between the Magh Mela and Kumbh Mela at Prayagraj lies in their recurrence frequency. The Magh Mela is organized every single year during the winter month of Magha, whereas the Kumbh Mela follows a strict twelve-year astronomical alignment of celestial bodies, drawing massive international congregations to the sacred river confluence.

**129.** (B) Nagara (Kettledrum)
Traditional Nautanki plays in Uttar Pradesh heavily rely on the Nagara, a pair of large kettledrums struck with wooden sticks, to dictate the rhythm and dramatic tension of performances. The booming sound of the Nagara cues actor entrances, highlights climax scenes, and maintains energy during open-air public theatre presentations in rural communities.

**130.** (D) They serve as traditional regional markets for livestock, tools, and local crafts, boosting rural trade.
Regional agricultural festivals and traditional fairs in Uttar Pradesh play a vital socio-economic role by functioning as temporary rural trading hubs. These gatherings facilitate the buying and selling of livestock, farming implements, handloom textiles, and artisanal crafts, creating income for local vendors, strengthening rural market connections, and stimulating local economies.

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# CHAPTER 04
# Literature and Regional Languages

**1.** Under the Uttar Pradesh Official Language Act, 1951, which language was declared as the first official language of the state?
(A) Hindi
(B) Urdu
(C) Awadhi
(D) Sanskrit

**2.** In which year was Urdu adopted as the second official language of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 1978
(B) 1982
(C) 1989
(D) 1995

**3.** According to census language data, which of the following is the second most spoken language in Uttar Pradesh after Hindi?
(A) Urdu
(B) Bhojpuri
(C) Punjabi
(D) Bengali

**4.** Which article of the Indian Constitution grants the state legislature of Uttar Pradesh the power to adopt Hindi or any other language for its official purposes?
(A) Article 343
(B) Article 345
(C) Article 348
(D) Article 351

**5.** The linguistic transition zone where features of both Western Hindi and Eastern Hindi are found in Uttar Pradesh is primarily centered around which district?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Mathura

**6.** The epic Ramcharitmanas was composed by Goswami Tulsidas primarily in which regional language?
(A) Braj Bhasha
(B) Bhojpuri
(C) Awadhi
(D) Maithili

**7.** Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh does NOT fall strictly under the traditional Awadhi-speaking belt?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Gonda
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Meerut

**8.** The medieval Sufi romance 'Padmavat' was written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi in which language?
(A) Awadhi
(B) Persian
(C) Braj Bhasha
(D) Urdu

**9.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Awadhi played a major role in the spread of the Rama Bhakti movement in North India.
Reason (R): Goswami Tulsidas chose Awadhi over Sanskrit to make the story of Lord Rama accessible to the common masses.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**10.** The famous sub-dialect of Awadhi known as 'Baiswari' is predominantly spoken in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Raebareli
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Jhansi

**11.** Which of the following modern districts form the core of the ancient Awadh region?
(A) Lucknow and Barabanki

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(B) Mathura and Agra belt
(C) Varanasi and Mirzapur belt
(D) Mahoba and Banda belt

**12.** Consider the following statements regarding the Awadhi language:
I. It belongs to the Eastern Hindi subgroup of Indo-Aryan languages.
II. The earliest known major work in Awadhi is 'Chandayan' by Maulana Daud.
III. It was the court language of the Mughal Empire during Akbar's reign.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**13.** Which prominent 20th-century Hindi poet extensively used Awadhi rural motifs in his poetry and was born in the Awadh region (Unnao district)?
(A) Sumitranandan Pant
(B) Ramdhari Singh Dinkar
(C) Jaishankar Prasad
(D) Suryakant Tripathi

**14.** Which dialect of Uttar Pradesh became the paramount literary vehicle for the Krishna Bhakti movement during the medieval period?
(A) Kannauji dialect
(B) Awadhi dialect
(C) Braj Bhasha
(D) Bhojpuri dialect

**15.** The 'Sur Sagar', a monumental collection of devotional poetry, was composed in which dialect?
(A) Awadhi dialect
(B) Braj Bhasha
(C) Bundeli dialect
(D) Khari Boli dialect

**16.** Which of the following groups of districts represents the core Braj Bhasha speaking region in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur, Unnao, Hardoi
(B) Prayagraj, Kaushambi, Pratapgarh
(C) Ballia, Deoria, Mau
(D) Mathura, Agra, Aligarh

**17.** The famous 'Rasiya' folk songs of Uttar Pradesh are traditionally sung in which dialect?
(A) Braj Bhasha
(B) Bhojpuri dialect
(C) Awadhi dialect
(D) Bundeli dialect

**18.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Dialect)
P. Awadhi
Q. Braj Bhasha
R. Bhojpuri
S. Bundeli
List II: (Region/District in Uttar Pradesh)
1. Mathura
2. Mahoba
3. Gorakhpur
4. Ayodhya
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

**19.** Identify the Bhakti poet who belonged to the 'Ashtachhap' group and wrote extensively in Braj Bhasha:
(A) Nandadas
(B) Kabirdas
(C) Tulsidas
(D) Malik Muhammad Jayasi

**20.** Swami Haridas, a highly revered saint-musician of the Bhakti period, composed his devotional padas in which regional language?
(A) Classical Sanskrit
(B) Awadhi
(C) Khari Boli
(D) Braj Bhasha

**21.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Braj Bhasha eventually lost its dominance as the primary language of Hindi poetry in the early 20th century.
Reason (R): Writers of the Dwivedi era actively promoted Khari Boli for both prose and poetry instead of Braj Bhasha.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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**22.** Which of the following dialects boasts a rich tradition of 'Birha' folk songs?
(A) Awadhi
(B) Braj Bhasha
(C) Bhojpuri
(D) Kannauji

**23.** Bhikhari Thakur is celebrated as the "Shakespeare" of which regional language's folk literature?
(A) Braj Bhasha
(B) Awadhi
(C) Bundeli
(D) Bhojpuri

**24.** Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh lies entirely within the Bhojpuri linguistic zone?
(A) Ballia
(B) Bijnor
(C) Etawah
(D) Jhansi

**25.** Which one of the following statements regarding Bhojpuri language is incorrect?
(A) It is part of the Indo-Aryan language family.
(B) It is strictly confined to the geographical boundaries of Uttar Pradesh.
(C) It has heavily influenced the diaspora communities in countries like Mauritius and Fiji.
(D) It lacks an extensive ancient written literature compared to Awadhi and Braj.

**26.** The famous folk play 'Bidesiya' is a hallmark of the literary tradition of which dialect?
(A) Bundeli dialect
(B) Bhojpuri
(C) Awadhi
(D) Kannauji

**27.** Consider the following statements about Bhojpuri:
I. It is spoken predominantly in eastern Uttar Pradesh.
II. The script historically used for writing Bhojpuri was Kaithi.
III. It is an officially recognized language under the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**28.** Which of the following dialects is closely related to Bhojpuri and is spoken in the border regions connecting Uttar Pradesh and Nepal?
(A) Bagheli
(B) Baiswari
(C) Tharu
(D) Kauravi

**29.** The famous oral epic 'Alha Khand', describing the exploits of two warrior brothers, was originally composed in a sub-dialect of which language?
(A) Braj Bhasha
(B) Bhojpuri
(C) Awadhi
(D) Bundeli

**30.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh is the cultural and geographical heartland of the Bundeli dialect?
(A) Rohilkhand region
(B) Doab region
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Purvanchal belt

**31.** The poet Isuri is celebrated for introducing 'Phag' poetry into which regional dialect of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kannauji
(B) Bundeli
(C) Braj Bhasha
(D) Awadhi

**32.** The Kannauji dialect is structurally most similar to which other major regional dialect of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bhojpuri language
(B) Bagheli
(C) Awadhi
(D) Braj Bhasha

**33.** Consider the following statements regarding the Kannauji dialect:
I. It is spoken in districts like Farrukhabad and Etawah.
II. It is a variant of Eastern Hindi.
III. It shares much of its vocabulary with Braj Bhasha.
IV. It was heavily patronized by the Nawabs of Awadh.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) III and IV only

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**34.** Which of the following districts is NOT considered a part of the Bundeli speaking tract?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Jalaun
(C) Gonda
(D) Hamirpur

**35.** The term 'Kauravi' is alternatively used by linguistic scholars to describe which language/ dialect that formed the basis of modern Standard Hindi?
(A) Khari Boli
(B) Braj Bhasha dialect
(C) Kannauji
(D) Awadhi

**36.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh is considered the birthplace and heartland of Khari Boli?
(A) Eastern UP around Varanasi
(B) Central UP around Lucknow
(C) Southern UP around Jhansi
(D) Western UP around Meerut

**37.** Who among the following is traditionally considered the first major poet to use Khari Boli for literary composition?
(A) Goswami Kabirdas
(B) Amir Khusrau
(C) Tulsidas
(D) Chand Bardai

**38.** The earliest phase of Hindi literature, often characterized by heroic poetry and bardic chronicles, is known as:
(A) Bhakti Kaal
(B) Riti Kaal
(C) Adikaal
(D) Adhunik Kaal

**39.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Modern standard Hindi prose developed remarkably fast during the late 19th century in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Bharatendu Harishchandra and his circle actively utilized print journalism and magazines to popularise standard Khari Boli prose.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**40.** The transition from verse to prose as the dominant medium of Hindi literature took place primarily during which era?
(A) Bharatendu Era
(B) Bhakti Movement Era
(C) Riti Era
(D) Chhayavadi Era

**41.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Literary Era)
P. Adikaal
Q. Bhakti Kaal
R. Riti Kaal
S. Adhunik Kaal
List II: (Key Characteristics)
1. Emphasised stylised court poetry and poetic metrics
2. Marked by the rise of prose and nationalism
3. Dominated by heroic epics and bardic tradition
4. Focused on devotional and mystical poetry
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

**42.** In the history of Hindi literature, which period is widely referred to as the 'Golden Age' (Swarn Yug)?
(A) Adikaal
(B) Bhakti Kaal
(C) Riti Kaal
(D) Adhunik Kaal

**43.** Select the correct chronological sequence of the following eminent poets of the Bhakti period from Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Kabirdas, Surdas, Tulsidas
(B) Tulsidas, Kabirdas, Surdas
(C) Surdas, Tulsidas, Kabirdas
(D) Kabirdas, Tulsidas, Surdas

**44.** 'Bijak' is the most authentic and prominent compilation of the teachings and compositions of which mystic poet?
(A) Sant Ravidas
(B) Surdas
(C) Kabirdas
(D) Mirabai

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**45.** Kabirdas, the pioneer of the Nirguna school of Bhakti poetry, passed away in which town of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Magahar

**46.** Surdas, the celebrated poet of the Saguna school, is closely associated with which location in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rajapur (near Banda)
(B) Soron (near Kasganj)
(C) Runakta (near Agra)
(D) Lahartara (Varanasi)

**47.** Which of the following Bhakti saints born in Varanasi is revered as the initiator of the Ramanandi Sampradaya in North India?
(A) Ramanuja
(B) Ramananda
(C) Vallabhacharya
(D) Nimbarka

**48.** The poet Raskhan, who contributed immensely to Krishna Bhakti literature in Uttar Pradesh, originally belonged to which religious background?
(A) Jainism
(B) Sikhism
(C) Buddhism
(D) Islam

**49.** Consider the following statements about Goswami Tulsidas:
I. He was born in Rajapur, located in present-day Chitrakoot district of Uttar Pradesh.
II. He composed the Ramcharitmanas during the reign of Emperor Akbar.
III. He belonged to the Nirguna school of the Bhakti movement.
IV. He established the famous Sankat Mochan Hanuman Temple in Varanasi.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**50.** Which poet of the Bhakti period composed works like 'Vinay Patrika' and 'Kavitavali'?
(A) Surdas
(B) Kabirdas
(C) Tulsidas
(D) Keshavdas

**51.** The Ramcharitmanas by Tulsidas is divided into how many 'Kandas' (chapters)?
(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 9
(D) 12

**52.** Which Kanda of the Ramcharitmanas is the shortest and primarily focuses on Hanuman's journey to Lanka?
(A) Bal Kanda
(B) Ayodhya Kanda
(C) Sundar Kanda
(D) Kishkindha Kanda

**53.** The Ramlila performances held annually across Uttar Pradesh are primarily based on the text of which literary masterpiece?
(A) Valmiki Ramayana
(B) Ramcharitmanas
(C) Adhyatma Ramayana
(D) Kamba Ramayanam

**54.** The process of composing the Ramcharitmanas was initiated by Tulsidas in which holy city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Mathura
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Prayagraj

**55.** The 'Riti Kaal' (Customary/Stylistic Period) of Hindi literature corresponds approximately to which centuries?
(A) 12th to 14th century
(B) 14th to 16th century
(C) 17th to 19th century
(D) Late 19th to 20th century

**56.** Which distinguished scholar of Hindi literature coined the term 'Riti Kaal' to describe the stylised poetry of the late medieval era?
(A) Ramchandra Shukla
(B) Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi
(C) Hazariprasad Dwivedi
(D) Bharatendu Harishchandra

**57.** Which prominent Riti period poet, born in Tikwanpur (Kanpur), was uniquely known for his heroic poetry (Veer Ras) celebrating Shivaji and Chhatrasal?
(A) Bihari Lal
(B) Kavi Bhushan

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(C) Acharya Keshavdas
(D) Padmakar

**58.** Consider the following statements about the Riti period literature:
I. It was largely dependent on royal patronage in various courts.
II. The prominent emotion explored in most Riti poetry was Shringar (erotic/romantic).
III. It predominantly used Khari Boli as its literary medium.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only

**59.** The highly acclaimed poet Bihari, known for his concise and striking couplets ('Bihari Satsai') in the Riti tradition, predominantly wrote in which dialect?
(A) Braj Bhasha
(B) Awadhi dialect
(C) Bhojpuri
(D) Bundeli

**60.** Bharatendu Harishchandra, known as the father of modern Hindi literature, was born in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi
(D) Agra

**61.** Which of the following literary magazines was edited and published by Bharatendu Harishchandra from Varanasi?
(A) Saraswati
(B) Hans
(C) Brahman
(D) Kavi Vachan Sudha

**62.** The literary phase immediately following the Bharatendu era in Hindi literature is named after which eminent editor and writer from Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Acharya Hazariprasad Dwivedi
(B) Ramchandra Shukla
(C) Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi
(D) Munshi Premchand

**63.** Select the correct chronological sequence of the modern eras in Hindi literature:
(A) Chhayavad, Bharatendu Era, Dwivedi Era, Pragativad
(B) Bharatendu Era, Dwivedi Era, Chhayavad, Pragativad
(C) Dwivedi Era, Bharatendu Era, Pragativad, Chhayavad
(D) Bharatendu Era, Chhayavad, Dwivedi Era, Pragativad

**64.** Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi, born in Raebareli, set the standard for modern Hindi prose while serving as the editor of which iconic magazine?
(A) Indu
(B) Hans
(C) Pratap
(D) Saraswati

**65.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Dwivedi era is recognized as the period of linguistic standardisation in modern Hindi literature.
Reason (R): Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi relentlessly corrected grammatical errors and promoted Khari Boli as the sole medium for both prose and poetry.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**66.** 'Bharat Bharati', a highly influential nationalist poem of the Dwivedi era, was authored by which poet born in Chirgaon (Jhansi)?
(A) Makhanlal Chaturvedi
(B) Ayodhya Singh Upadhyay 'Hariaudh'
(C) Maithili Sharan Gupt
(D) Ram Naresh Tripathi

**67.** Munshi Premchand, the legendary novelist and short-story writer, was born in the village of Lamhi located near which city?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Kanpur

**68.** What was the real, original name of Munshi Premchand?
(A) Nawab Rai Srivastava
(B) Ganpat Rai

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(C) Gulab Rai
(D) Dhanpat Rai

**69.** In 1930, Premchand started his own literary magazine from Varanasi which became a pivotal platform for modern Indian literature. What was its name?
(A) Madhuri
(B) Hans
(C) Pratap
(D) Matwala

**70.** Premchand's magnum opus 'Godan' fundamentally addresses which central theme of rural Uttar Pradesh?
(A) The collapse of the Nawabi culture
(B) The urban industrial strikes of the 1930s
(C) Exploitation of the Indian peasantry
(D) The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857

**71.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Eminent Writer from UP)
P. Premchand
Q. Mahadevi Verma
R. Jaishankar Prasad
S. Harivansh Rai Bachchan
List II: (Famous Work)
1. Kamayani
2. Yama
3. Gaban
4. Madhushala
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

**72.** Mahadevi Verma, one of the four pillars of the Chhayavad movement in Hindi literature, was born in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Farrukhabad
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi
(D) Meerut

**73.** Consider the following statements about Mahadevi Verma:
I. She was a prominent poet of the Chhayavadi school.
II. She was awarded the Jnanpith Award for her poetry collection 'Yama'.
III. She served as the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**74.** Which major literary figure of Uttar Pradesh is famously remembered as 'Modern Meera' for her deeply emotional and mystic poetry?
(A) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan
(B) Mahadevi Verma
(C) Shivani
(D) Amrita Pritam

**75.** The poetic tradition of Mushaira reached its cultural zenith under the patronage of the Nawabs in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Aligarh
(D) Moradabad

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**76.** The famous Urdu poet Mir Taqi Mir, often called 'Khuda-e-Sukhan' (God of Poetry), was born in Agra but later migrated to the court of which city?
(A) Delhi
(B) Rampur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Hyderabad

**77.** Which classical form of Urdu elegiac poetry, mourning the martyrdom of Imam Hussain, flourished heavily in Nawabi Lucknow?
(A) Qasida poetry
(B) Ghazal
(C) Rubai
(D) Marsiya

**78.** Mir Anis and Mirza Dabeer are celebrated historically in Lucknow primarily for their unparalleled mastery over which poetic form?
(A) Ghazal composition
(B) Masnavi
(C) Marsiya
(D) Qata

**79.** The satirical and humorous Urdu magazine 'Awadh Punch', started in 1877, was published from which city?
(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Prayagraj

**80.** Asrar-ul-Haq 'Majaz', a romantic and revolutionary Urdu poet who wrote the official anthem (tarana) for Aligarh Muslim University, was born in:
(A) Badaun
(B) Rampur
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Rudauli

**81.** The legendary classical Urdu and Persian poet Mirza Ghalib was born in 1797 in which city of present-day Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra
(B) Meerut
(C) Bareilly
(D) Lucknow

**82.** Which notable Urdu poet from Gorakhpur, born as Raghupati Sahay, won the Jnanpith Award for his literary masterpiece 'Gul-e-Naghma'?
(A) Akbar Allahabadi
(B) Majrooh Sultanpuri
(C) Firaq Gorakhpuri
(D) Jigar Moradabadi

**83.** Consider the following statements about Mirza Ghalib:
I. He was born in Agra but spent most of his adult life in Delhi.
II. He was a contemporary of the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.
III. He wrote poetry exclusively in the Persian language.
IV. He was an eyewitness to the Revolt of 1857.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**84.** Akbar Allahabadi, a prominent Urdu poet from Uttar Pradesh, is best remembered in literary history for which genre of poetry?
(A) Tragic Marsiyas and elegies
(B) Devotional Qawwalis and Sufi music
(C) Epic Masnavis
(D) Satirical poetry

**85.** The ancient city of Kashi (Varanasi) is historically renowned as the foremost centre of traditional learning for which classical language?
(A) Classical Pali
(B) Sanskrit
(C) Prakrit
(D) Persian

**86.** In 1791, the Government Sanskrit College was established in Varanasi by which British official to encourage the study of Sanskrit texts?
(A) Sir Warren Hastings
(B) William Jones
(C) Jonathan Duncan
(D) Lord Macaulay

**87.** The institution originally founded as the Government Sanskrit College in Varanasi is presently known by which name?
(A) Banaras Hindu University
(B) Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith
(C) Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies
(D) Sampurnanand Sanskrit University

**88.** Which famous Hindi and Sanskrit scholar from Kashi established the 'Nagari Pracharini Sabha' in 1893 for the promotion of the Devanagari script?
(A) Babu Shyam Sundar Das
(B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Ramchandra Shukla
(D) Bharatendu Harishchandra

**89.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Varanasi has historically attracted scholars from all over India for traditional Sanskrit education.
Reason (R): It has been recognized as the spiritual and intellectual capital of India since ancient times, housing numerous ashrams and vidyapiths.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**90.** In the context of the folk literature of Uttar Pradesh, what does the term 'Lokokti' refer to?
(A) A traditional folk dance
(B) A proverb or popular saying
(C) A religious hymn
(D) A rhythmic musical instrument

**91.** The oral folk tales of Uttar Pradesh, such as the romantic legend of 'Dhola-Maru' or the heroic

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'Alha', were traditionally disseminated through which primary means?
(A) Folk singers and bards
(B) Printed booklets
(C) Court poetry readings
(D) Newspaper serialisations

**92.** The traditional story of 'Nal-Damyanti', prevalent in the folk narratives of Uttar Pradesh, carries which primary social-educational value?
(A) It explains agricultural techniques.
(B) It provides comprehensive genealogical records of kings.
(C) It teaches truthfulness and enduring hardship.
(D) It details specific religious rituals.

**93.** Which popular folk singing style of the Awadh region is traditionally performed by women during the monsoon season?
(A) Alha genre
(B) Rasiya
(C) Chaiti
(D) Kajari

**94.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the folk literature of Uttar Pradesh:
(A) It consists mostly of oral traditions passed down through generations.
(B) Proverbs and riddles form a significant part of rural folk literature.
(C) It excludes romantic themes, focusing only on devotion.
(D) 'Phag' songs are a notable component of the folk tradition during Holi.

**95.** Which was the first Hindi newspaper published in Uttar Pradesh (1845) under the patronage of Raja Shiv Prasad 'Sitare Hind'?
(A) Udant Martand
(B) Banaras Akhbar
(C) Kavi Vachan Sudha
(D) Anand Kadambini

**96.** The eminent revolutionary and journalist Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi published which famous Hindi newspaper from Kanpur?
(A) Aaj
(B) Karmabhoomi
(C) Abhyudaya
(D) Pratap

**97.** The nationalist newspaper 'Aaj', which played a prominent role in the freedom struggle, was launched in 1920 from which city?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

**98.** Which historical Hindi magazine, edited by Pratap Narayan Mishra, was published from Kanpur and advocated strongly for the Hindi language and national unity?
(A) Saraswati
(B) Indu
(C) Brahman
(D) Hans

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**99.** Consider the following statements about early journalism in Uttar Pradesh:
I. 'Oudh Akhbar' was a leading early Urdu newspaper published from Lucknow.
II. 'Leader' was an influential English daily founded by Madan Mohan Malaviya in Prayagraj.
III. 'National Herald' was started by Jawaharlal Nehru in Lucknow.
IV. 'Pioneer' was originally established in Agra before moving to Prayagraj and later Lucknow.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**100.** The religious publishing house 'Gita Press', globally recognized for publishing affordable editions of Hindu scriptures, was established in 1923 in which city?
(A) Mathura
(B) Varanasi
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Gorakhpur

**101.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Journal/Magazine)
P. Kalyan
Q. Saraswati
R. Kavi Vachan Sudha
S. Brahman
List II: (City of Publication in UP)
1. Varanasi
2. Gorakhpur
3. Kanpur
4. Prayagraj
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

**102.** The monthly magazine 'Kalyan', which played a massive role in standardising Hindu religious literature across North India, was historically edited by:
(A) Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi
(B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Hanuman Prasad Poddar
(D) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati

**103.** Which premier cultural institution was established in Prayagraj in 1927 to encourage literary works in both Hindi and Urdu?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan
(B) Uttar Pradesh Bhasha Sansthan
(C) Sahitya Akademi
(D) Hindustani Academy

**104.** The 'Uttar Pradesh Urdu Akademi' was established by the state government for the promotion of the Urdu language in which year?
(A) 1965
(B) 1972
(C) 1980
(D) 1989

**105.** Arrange the establishment of the following linguistic and cultural institutions of Uttar Pradesh in chronological order:
I. Hindustani Academy, Prayagraj
II. Uttar Pradesh Urdu Akademi
III. Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan
IV. Uttar Pradesh Sindhi Akademi
Select the correct order from the options below:
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV

**106.** Where is the headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Sanskrit Sansthan, an institution dedicated to the preservation and development of Sanskrit language, located?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Mathura

**107.** The Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Memorial Committee in Uttar Pradesh is primarily mandated to promote which aspect of regional culture?
(A) Arabic and Persian studies
(B) Braj Bhasha literature
(C) Awadhi folk arts
(D) Fine arts and classical dance

**108.** Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan:
I. The Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan was established on December 30, 1976.
II. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the UP Hindi Sansthan.
III. Its primary objective is to publish original Hindi books and translate standard works of other languages into Hindi.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**109.** Which national-level linguistic institute is located in Agra under the Ministry of Education, Government of India?
(A) Central Institute of Indian Languages
(B) Kanhaiyalal Maniklal Munshi Hindi Linguistics Institute
(C) National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language
(D) Kendriya Hindi Sansthan

**110.** Which department was established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1957 to ensure the proper implementation of Hindi in administrative work?
(A) Department of Education
(B) Culture Department
(C) Bhasha Vibhag
(D) General Administration Department

**111.** The Uttar Pradesh Bhasha Sansthan was constituted to foster harmony and development among all Indian languages. In which city is it headquartered?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Varanasi
(D) Agra

**112.** Under its official language policy, the Uttar Pradesh government ensures the publication of all its official gazettes and bills primarily in which language?
(A) English only
(B) Both Hindi and Urdu equally

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(C) Hindi and Sanskrit
(D) Hindi in Devanagari

**113.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Despite Hindi being the first official language, the Uttar Pradesh government accepts applications and petitions in Urdu.
Reason (R): The Uttar Pradesh Official Language (Amendment) Act 1989 designates Urdu as the second official language for specific administrative purposes.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**114.** The Bhojpuri Bhawan, a dedicated centre for the conservation of Bhojpuri language and culture, was inaugurated in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Ballia
(C) Varanasi
(D) Deoria

**115.** What is the name of the highest literary award conferred by the Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan?
(A) Bharat Bharati Samman
(B) Sahitya Akademi Award
(C) Vyas Samman award
(D) National Saraswati Samman

**116.** The 'Vishwamitra Award' is conferred by the Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan for outstanding contribution in which specific field?
(A) Scientific Literature
(B) Journalism
(C) Sanskrit Translation
(D) Children's Literature

**117.** The 'Valmiki Award', a prestigious state-level honour in Uttar Pradesh, is presented by which institution?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan
(B) UP Sanskrit Sansthan
(C) UP Urdu Akademi
(D) Hindustani Academy

**118.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:
List I: (Award)
P. Bharat Bharati Samman
Q. Vishwanath Bandhu Award
R. Amir Khusrau Award
S. Sant Kabir Award
List II: (Institution giving the award in UP)
1. UP Sanskrit Sansthan
2. UP Hindi Sansthan
3. State Language Department
4. UP Urdu Akademi
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

**119.** Which state award was originally instituted by the Uttar Pradesh government to honour exceptional individuals from the state in various fields, including literature, before its restructuring?
(A) Awadh Samman
(B) UP Ratna
(C) Sahitya Bhushan
(D) Yash Bharati

**120.** Which famous novelist from Lucknow authored 'Rag Darbari', a highly acclaimed satirical novel on the rural-political system of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Shrilal Shukla
(B) Amritlal Nagar
(C) Rahi Masoom Raza
(D) Bhagwaticharan Verma

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**121.** The prominent biographical novel 'Manas Ka Hans', which vividly portrays the life of Goswami Tulsidas, was written by which author associated with Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Hazariprasad Dwivedi
(B) Amritlal Nagar
(C) Vishnu Prabhakar
(D) Yashpal

**122.** Rahi Masoom Raza, famous for his novel 'Aadha Gaon' which depicts the life of Shia Muslims in Ghazipur during the partition era, was born in which district?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Ghazipur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Moradabad

**123.** The famous Hindi poet Sachchidananda Hirananda Vatsyayan 'Agyeya', pioneer of the

Prayogvad (Experimentalism) movement, was born in which district of UP?
(A) Kushinagar
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Kanpur

**124.** Which of the following pairs of modern literary figures and their birthplaces in Uttar Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Hazariprasad Dwivedi - Ballia
(B) Ramchandra Shukla - Basti
(C) Harivansh Rai Bachchan - Prayagraj
(D) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan - Varanasi

**125.** The renowned Hindi writer Vrindavan Lal Verma is best known for his contribution to which genre of literature?
(A) Modernist poetry
(B) Satirical essays on urban life
(C) Urdu translations
(D) Historical novels

**126.** Which city of Uttar Pradesh historically earned the reputation of being the biggest publishing hub for Hindi literature in the 20th century, housing presses like Indian Press and Lokbharti Prakashan?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Lucknow

**127.** The tradition of 'Kavi Sammelan' (gatherings of poets), which acts as a massive public platform for literary dissemination and social commentary, is most prominently associated with which language in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sanskrit
(B) Hindi
(C) Persian
(D) English

**128.** 'Hasya-Vyangya' (humour and satire) is a dominant and crowd-pulling element in the modern day literary tradition of:
(A) Traditional Mushairas
(B) Sanskrit Shastrarthas
(C) Sufi Qawwalis
(D) Hindi Kavi Sammelans

**129.** The State Archives of Uttar Pradesh, which acts as a major repository of historical manuscripts, farmans, and rare literary texts, is located in:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi
(D) Agra

**130.** The Uttar Pradesh state government's initiative to digitise rare manuscripts and out-of-print books to conserve regional literature is primarily executed through the digital portal of which institution?
(A) Banaras Hindu University Library
(B) Aligarh Muslim University Library
(C) UP Hindi Sansthan
(D) Kendriya Hindi Sansthan

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (A) Hindi
The Uttar Pradesh Official Language Act of 1951 formally declared Hindi in Devanagari script as the primary official language for all official administrative purposes across the state. This legislative enactment established Hindi as the principal language for governance, executive communication, and statutory publications, thereby standardizing administrative proceedings and state communications throughout Uttar Pradesh following national independence.

**2.** (C) 1989
In 1989, the Uttar Pradesh Official Language Act was amended to declare Urdu as the second official language of the state for specific administrative purposes. This amendment aimed to accommodate the significant Urdu-speaking population across the region, allowing official petitions, gazettes, public notices, and government communications to be published and accepted in Urdu alongside Hindi.

**3.** (A) Urdu
Demographic data from official census records indicate that Urdu is the second most widely spoken language in Uttar Pradesh after Hindi. It holds deep historical, literary, and cultural roots throughout the state, particularly across urban centers and regions influenced by Persian and Awadhi heritage, leading to its statutory recognition as a secondary official state language.

**4.** (B) Article 345
Article 345 of the Indian Constitution empowers state legislatures to adopt one or more languages in official use within a state, or Hindi, for all or any official administrative purposes. Under this constitutional provision, the state legislature of Uttar Pradesh enacted statutes declaring Hindi in Devanagari script and later Urdu as official state languages.

**5.** (B) Kanpur
Kanpur functions geographically and sociolinguistically as a prominent linguistic transition zone in Uttar Pradesh, where characteristics of both Western Hindi and Eastern Hindi converge. Situated between the Kannauji, Awadhi, and Bundeli speaking tracts, the region demonstrates mixed phonological, grammatical, and vocabulary traits derived from both major linguistic groups of the central Indo-Aryan family.

**6.** (C) Awadhi
Goswami Tulsidas composed the celebrated devotional epic Ramcharitmanas during the sixteenth century primarily in Awadhi, a major dialect of Eastern Hindi. Choosing the vernacular language instead of classical Sanskrit made the narrative of Lord Rama widely accessible to common populations, significantly impacting devotional literature, cultural traditions, and religious gatherings throughout Northern India.

**7.** (D) Meerut
Meerut is situated in western Uttar Pradesh, where the local language belongs to the Kauravi or Khari Boli group of Western Hindi. In contrast, districts such as Lucknow, Gonda, and Ayodhya form the core traditional belt of Awadhi, an Eastern Hindi dialect spoken widely throughout central and north-central regions of the state.

**8.** (A) Awadhi
Malik Muhammad Jayasi composed the allegorical Sufi epic poem Padmavat in 1540 using the Awadhi language written in the Persian script. This monumental literary work stands as one of the earliest and most significant masterpieces of Awadhi literature, combining Indian Sufi philosophy, romantic narrative traditions, and regional linguistic elements from medieval Uttar Pradesh.

**9.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Awadhi played a pivotal role in popularizing the Rama Bhakti movement throughout Northern India during the medieval era. Goswami Tulsidas deliberately selected Awadhi, the popular spoken language of the region, over Sanskrit to ensure that the moral lessons and devotional storehouse of the epic reached all socioeconomic classes, directly causing the widespread dissemination of Rama devotion.

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**10.** (B) Raebareli
Baiswari is a distinguished sub-dialect of Awadhi spoken predominantly across the Baiswara region, which centers around Raebareli and adjacent parts of Unnao in central Uttar Pradesh. Named after the Bais Rajput clan, this sub-dialect features unique phonetic shifts, verb conjugations, and folk idioms, enriching the broader corpus of Awadhi literature and regional speech.

**11.** (A) Lucknow and Barabanki
The historical and cultural region of Awadh is centered around central Uttar Pradesh, with Lucknow and Barabanki forming its core heartland. This area historically fostered the unique Awadhi dialect, rich culinary arts, and architectural heritage, developing a distinct courtly culture that flourished under the patronage of the Nawabs of Awadh during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

**12.** (A) I and II only
Awadhi belongs to the Eastern Hindi linguistic subgroup, and Maulana Daud's 'Chandayan', written in 1379, is universally acknowledged as the earliest major romantic narrative epic in Awadhi. However, Persian, rather than Awadhi, served as the official court language of the Mughal Empire during the reign of Emperor Akbar and subsequent rulers.

**13.** (D) Suryakant Tripathi
Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala', born in Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh, was a pioneer of modern Hindi literature and the Chhayavad movement. He incorporated authentic Awadhi rural imagery, folk idioms, and cultural themes into his revolutionary poetry, capturing the essence of rustic life while modernizing Hindi poetic forms during the early twentieth century.

**14.** (C) Braj Bhasha
Braj Bhasha, a Western Hindi dialect rooted in the Braj region of western Uttar Pradesh, emerged as the paramount literary vehicle for Krishna Bhakti poetry throughout the medieval period. Eminent saint-poets utilized its sweet phonetic qualities to express profound devotion, divine love, and lyrical descriptions of Lord Krishna's pastimes in Vrindavan and Mathura.

**15.** (B) Braj Bhasha
'Sur Sagar' is a monumental devotional compilation composed by the blind saint-poet Surdas during the sixteenth century in Braj Bhasha. The work contains thousands of lyrical padas depicting the childhood, pastoral life, and divine plays of Lord Krishna, representing the highest peak of devotional lyricism and literary achievement within Western Hindi dialects.

**16.** (D) Mathura, Agra, Aligarh
The core Braj Bhasha linguistic region encompasses the cultural zone of Braj in western Uttar Pradesh, primarily comprising Mathura, Agra, Aligarh, Hathras, and neighboring districts. This geographically contiguous area preserves distinct grammatical features, vocabulary, and phonetic structures characteristic of Braj Bhasha, maintaining vibrant traditions of devotional music and folk arts.

**17.** (A) Braj Bhasha
'Rasiya' represents a highly popular genre of traditional folk music originating from the Braj region of western Uttar Pradesh, sung predominantly in Braj Bhasha. These songs traditionally celebrate the divine love between Radha and Krishna, seasonal festivals like Holi, rural relationships, and humorous social commentary, reflecting the rich cultural heritage of the area.

NODIA

**18.** (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Each dialect corresponds directly to its cultural geographical center in Uttar Pradesh: Awadhi is centered around Ayodhya in central UP, Braj Bhasha is native to Mathura in western UP, Bhojpuri is spoken in eastern districts like Gorakhpur, and Bundeli forms the primary speech across southern districts like Mahoba in Bundelkhand.

**19.** (A) Nandadas
Nandadas was a leading sixteenth-century Bhakti poet who belonged to the celebrated 'Ashtachhap' group of eight saint-poets established by Vallabhacharya and Vitthalnath. He wrote extensively in Braj Bhasha, producing exquisite works like 'Rasa Panchadhyayi', which are famous for their poetic craftsmanship, sophisticated vocabulary, and deep devotional expression.

**20.** (D) Braj Bhasha
Swami Haridas, a revered saint-musician and spiritual master of Vrindavan, composed his devotional padas in Braj Bhasha during the sixteenth century. As the founder of the Nimbarka-influenced Haridasi sampradaya and spiritual guru to legendary musician Tansen, his compositions in Braj Bhasha seamlessly blended intense Krishna devotion with classical Hindustani music traditions.

**21.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
During the early twentieth century, Braj Bhasha lost its dominant position as the primary language of Hindi poetry. Editors and literary reformers of the Dwivedi era, led by Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi, actively advocated for standardized Khari Boli as a unified medium for both prose and poetry, systematically replacing Braj Bhasha in published literature.

**22.** (C) Bhojpuri
'Birha' is a prominent folk singing tradition associated with the Bhojpuri dialect spoken in eastern Uttar Pradesh and western Bihar. Traditionally performed by rural working communities, Birha songs depict themes of separation, heroism, social events, and historical narratives, featuring high-pitched vocal delivery and rhythmic accompaniment with traditional instruments.

**23.** (D) Bhojpuri
Bhikhari Thakur was an iconic playwright, actor, folk singer, and social reformer widely celebrated as the "Shakespeare of Bhojpuri" folk literature. His legendary folk plays, including 'Bidesiya' and 'Gabrghichor', addressed pressing social issues such as labor migration, women's plight, and caste discrimination, leaving an indelible imprint on Bhojpuri cultural identity.

**24.** (A) Ballia
Ballia district, located at the easternmost extremity of Uttar Pradesh bordering Bihar, lies entirely within the core Bhojpuri linguistic zone. The populace natively speaks Bhojpuri across daily life, cultural performances, and oral folklore, whereas Bijnor speaks Khari Boli, Etawah belongs to the Kannauji belt, and Jhansi forms part of Bundelkhand.

**25.** (B) It is strictly confined to the geographical boundaries of Uttar Pradesh.
Bhojpuri is not strictly confined to Uttar Pradesh; it is widely spoken in western Bihar, parts of Jharkhand, Nepal's Terai region, and overseas diaspora nations such as Mauritius, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Suriname, and Fiji. It belongs to the Bihari group of Indo-Aryan languages and possesses a vibrant oral performance tradition.

**26.** (B) Bhojpuri
'Bidesiya' is a famous traditional folk play created by Bhikhari Thakur, representing a cornerstone of Bhojpuri folk literature. The drama poignantly portrays the emotional pain, economic hardship, and social reality of rural women left behind when their husbands migrate to distant urban centers for employment, making it a masterpiece of regional theater.

**27.** (A) I and II only
Bhojpuri is spoken extensively across eastern Uttar Pradesh and historically utilized the Kaithi script for administrative and everyday records before Devanagari became prevalent. However, Bhojpuri is currently not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, making the third statement incorrect despite ongoing socio-political demands for its official inclusion.

**28.** (C) Tharu
The Tharu dialect is closely connected to the Indo-Aryan linguistic stream and is spoken by the indigenous Tharu community residing in the Terai border region between northern Uttar Pradesh and Nepal. It shares distinct phonetic and grammatical affinities with Bhojpuri, Awadhi, and Maithili due to historical geographical contiguity along the Himalayan foothills.

**29.** (D) Bundeli
'Alha Khand' is a legendary oral heroic epic originally attributed to the medieval bard Jagnik during the twelfth century. Composed in Banaphari, a prominent sub-dialect of Bundeli, it recounts the brave feats and battles of the warrior brothers Alha and Udal, who fought in defence of the Chandel kingdom of Mahoba.

**30.** (C) Bundelkhand
The Bundelkhand region, spanning southern Uttar Pradesh and northern Madhya Pradesh,

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is the cultural and geographical heartland of the Bundeli dialect. Encompassing districts such as Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, and Mahoba, Bundelkhand has preserved a rich heritage of Bundeli folklore, heroic ballads, and distinct linguistic features over centuries.

**31.** (B) Bundeli
Isuri was a celebrated nineteenth-century folk poet from the Bundelkhand region who revolutionized regional literature by popularizing 'Isuri ki Phag'. Composed in Bundeli, his four-line poetic compositions (Phags) captured romantic themes, seasonal celebrations like Spring and Holi, rustic philosophy, and local humor, establishing a cherished tradition in Bundeli folk literature.

**32.** (D) Braj Bhasha
The Kannauji dialect, spoken across central-western districts of Uttar Pradesh around Farrukhabad and Kannauj, belongs to the Western Hindi group and is structurally most similar to Braj Bhasha. Both dialects share extensive grammatical constructions, verb inflection patterns, and common vocabulary, leading many linguists to view Kannauji as a bridge or variant.

**33.** (B) I and III only
Kannauji is spoken in central districts like Farrukhabad, Kannauj, and Etawah, sharing substantial vocabulary and grammatical traits with Braj Bhasha. However, it belongs to the Western Hindi subgroup rather than Eastern Hindi, and it was not patronized by the Nawabs of Awadh, who favored Awadhi, Urdu, and Persian for literary works.

**34.** (C) Gonda
Gonda district is located in northern-central Uttar Pradesh and forms an integral part of the core Awadhi-speaking belt. In contrast, Lalitpur, Jalaun, and Hamirpur are located in southern Uttar Pradesh within the Bundelkhand division, making them primary geographical components of the Bundeli language and cultural tract.

**35.** (A) Khari Boli
Linguistic scholars use the term 'Kauravi' to designate Khari Boli, a prominent Western Hindi dialect natively spoken in the Delhi-Doab region of western Uttar Pradesh. Kauravi served as the primary grammatical and structural foundation upon which modern Standard Hindi and Urdu prose registers were subsequently standardized during the nineteenth century.

**36.** (D) Western UP around Meerut
Western Uttar Pradesh, encompassing Meerut, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Baghpat, and surrounding upper Doab regions, is recognized as the historical birthplace and linguistic heartland of Khari Boli. The vernacular speech of this region provided the direct phonetic, lexical, and structural foundation for modern Standard Hindi and Urdu literary communication.

**37.** (B) Amir Khusrau
Amir Khusrau, the iconic thirteenth-century Sufi poet and musician born in Patiyali (Kasganj district, UP), is traditionally regarded as the first major poet to compose literary verses, riddles (paheliyan), and quatrains in Hindavi or early Khari Boli, bridging Persian literary art with popular vernacular Indian speech.

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**38.** (C) Adikaal
The earliest period in the history of Hindi literature, spanning approximately the tenth to fourteenth centuries, is known as Adikaal or Virgatha Kaal. This era is characterized by heroic verse, bardic chronicles, courtly epics, and warrior narratives, prominently exemplified by works such as Chand Bardai's 'Prithviraj Raso'.

**39.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Modern standard Hindi prose developed rapidly during the late nineteenth century in Uttar Pradesh under the leadership of Bharatendu Harishchandra. By establishing literary circles, journals, and publishing platforms, Bharatendu and his contemporaries actively promoted standardized Khari Boli for essays, plays, and journalism, replacing regional dialects in formal prose writing.

**40.** (A) Bharatendu Era
The transition from poetic verse to organized prose as the dominant medium for Hindi literary expression occurred during the Bharatendu Era in the late nineteenth century. Bharatendu Harishchandra and his literary circle cultivated Hindi drama, journalism, essays, and fiction using standardized Khari Boli prose, laying the foundations of modern Hindi literature.

**41.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Each literary era in Hindi literature possesses distinct features: Adikaal featured heroic epics and bardic tradition; Bhakti Kaal focused on devotional and mystical poetry; Riti Kaal highlighted stylized court poetry with elaborate metrics; and Adhunik Kaal marked the rise of standardized prose, modern drama, and nationalistic literature.

**42.** (B) Bhakti Kaal
Bhakti Kaal, spanning from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries, is widely celebrated as the Golden Age (Swarn Yug) of Hindi literature. This era produced extraordinary spiritual and artistic expression through saint-poets like Kabir, Surdas, Tulsidas, and Malik Muhammad Jayasi, whose masterpieces enriched Awadhi and Braj Bhasha literary traditions.

**43.** (A) Kabirdas, Surdas, Tulsidas
Kabirdas lived during the fifteenth century (c. 1398–1518), standing as the earliest among the three; Surdas flourished during the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (c. 1478–1583); and Goswami Tulsidas lived during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries (c. 1532–1623), forming the precise chronological sequence of these eminent Bhakti poets.

**44.** (C) Kabirdas
'Bijak' is the most authoritative compilation containing the core spiritual teachings, couplets (sakhis), and lyrical songs (sabdas and ramainis) of the fifteenth-century mystic saint Kabirdas. Compiled by his disciples, the Bijak reflects Kabir's sharp critique of religious dogma, ritualism, and social inequality through direct vernacular language.

**45.** (D) Magahar
Kabirdas passed away in Magahar, located in present-day Sant Kabir Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh. According to historical tradition, Kabir deliberately chose Magahar for his final days to dispel the widespread medieval superstition that dying in Magahar led to rebirth as an ass while dying in Kashi guaranteed immediate salvation.

**46.** (C) Runakta (near Agra)
Surdas, the legendary devotional poet of the Saguna Krishna Bhakti movement, is traditionally associated with Runakta, located along the Yamuna River near Agra in Uttar Pradesh. It was at this revered site, as well as Gau Ghat, that he met his spiritual guru Vallabhacharya and composed thousands of devotional songs.

**47.** (B) Ramananda
Swami Ramananda, born in Prayagraj and based in Varanasi during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, was a pioneering Bhakti saint credited with initiating the Ramanandi Sampradaya. He democratized spiritual learning across Northern India by preaching in local vernacular Hindi rather than Sanskrit and accepting disciples regardless of caste or gender.

**48.** (D) Islam
Raskhan, whose real name was Syed Ibrahim, was a sixteenth-century Muslim poet who became an ardent devotee of Lord Krishna after receiving initiation from Vitthalnath in Vrindavan. He contributed exceptionally to Hindi literature by composing heartfelt devotional verses (savaiyas and kavittas) in Braj Bhasha, celebrating Krishna's sports and Braj region.

**49.** (A) I, II and IV only
Goswami Tulsidas was born in Rajapur, composed Ramcharitmanas during the reign of Akbar, and founded the Sankat Mochan temple in Varanasi. However, he belonged to the Saguna school of Bhakti movement, worshipping Lord Rama as a personal incarnation of the supreme divine, making the third statement factually incorrect.

**50.** (C) Tulsidas
Goswami Tulsidas composed major devotional literary works including 'Vinay Patrika', 'Kavitavali', 'Gitavali', and 'Dohavali' alongside his masterwork Ramcharitmanas. Writing in both Awadhi and Braj Bhasha, Tulsidas expressed deep personal devotion (Dasa Bhakti) to Lord Rama and established timeless standards of spiritual lyricism and classical literary craft.

**51.** (B) 7
The Ramcharitmanas composed by Goswami Tulsidas is structured into exactly seven major books or sections known as Kandas. These seven sections chronicle the life of Lord Rama sequentially: Bal Kanda, Ayodhya Kanda, Aranya Kanda, Kishkindha Kanda, Sundar Kanda, Lanka (Yuddha) Kanda, and Uttar Kanda, forming an integrated epic structure.

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**52.** (D) Kishkindha Kanda
Kishkindha Kanda is the shortest of the seven Kandas in the Ramcharitmanas. It describes Rama's alliance with Sugriva, the slaying of Vali, and the gathering of the monkey army at the Kishkindha kingdom, concluding with the dispatching of search parties and Hanuman's departure toward Lanka to locate Goddess Sita.

**53.** (B) Ramcharitmanas
The traditional Ramlila folk theater performances staged during Dussehra across Uttar Pradesh are primarily based on the Awadhi text and verses of Tulsidas's Ramcharitmanas. The poetic chaupais and dohas are recited aloud by narrators while actors enact scenes on stage, preserving a vibrant cultural and spiritual tradition.

**54.** (C) Ayodhya
Goswami Tulsidas formally commenced writing his magnum opus Ramcharitmanas in Ayodhya on the auspicious day of Ram Navami in 1574 CE (Samvat 1631). He spent two years, seven months, and twenty-six days completing the composition, finalizing parts of the epic in Ayodhya before finishing it in Varanasi.

**55.** (C) 17th to 19th century
Riti Kaal in Hindi literature corresponds to the late medieval era spanning approximately from 1643 CE to 1843 CE ( seventeenth to nineteenth centuries). During this period, poetry was largely patronized by royal courts and focused heavily on poetic ornamentation, formal rhetoric, aesthetic canons (Riti), and romantic theme elaboration.

**56.** (A) Ramchandra Shukla
Acharya Ramchandra Shukla, the legendary historian and critic of Hindi literature, coined and popularized the periodization term 'Riti Kaal' in his landmark work 'Hindi Sahitya Ka Itihas' (1929). He designated this era based on the predominant stylistic convention (Riti) of composing treatises on poetics alongside illustrative romantic verses.

**57.** (B) Kavi Bhushan
Kavi Bhushan, born in Tikwanpur near Kanpur, was a prominent poet of the Riti era who stood apart by composing patriotic heroic verse (Veer Ras). Supported by royal courts, he wrote celebrated epics like 'Shiva Bhushan' and 'Chhatrasal Dashak', glorifying the heroic exploits of Maratha ruler Chhatrapati Shivaji and Bundela king Chhatrasal.

**58.** (B) III only
Literature of the Riti period relied extensively on royal patronage and concentrated primarily on Shringar Ras (romantic/erotic themes). However, its primary literary medium was Braj Bhasha rather than Khari Boli, making the third statement incorrect as Khari Boli only became the dominant poetic medium much later in the twentieth century.

**59.** (A) Braj Bhasha
Bihari Lal composed his famous 'Bihari Satsai', a collection of seven hundred concise couplets, predominantly in literary Braj Bhasha. Patronized by Raja Jai Singh of Amber during the Riti period, Bihari crafted couplets renowned for artistic economy, rich metaphorical depth, romantic subtleties, and mastery over traditional Indian aesthetics.

**60.** (C) Varanasi
Bharatendu Harishchandra, universally acknowledged as the father of modern Hindi literature and theatre, was born in Varanasi in 1850. Operating from this historic cultural center, he institutionalized modern Hindi prose, established literary journals, authored groundbreaking plays, and galvanized a literary renaissance across Northern India during the late nineteenth century.

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**61.** (D) Kavi Vachan Sudha
Bharatendu Harishchandra founded and edited the influential literary journal 'Kavi Vachan Sudha' in 1868 from Varanasi. This groundbreaking publication provided a major platform for publishing modern Hindi prose, contemporary poetry, nationalist essays, and social critiques, contributing immensely to the standardization and popularization of Hindi language and literature.

**62.** (C) Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi
The Dwivedi Era in modern Hindi literature is named after Acharya Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi, an eminent critic, editor, and linguist born in Raebareli district. During his tenure as editor of the influential journal 'Saraswati', he enforced strict standards of grammar, vocabulary, and refined expression in Khari Boli prose and poetry.

**63.** (B) Bharatendu Era, Dwivedi Era, Chhayavad, Pragativad
Modern Hindi literature progressed through sequential historical phases: the Bharatendu Era (1850–1900) introduced modern prose; the Dwivedi Era (1900–1918) standardized Khari Boli grammar; Chhayavad (1918–1936) brought romantic and mystical lyrical poetry; and Pragativad (post-1936) introduced social realism, progressive themes, and Marxist thought into creative writing throughout India.

**64.** (D) Saraswati
Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi edited the prestigious monthly magazine 'Saraswati' from 1903 to 1920, transforming it into the foremost literary forum in North India. Through meticulous editing, he purged grammatical inconsistencies, standardized Khari Boli as a refined literary language, and mentored an entire generation of modern Hindi writers and poets.

**65.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Dwivedi Era is universally recognized as the definitive period of linguistic standardization in Hindi literature. Acharya Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi rigorously corrected syntax, expanded scientific vocabulary, and insisted on using Khari Boli exclusively for both prose and poetry, directly transforming Hindi into a unified, formal, and modern national language.

**66.** (C) Maithili Sharan Gupt
Maithili Sharan Gupt, born in Chirgaon in Jhansi district, authored the monumental nationalist poetic work 'Bharat Bharati' in 1912. Composed during the Dwivedi era in Khari Boli, this influential poem reflected upon India's past glory, present degradation under colonial rule, and future potential, deeply inspiring Indian freedom fighters and patriots.

**67.** (A) Varanasi
Munshi Premchand, celebrated as the 'Upanyas Samrat' (Emperor of Novels), was born in 1880 in Lamhi, a village situated near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. His upbringing in this region deeply informed his keen understanding of rural agrarian life, caste dynamics, feudal oppression, and social realities reflected in his writings.

**68.** (D) Dhanpat Rai
Munshi Premchand's original name given at birth was Dhanpat Rai Srivastava. Early in his literary career, he wrote in Urdu under the pen name Nawab Rai, but after his patriotic short-story collection 'Soz-e-Watan' was banned by British authorities in 1909, he permanently adopted the famous pseudonym Premchand for Hindi publications.

**69.** (B) Hans
In 1930, Munshi Premchand established and edited the acclaimed literary monthly magazine 'Hans' from Varanasi. Serving as an intellectual platform for progressive literature, political discourse, and realistic fiction, 'Hans' published works by prominent Indian authors and championed social reform, anti-colonial nationalism, and artistic integrity across Northern India.

**70.** (C) Exploitation of the Indian peasantry
'Godan' (The Gift of a Cow), published in 1936, is Premchand's masterpiece centered on the severe economic exploitation, debt trap, and social oppression suffered by small farmers in rural Uttar Pradesh. Through the tragic life of protagonist Hori, the novel presents a piercing portrait of feudal landlordism, money lending, and colonial administration.

**71.** (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Major modern Hindi literary masterworks match their respective legendary authors directly: Premchand authored the realistic social novel 'Gaban'; Mahadevi Verma composed the award-winning poetry collection 'Yama'; Jaishankar Prasad wrote the philosophical epic poem 'Kamayani'; and Harivansh Rai Bachchan gained widespread renown for his iconic poetic collection titled 'Madhushala'.

**72.** (A) Farrukhabad
Mahadevi Verma, one of the four foundational pillars of the Chhayavadi movement in Hindi literature along with Prasad, Pant, and Nirala, was born in Farrukhabad district of Uttar Pradesh in 1907. Her literary oeuvre includes profound lyrical poetry, reflective prose essays, and sensitive biographical sketches capturing human and animal lives.

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**73.** (A) I and II only
Mahadevi Verma was a towering figure of the Chhayavadi school of Hindi poetry and received the prestigious Jnanpith Award in 1982 for her poetry collection 'Yama'. However, she served as the Vice-Chancellor of Prayag Mahila Vidyapith in Prayagraj, not Banaras Hindu University, making the third statement factually incorrect.

**74.** (B) Mahadevi Verma
Mahadevi Verma is widely honored as the 'Modern Meera' (Adhunik Meera) in Hindi literature due to the intense emotional depth, spiritual yearning, subjectivism, and mystical devotion embedded within her poetry. Her lyrical verses express subtle grief, cosmic love, and inner introspection, mirroring the devotional intensity of medieval saint Mirabai.

**75.** (A) Lucknow
The cultural tradition of Mushaira—formal poetic gatherings for Urdu recitations—reached its artistic zenith under the patronage of the Nawabs of Awadh in Lucknow during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Lucknow became a premier center for Urdu language, sophisticated etiquette, ghazal refinement, and poetic competitions attracting masters from across South Asia.

**76.** (C) Lucknow
Mir Taqi Mir, revered as 'Khuda-e-Sukhan' (God of Poetry), was born in Agra in 1723. Following political turmoil in Delhi, he migrated in 1782 to Lucknow upon the invitation of Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula. Mir spent the remainder of his life in Lucknow, enriching its flourishing courtly Urdu literary tradition until his death in 1810.

**77.** (D) Marsiya
Marsiya is an elegiac form of classical Urdu poetry that mourns the martyrdom of Imam Hussain and his companions at the Battle of Karbala. Supported by the Shia Nawabs and refined by Lucknow poets, Marsiya developed into an elaborate literary art form characterized by dramatic narrative structures, emotional intensity, and sublime diction.

**78.** (C) Marsiya
Mir Babar Ali Anis and Mirza Salamat Ali Dabeer are celebrated historically in Lucknow for elevating the Urdu Marsiya to unprecedented literary heights during the nineteenth century. Their masterful poetic compositions featured epic narrative scale, vivid imagery, emotional pathos, and flawless command over classical Urdu elegiac poetry and rhetoric.

**79.** (B) Lucknow
'Awadh Punch' was a famous weekly Urdu satirical and humorous newspaper launched in 1877 from Lucknow by Munshi Sajjad Husain. Inspired by the British publication Punch, it became an influential cultural institution, utilizing wit, satire, and humor to critique social evils, political hypocrisy, and literary orthodoxy in colonial Northern India.

**80.** (D) Rudauli
Asrar-ul-Haq 'Majaz', a distinguished progressive and romantic Urdu poet, was born in 1911 in Rudauli, located in present-day Ayodhya district of Uttar Pradesh. Renowned for his youthfulness, lyricism, and revolutionary spirit, he composed 'Tarana-e-Aligarh' ("Yeh Mera Chaman"), which serves as the official university anthem of Aligarh Muslim University.

**81.** (A) Agra
Mirza Asadullah Khan Ghalib, widely regarded as one of the greatest poets of Urdu and Persian literature, was born in Agra in 1797. He spent his early childhood years in Agra before moving to Delhi, retaining deep intellectual and cultural ties to Uttar Pradesh throughout his highly illustrious literary life.

**82.** (C) Firaq Gorakhpuri
Raghupati Sahay, who wrote under the pen name Firaq Gorakhpuri, was born in Gorakhpur in 1896 and served as an eminent professor of English at Allahabad University. He won the prestigious Jnanpith Award in 1969 for 'Gul-e-Naghma', a landmark collection of Urdu poetry renowned for its musicality and philosophical depth.

**83.** (A) I, II and IV only
Mirza Ghalib was born in Agra, lived in Delhi, served as court poet to Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, and witnessed the turbulent Revolt of 1857 firsthand. However, he wrote extensively in both Urdu and Persian languages rather than exclusively in Persian, rendering the third statement factually incorrect.

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**84.** (D) Satirical poetry
Syed Akbar Husain, known popularly as Akbar Allahabadi, was a celebrated nineteenth-century Urdu poet from Prayagraj best remembered for pioneering satirical and humorous poetry. He utilized clever rhyme, incisive social commentary, and wit to critique rapid Westernization, social pretense, colonial influence, and the loss of traditional Indian cultural values.

**85.** (B) Sanskrit
Kashi (Varanasi) has held an unequaled status for over three millennia as the primary center of traditional Sanskrit learning, Vedic scholarship, and Hindu philosophy in India. Scholars, philosophers, and ascetics from across the subcontinent gathered in Kashi to engage in intellectual debates, compose foundational texts, and teach classical Sanskrit literature.

**86.** (C) Jonathan Duncan
In 1791, Jonathan Duncan, the British Resident at Varanasi, established the Government Sanskrit College to preserve and cultivate classical Sanskrit literature, Hindu law, and philosophy. The institution aimed to support traditional pandits while producing qualified scholars familiar with indigenous laws to assist the administration of the East India Company.

**87.** (D) Sampurnanand Sanskrit University
The Government Sanskrit College established in Varanasi in 1791 evolved into Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya in 1958, and was later renamed Sampurnanand Sanskrit University in 1974. It remains one of India's premier state universities dedicated exclusively to higher education, research, and preservation of Sanskrit language, literature, and Vedic sciences.

**88.** (A) Babu Shyam Sundar Das
Babu Shyam Sundar Das, along with Ramnarayan Misra and Shivakumar Singh, founded the Nagari Pracharini Sabha in Varanasi in 1893. This historic institution played a monumental role in promoting the Devanagari script, standardizing Hindi grammar, compiling the seminal 'Hindi Shabdsagar' dictionary, and preserving rare ancient Sanskrit and Hindi manuscripts.

**89.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Varanasi has continuously attracted scholars, ascetic thinkers, and students from across the Indian subcontinent for traditional Sanskrit studies. Its historical status as the spiritual, cultural, and intellectual capital of India is rooted in its ancient network of vidyapiths, mathas, and learned pandits dedicated to Vedic instruction and philosophical debate.

**90.** (B) A proverb or popular saying
In the context of the folk literature of Uttar Pradesh, 'Lokokti' literally translates to a popular expression, traditional proverb, or widely quoted saying. Derived from folk wisdom and everyday experience, Lokoktis encapsulate practical philosophy, moral lessons, and social observations, serving as an integral linguistic component of regional dialects.

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**91.** (A) Folk singers and bards
Oral folk narratives across Uttar Pradesh, including regional epics like 'Alha' and romantic ballads like 'Dhola-Maru', were historically preserved and disseminated through wandering folk singers, itinerant bards (Charans and Bhats), and community performers. Passing these narratives down orally across generations maintained vibrant cultural memory prior to widespread printing.

**92.** (C) It teaches truthfulness and enduring hardship.
The traditional narrative of King Nala and Damayanti, widely prevalent in the oral folk literature and storytelling of Uttar Pradesh, emphasizes moral virtue, unwavering devotion, truthfulness, and fortitude during adversity. The story serves an educational purpose in rural society, teaching that virtue ultimately triumphs over misfortune and hardship.

**93.** (D) Kajari
'Kajari' is a celebrated style of folk singing native to the Awadh and Purvanchal regions of Uttar Pradesh, traditionally performed by women during the monsoon season (Sawan). Characterized by themes of longing, romantic joy, and agricultural beauty, Kajari songs express emotions linked with the arrival of rain clouds and swinging rituals.

**94.** (C) It excludes romantic themes, focusing only on devotion.
Folk literature in Uttar Pradesh encompasses a broad spectrum of human emotions, including vibrant romantic themes, heroic epics, seasonal

songs, social satire, and domestic relationships alongside religious devotion. Therefore, claiming that regional folk literature excludes romantic themes is incorrect, as romance forms a core element in genres like Rasiya and Kajari.

**95.** (B) Banaras Akhbar
'Banaras Akhbar', launched in 1845 from Varanasi under the patronage of Raja Shiv Prasad 'Sitare Hind' and edited by Raghunath Thatte, was the first Hindi newspaper published in Uttar Pradesh. Although printed in Devanagari script, its language reflected a heavily Persianized Hindi vocabulary typical of mid-nineteenth-century administrative speech.

**96.** (D) Pratap
'Pratap' was an iconic nationalistic Hindi daily newspaper launched in Kanpur in 1913 by the prominent freedom fighter, journalist, and martyr Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. The newspaper served as a fearless voice against British colonial oppression, social injustice, and economic exploitation, playing a crucial role during the Indian freedom movement.

**97.** (A) Varanasi
The influential nationalist Hindi newspaper 'Aaj' was founded in Varanasi on September 5, 1920, by Shiv Prasad Gupta and Gyanendra Nath Bhaduri. Designed to support the Non-Cooperation Movement and propagate anti-colonial awareness, 'Aaj' played a major role in standardizing Hindi news journalism throughout Uttar Pradesh and Northern India.

**98.** (C) Brahman
'Brahman' was a renowned monthly Hindi journal established in Kanpur in 1883 by the distinguished writer Pratap Narayan Mishra. Associated with the Bharatendu era, the magazine forcefully advocated for the promotion of Hindi language and Devanagari script while instilling national consciousness, social reform, and anti-colonial sentiment among its readers.

**99.** (A) I, II and III only
'Oudh Akhbar' was published in Lucknow, 'Leader' was established by Madan Mohan Malaviya in Prayagraj, and 'National Herald' was founded by Jawaharlal Nehru in Lucknow. However, 'Pioneer' was originally established in Prayagraj in 1865 before moving its headquarters to Lucknow, not Agra, making the fourth statement factually incorrect.

**100.** (D) Gorakhpur
Gita Press was established in 1923 in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, by Jaya Dayal Goyandka and Hanuman Prasad Poddar. It has grown into the world's largest publisher of Hindu religious literature, printing millions of affordable copies of scriptures such as the Bhagavad Gita, Ramcharitmanas, and Puranas in various languages.

**101.** (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Prominent publications match their historical publication centers in Uttar Pradesh: 'Kalyan' is published by Gita Press in Gorakhpur; 'Saraswati' was edited and published primarily from Prayagraj; 'Kavi Vachan Sudha' was issued from Varanasi by Bharatendu Harishchandra; and 'Brahman' was published from Kanpur by Pratap Narayan Mishra during the Bharatendu era.

**102.** (C) Hanuman Prasad Poddar
Hanuman Prasad Poddar, fondly known as 'Bhaiji', was the legendary founding editor of the monthly religious journal 'Kalyan', published by Gita Press Gorakhpur from 1927 onward. Under his dedicated editorial guidance for over four decades, 'Kalyan' played a massive role in disseminating Hindu cultural heritage and moral teachings across India.

**103.** (D) Hindustani Academy
The Hindustani Academy was established in Prayagraj in 1927 under the patronage of the state government to promote literature in both Hindi and Urdu. It played an important historical role by publishing scholarly works, awarding prominent authors, and encouraging linguistic synthesis between Hindi and Urdu registers across Northern India.

**104.** (B) 1972
The Uttar Pradesh Urdu Akademi was established by the state government in January 1972 in Lucknow to preserve, promote, and develop Urdu language and literature. The institution grants financial assistance to Urdu writers, publishes classical texts, awards research fellowships, and organizes seminars to foster Urdu literary heritage in Uttar Pradesh.

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**105.** (A) I, II, III, IV
The establishment dates follow chronological order: Hindustani Academy in Prayagraj was founded in 1927; Uttar Pradesh Urdu Akademi was established in 1972; Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan was constituted in 1976; and Uttar Pradesh Sindhi Akademi was subsequently established in 1997 for promoting the Sindhi language and culture within the state.

**106.** (B) Lucknow
The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Sanskrit Sansthan is situated in Lucknow. Established in 1976 by the state government, this autonomous administrative body is dedicated to the preservation, promotion, and advancement of Sanskrit language, oriental learning, Vedic research, and publication of rare Sanskrit manuscripts throughout the state of Uttar Pradesh.

**107.** (A) Arabic and Persian studies
The Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Memorial Committee was set up by the Uttar Pradesh state government in Lucknow to promote Arabic, Persian, and allied classical oriental studies. The committee provides grants to scholars, funds research publications, preserves historical documents, and supports educational institutions dedicated to classical Islamic and Persian scholarship.

**108.** (D) I, II and III
The Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan was established on December 30, 1976, in Lucknow, with the Chief Minister serving as its ex-officio Chairman. The institution plays a pivotal role in advancing Hindi literature by publishing original books, translating foreign works into Hindi, conferring literary awards, and promoting research nationwide.

**109.** (D) Kendriya Hindi Sansthan
The Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (Central Institute of Hindi) is an autonomous educational institution located in Agra, functioning directly under the Ministry of Education, Government of India. Established in 1960, it conducts advanced pedagogical research, specialized teacher training programs, and Hindi language instruction for non-native Indian speakers and foreign students globally.

**110.** (C) Bhasha Vibhag
The Bhasha Vibhag (Language Department) was created by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1957 to enforce the official state language policy, ensuring the proper implementation of Hindi in administrative proceedings across state departments. It oversees state linguistic academies, legislative drafting in Hindi, and translation of official documents statewide.

**111.** (B) Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh Bhasha Sansthan is headquartered in Lucknow, the state capital. Established to foster national integration, communal harmony, and linguistic development, the institute actively promotes academic research, comparative literature, and mutual translation across various Indian languages while preserving the rich linguistic heritage of Uttar Pradesh.

**112.** (D) Hindi in Devanagari
Under the Uttar Pradesh Official Language Act, the state administration issues its official gazettes, legislative bills, statutory rules, and executive orders primarily in Hindi written in the Devanagari script. Standardized Hindi in Devanagari forms the mandatory statutory medium for state governance, official notifications, and legislative proceedings in Uttar Pradesh.

**113.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh administrative offices accept public applications and petitions in Urdu alongside Hindi. This administrative practice is enabled by the Uttar Pradesh Official Language (Amendment) Act of 1989, which designated Urdu as the second official language for specified public purposes, ensuring administrative accessibility for Urdu-speaking citizens across the state.

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**114.** (C) Varanasi
Bhojpuri Bhawan was established in Varanasi as a dedicated cultural and research center to promote, document, and preserve Bhojpuri language, oral literature, and regional folk traditions. Situated in eastern Uttar Pradesh, it supports academic linguistic research, publishes regional literature, and organizes cultural programs celebrating Bhojpuri heritage.

**115.** (A) Bharat Bharati Samman
The Bharat Bharati Samman is the highest and most prestigious literary award presented annually by the Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan. Carrying a substantial monetary prize, citation, and plaque, it is awarded to eminent Indian authors and scholars for their lifetime contribution and outstanding literary excellence in Hindi.

**116.** (D) Children's Literature
The 'Vishwamitra Award' is conferred by the Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan specifically to honor eminent authors for outstanding creative contributions in Children's Literature (Bal Sahitya). This prestigious award aims to encourage high-quality writing, educational content, moral values, and imaginative storytelling tailored for children in the Hindi language.

**117.** (B) UP Sanskrit Sansthan
The 'Valmiki Award' is a major state-level honor instituted by the Uttar Pradesh Sanskrit Sansthan in Lucknow. Named after the legendary sage-poet Maharishi Valmiki, this prestigious award is presented annually to distinguished Sanskrit scholars for their overall lifetime contribution to Sanskrit literature, Vedic studies, and classical research.

**118.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Awards match their conferring institutions in Uttar Pradesh directly: Bharat Bharati Samman is presented by the UP Hindi Sansthan; Vishwanath Bandhu Award is given by the UP Sanskrit Sansthan; Amir Khusrau Award is conferred by the UP Urdu Akademi; and Sant Kabir Award is granted by the State Language Department.

**119.** (D) Yash Bharati
Yash Bharati was the highest civilian honor presented by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to distinguished personalities who achieved national and international acclaim in literature, arts, sports, medicine, and social service. Awardees received a commendation letter, cash award, and a lifetime monthly pension prior to subsequent award restructurings.

**120.** (A) Shrilal Shukla
Shrilal Shukla authored the iconic satirical Hindi novel 'Rag Darbari' in 1968, winning the prestigious Sahitya Akademi Award. Set in the fictional village of Shivpalganj in Uttar Pradesh, the novel brilliantly exposes the deep corruption, cynicism, power politics, and moral decay prevalent within rural administrative, educational, and political institutions.

**121.** (B) Amritlal Nagar
Amritlal Nagar, a prominent novelist and literary figure from Lucknow, authored the celebrated biographical Hindi novel 'Manas Ka Hans' in 1972. The novel presents a vivid, deeply empathetic, and culturally rich historical depiction of the life, spiritual struggles, and literary journey of medieval Bhakti saint-poet Goswami Tulsidas.

**122.** (B) Ghazipur
Rahi Masoom Raza was born in 1927 in Ganguli village of Ghazipur district, Uttar Pradesh. His acclaimed novel 'Aadha Gaon' draws directly from his native roots, presenting a realistic and poignant portrayal of Shia Muslim agrarian life, social integration, and local political anxieties in Ghazipur surrounding the 1947 Partition of India.

**123.** (A) Kushinagar
Sachchidananda Hirananda Vatsyayan 'Agyeya', a pioneer of the Prayogvad (Experimentalism) and Nayi Kavita movements in Hindi literature, was born in 1911 in Kasia (present-day Kushinagar district), Uttar Pradesh. A polymath, poet, novelist, and critic, he won the Jnanpith Award in 1978 for his poetry collection 'Kitni Navon Men Kitni Bar'.

**124.** (D) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan - Varanasi
Subhadra Kumari Chauhan, the famous nationalist poetess renowned for her iconic poem 'Jhansi Ki Rani', was born in Nihalpur village in Prayagraj district, not Varanasi. In contrast, Hazariprasad Dwivedi was born in Ballia district, Acharya Ramchandra Shukla was born in Basti, and Harivansh Rai Bachchan was born in Prayagraj.

**125.** (D) Historical novels
Vrindavan Lal Verma is celebrated in Hindi literature as the master of historical novels. Born in Jhansi, he drew extensively from the rich history, local folklore, and martial culture of Bundelkhand to write acclaimed historical works such as 'Mrignayani', 'Jhansi Ki Rani', and

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'Garh Kundar', combining historical accuracy with compelling storytelling.

**126.** (C) Prayagraj
Prayagraj (Allahabad) developed into the premier printing and publishing hub for Hindi literature during the twentieth century. Iconic publishing houses such as Indian Press, Lokbharti Prakashan, and Leader Press operated from Prayagraj, publishing landmark literary journals like 'Saraswati', standard academic textbooks, and classic works by eminent modern Hindi writers.

**127.** (B) Hindi
The 'Kavi Sammelan' is a celebrated public gathering for poetic recitation prominently associated with Hindi literature across Uttar Pradesh. Serving as a major platform for literary engagement, social commentary, satire, and national themes, Kavi Sammelans bring together established and emerging poets to recite verses directly before large, enthusiastic audiences.

**128.** (D) Hindi Kavi Sammelans
Hasya-Vyangya (humor and satire) forms a central and highly popular component of modern Hindi Kavi Sammelans. Satirical poets utilize witty wordplay, sharp social critique, and humorous verses to entertain large audiences while addressing contemporary political issues, bureaucratic absurdities, societal flaws, and everyday human experiences in an accessible manner.

NODIA

**129.** (A) Lucknow
The State Archives of Uttar Pradesh is located in Lucknow, functioning under the Department of Culture. It serves as the primary central repository for official state records, historical royal farmans, rare manuscripts, administrative documents, and historical literary texts dating back several centuries, offering vital primary resources for historical research.

**130.** (C) UP Hindi Sansthan
The Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan leads state efforts to digitize rare ancient manuscripts, out-of-print books, and classical literary texts through its official digital portal. This initiative aims to preserve Uttar Pradesh's rich literary heritage, providing global open-access research materials for scholars, students, and enthusiasts of Hindi literature worldwide.

# CHAPTER 05
# Cultural Heritage

**1.** Uttar Pradesh's cultural landscape is characterised by its multidimensional diversity. Which of the following regions of the state is primarily associated with the 'Charkula' folk dance?
(A) Braj
(B) Awadh
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Purvanchal

**2.** The spiritual identity of Kashi (Varanasi) is historically centred around which of the following principal deities?
(A) Lord Rama
(B) Lord Krishna
(C) Lord Shiva
(D) Lord Buddha

**3.** Which of the following pairs concerning the cultural heritage of Mathura-Vrindavan is incorrect?
(A) Dauji Mela - Agra
(B) Lathmar Holi - Barsana
(C) Prem Mandir - Vrindavan
(D) Kans Mela - Mathura

**4.** The grand annual event 'Deepotsav', which highlights the cultural restoration and religious importance of Ayodhya, is primarily celebrated on the banks of which river?
(A) Ganga
(B) Yamuna
(C) Gomti
(D) Sarayu

**5.** Prayagraj is famously known as the city of the Sangam. It represents the historical confluence of the Ganga, the Yamuna, and which mythical river?
(A) Narmada
(B) Saraswati
(C) Godavari
(D) Gandak

**6.** The concept of 'Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb' in Lucknow is best reflected in which of the following?
(A) The strict structural separation of Hindu and Muslim heritage styles
(B) The exclusive promotion of classical Nawabi court poetry over dialects
(C) The syncretic cultural synthesis of diverse regional communities
(D) The administrative division of municipal sectors along religious lines

**7.** The Taj Mahal, an iconic symbol of Mughal architectural heritage in Agra, was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in which year?
(A) 1981
(B) 1983
(C) 1986
(D) 1993

**8.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Cultural Institution/Museum
P. State Museum
Q. Bharat Kala Bhavan
R. Swaraj Bhavan
S. Rahul Sankrityayan Sansthan
List II: Location
1. Prayagraj
2. Gorakhpur
3. Lucknow
4. Varanasi
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**9.** Sarnath holds profound importance in the Buddhist Circuit. Which major event of Lord Buddha's life occurred here?
(A) His sacred birth at Lumbini
(B) Delivery of his first sermon
(C) Attainment of enlightenment
(D) Passing into mahaparinirvana

**10.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Lucknow is widely considered the epicentre of Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb in Uttar

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Pradesh.
Reason (R): It represents a syncretic Hindu-Muslim cultural synthesis that actively developed under the Nawabs of Awadh.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**11.** Which ancient city in Uttar Pradesh is historically regarded as the birthplace of five Jain Tirthankaras, including the first Tirthankara, Lord Rishabhanath?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Mathura
(C) Varanasi
(D) Shravasti

**12.** Gurdwara Guru ka Taal, a significant Sikh religious site in Uttar Pradesh, is located in which district?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

**13.** The famous Sufi shrine of Haji Waris Ali Shah, which promotes the message of universal love and harmony, is located at:
(A) Kichhauchha Sharif (Ambedkar Nagar)
(B) Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti (Agra)
(C) Dargah of Syed Salar Masud (Bahraich)
(D) Dewa Sharif (Barabanki)

**14.** Which scheme launched by the Government of India actively funds the development of pilgrimage infrastructure at sites like Varanasi and Mathura in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) HRIDAY
(B) AMRUT
(C) PRASHAD
(D) SMART CITY

**15.** Consider the following statements regarding the Kashi Vishwanath Dham Corridor:
I. It directly connects the main temple complex with the Lalita Ghat on the Ganga river.
II. It was officially inaugurated in the year 2021.
III. The project area was strictly limited to 10,000 square feet to preserve the oldest structures.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**16.** The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) protects monuments of national importance. Which of the following is NOT an ASI circle in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra Circle
(B) Lucknow Circle
(C) Sarnath Circle
(D) Gorakhpur Circle

**17.** The Directorate of State Archaeology, Uttar Pradesh, responsible for the conservation of unprotected historical monuments, was established in which year?
(A) 1947
(B) 1951
(C) 1965
(D) 1972

NODIA

**18.** Local economic development is deeply interrelated with heritage conservation. The 'One District One Product' (ODOP) scheme supports traditional heritage crafts. Which craft is correctly matched with its district?
(A) Chikankari - Varanasi
(B) Brassware - Lucknow
(C) Terracotta - Gorakhpur
(D) Wooden Toys - Moradabad

**19.** The UNESCO list of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity includes which major cultural event held in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kumbh Mela
(B) Magh Mela
(C) Nauchandi Mela
(D) Bateshwar Mela

**20.** Which of the following represents the correct geographical sequence of major Buddhist pilgrimage sites in Uttar Pradesh from West to East?
(A) Sankisa - Shravasti - Sarnath - Kushinagar
(B) Sarnath - Kushinagar - Sankisa - Shravasti
(C) Kushinagar - Sarnath - Shravasti - Sankisa
(D) Shravasti - Sankisa - Kushinagar - Sarnath

**21.** Which institution was established in Lucknow in 1963 to promote, preserve, and document the folk and classical music, dance, and drama of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bharatendu Natya Akademi
(B) Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi
(C) Rashtriya Lalit Kala Akademi
(D) Bhatkhande Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya

**22.** In the context of the spiritual economy, the development of religious tourism primarily leads to which economic outcome for local communities in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rapid development of large-scale heavy industrial units
(B) Gradual decline and abandonment of traditional crafts
(C) Employment creation in hospitality and local MSME sectors
(D) Total centralisation of regional agricultural markets

**23.** A major challenge to heritage conservation in Agra has been air pollution. The designated zone created to protect the Taj Mahal from industrial emissions is known as:
(A) Agra Conservation Zone
(B) Mughal Heritage Area
(C) Eco-Sensitive Taj Corridor
(D) Taj Trapezium Zone

**24.** Uttar Pradesh plays a significant role in India's Cultural Diplomacy. In 2022-2023, which city of Uttar Pradesh was designated as the first-ever Cultural and Tourism Capital of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Ayodhya

**25.** Consider the following monuments located in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Taj Mahal
II. Agra Fort
III. Fatehpur Sikri
IV. Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra
Which of the above are officially recognised as UNESCO World Heritage Sites?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**26.** Which traditional architectural style is predominantly being used in the construction of the new Ram Mandir in Ayodhya?
(A) Dravidian Architecture
(B) Nagara Architecture
(C) Vesara Architecture
(D) Indo-Islamic Architecture

**27.** To enhance heritage conservation through digital media, advanced techniques are used. Which technology is frequently used to accurately map and reconstruct ancient heritage structures?
(A) 3D Laser Scanning and LiDAR
(B) Decentralised Blockchain Ledger
(C) Advanced Genetic Sequencing
(D) Quantum Cryptography Networks

NODIA

**28.** Which prominent museum in Uttar Pradesh, established in 1874, is globally renowned for its extensive collection of Kushana period sculptures?
(A) State Museum, Lucknow
(B) Sarnath Museum
(C) Government Museum, Mathura
(D) Allahabad Museum

**29.** The grand Rumi Darwaza, a symbol of Nawabi architecture in Lucknow, was built during the reign of which Nawab?
(A) Shuja-ud-Daula
(B) Saadat Ali Khan
(C) Wajid Ali Shah
(D) Asaf-ud-Daula

**30.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Fairs/Melas
P. Bateshwar Mela
Q. Nauchandi Mela
R. Dadri Mela
S. Shakumbhari Devi Mela
List II: Districts
1. Meerut
2. Saharanpur
3. Agra
4. Ballia
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

**31.** The tradition of 'Ganga Aarti' performed at Dashashwamedh Ghat is a modern expression of Varanasi's spiritual identity. This specific

synchronised Aarti was institutionalised in its current form by which organisation?
(A) Kashi Vishwanath Temple Trust
(B) Ganga Seva Nidhi
(C) Archaeological Survey of India
(D) Uttar Pradesh Tourism Board

**32.** Which of the following is an exception to the locations traditionally included in the primary Uttar Pradesh Buddhist Circuit?
(A) Kapilvastu (Piprahwa)
(B) Sarnath
(C) Shravasti
(D) Chitrakoot

**33.** The Awadh Nawabi cultural heritage heavily influenced the development of which classical dance form in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kathak
(B) Bharatanatyam
(C) Kathakali
(D) Odissi

**34.** The ancient city of Kaushambi, holding both Buddhist and Jain heritage, was historically the capital of which Mahajanapada?
(A) Kosala
(B) Malla
(C) Vatsa
(D) Kuru

**35.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Sarnath is considered a major international destination for Buddhist pilgrims in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Lord Buddha attained his Mahaparinirvana at Sarnath.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**36.** Which renowned Sufi saint's dargah is located at Fatehpur Sikri, drawing devotees of all faiths?
(A) Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya
(B) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
(C) Amir Khusrau
(D) Sheikh Salim Chishti

**37.** The 'Ramnagar Ramlila', distinct for its lack of modern sound systems and use of natural settings across an entire town, is held near which city?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Varanasi
(C) Mathura
(D) Prayagraj

**38.** The 'Swadesh Darshan' scheme is implemented to develop theme-based tourist circuits. Which of the following circuits does NOT fall under its active Uttar Pradesh implementation?
(A) Ramayana Circuit
(B) Buddhist Circuit
(C) Desert Circuit
(D) Spiritual Circuit

**39.** Which of the following heritage interpretive centres is located adjacent to the Taj Mahal to provide tourists with historical and architectural insights?
(A) Agra Fort Heritage Museum
(B) Mughal Cultural Centre
(C) Itmad-ud-Daula Library
(D) Taj Orientation Centre

**40.** Intangible Cultural Heritage includes living traditions. Which of the following musical styles was deeply nurtured under the Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb of Awadh?
(A) Thumri
(B) Dhrupad
(C) Baul
(D) Abhang

**41.** The Uttar Pradesh Heritage Tourism Policy offers financial incentives primarily to encourage which of the following activities?
(A) Demolishing ancient historic structures to build commercial modern hotels
(B) Converting old forts and historic palaces into private heritage hotels
(C) Exporting protected ancient cultural artefacts to international auction houses
(D) Relocating traditional heritage monuments into newly developed smart cities

**42.** Consider the following statements regarding the spiritual importance of Prayagraj:
I. It is the site of the Maha Kumbh Mela, celebrated every 12 years.
II. The historical Akshayavat tree is located within the premises of the Allahabad Fort.

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III. It was famously designated as the capital of the Awadh Nawabs in the 18th century.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**43.** Which iconic monument in Agra is often referred to as the 'Baby Taj' due to its early and extensive use of white marble and pietra dura inlay work?
(A) Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daula
(B) Tomb of Emperor Akbar
(C) Chini Ka Rauza Monument
(D) Jama Masjid of Agra

**44.** To facilitate pilgrims and restore cultural identity, the construction of the Ayodhya Ram Mandir features stone brought primarily from which state?
(A) High-grade Chunar sandstone from Uttar Pradesh
(B) Polished white Makrana marble from Gujarat
(C) Bansi Paharpur sandstone from Rajasthan
(D) Heavy black basalt rock from Maharashtra

**45.** In the context of Jain pilgrimage sites in Uttar Pradesh, Ahichchhatra is primarily associated with which Tirthankara?
(A) Lord Mahavira
(B) Lord Neminatha
(C) Lord Rishabhanath
(D) Lord Parshvanatha

**46.** The cultural restoration of Kashi includes the revival of its ancient ghats. Which ghat is considered the oldest and historically most sacred cremation ground in Varanasi?
(A) Assi Ghat
(B) Tulsi Ghat
(C) Manikarnika Ghat
(D) Panchganga Ghat

**47.** Which famous poet and musician, born in Patiali (Kasganj, Uttar Pradesh), is celebrated as a foundational figure of Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb and the inventor of the sitar?
(A) Tansen
(B) Amir Khusrau
(C) Swami Haridas
(D) Baiju Bawra

NODIA

**48.** Consider the following statements regarding heritage conservation in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The Uttar Pradesh State Archaeology Department acts as the nodal agency for the excavation of sites not protected by the ASI.
Statement II: The Sinauli excavation, famous for uncovering Bronze Age chariots, was undertaken by the State Archaeology Department.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

**49.** The 'Kushinagar International Airport' was inaugurated recently to directly boost the spiritual economy of which specific tourist circuit?
(A) Buddhist Circuit
(B) Sufi Circuit
(C) Jain Circuit
(D) Ramayana Circuit

**50.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Heritage Site
P. Fatehpur Sikri
Q. Bara Imambara
R. Sankat Mochan Temple
S. Anand Bhavan
List II: Associated Builder/Ruler
1. Motilal Nehru
2. Akbar
3. Asaf-ud-Daula
4. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

**51.** The Chaukhandi Stupa, an important monument marking the spot where Lord Buddha met his first disciples, is located in which city?
(A) Sarnath
(B) Sravasti
(C) Kushinagar
(D) Kapilvastu

**52.** The religious importance of Mathura-Vrindavan is marked by an architectural blend. The ancient Govind Dev Temple in Vrindavan is a prime example of which style of architecture?
(A) Pure traditional Islamic architectural style

(B) Western medieval Gothic architectural style
(C) British colonial revival architectural style
(D) Synthesis of Rajput and Mughal styles

**53.** Which major archaeological site in Uttar Pradesh, associated with the Mahabharata, is located in the Meerut district?
(A) Kampil
(B) Hastinapur
(C) Atranjikhera
(D) Kaushambi

**54.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) All current UNESCO World Heritage Sites in UP are located in the Agra district.
(B) Fatehpur Sikri was founded as the capital of the Mughal Empire by Akbar.
(C) The Sarnath Buddhist enclave was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 2014.
(D) The Taj Mahal is located on the right bank of the Yamuna river.

**55.** Consider the following traditional crafts which are integral to Uttar Pradesh's cultural heritage:
I. Zardozi embroidery
II. Black pottery of Nizamabad
III. Glassware of Firozabad
IV. Wooden toys of Varanasi
Which of the above have been granted Geographical Indication (GI) tags?
(A) I and II only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**56.** The 'Bharat Mata Mandir', unique for housing a relief map of undivided India carved in marble instead of traditional deities, is located in:
(A) Varanasi
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Lucknow

**57.** The prominent Jain pilgrimage site of Kampil (Kampilya) is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Farrukhabad
(C) Mahoba
(D) Sonbhadra

**58.** The tradition of 'Sanjhi' art, which involves creating intricate designs using stencils and coloured powders, is spiritually rooted in which region?
(A) Purvanchal region
(B) Braj region
(C) Bundelkhand region
(D) Rohilkhand region

**59.** The 'Dev Deepawali' festival, which significantly boosts the spiritual economy by attracting global tourists, is primarily celebrated on the ghats of which city?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Chitrakoot

**60.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Agra remains the highest revenue-generating tourist destination in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Agra hosts multiple UNESCO World Heritage Sites, including the internationally renowned Taj Mahal.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**61.** The Dargah of Syed Salar Masud Ghazi, a key site of the Sufi tradition and syncretic faith in Uttar Pradesh, is located in:
(A) Barabanki
(B) Ambedkar Nagar
(C) Badaun
(D) Bahraich

**62.** Which institution is primarily responsible for the execution of the PRASHAD scheme projects aimed at infrastructure development around religious sites in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Archaeological Survey of India
(B) Ministry of Culture, Government of India
(C) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India
(D) NITI Aayog

**63.** Under the Nawabs of Awadh, Lucknow developed a unique architectural element seen in buildings like the Chattar Manzil. What does the term 'Chattar' refer to?
(A) Underground tunnels

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(B) Umbrella-shaped domes
(C) Heavy wooden gateways
(D) Inner courtyards

**64.** Identify the odd one out among the following historical personalities associated with the cultural heritage of Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Goswami Tulsidas
(B) Kabir Das
(C) Surdas
(D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

**65.** The Ramayana Circuit, heavily promoted for religious tourism, includes all the following key nodes EXCEPT:
(A) Kapilvastu
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Shringverpur
(D) Chitrakoot

**66.** The preservation of Uttar Pradesh's tangible heritage faces multiple challenges. Which legislation serves as the primary legal framework protecting national monuments in the state from illegal encroachment?
(A) UP Ancient Monuments Act, 1904
(B) Heritage Conservation Act, 1999
(C) AMASR Act, 1958
(D) National Trust Act, 2005

**67.** The famous 'Guptar Ghat', where Lord Rama is believed to have taken Jal Samadhi, is located in which historical city?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Mathura
(D) Varanasi

**68.** Which Sikh Guru's historical visit and brief stay in Agra is commemorated by the Gurdwara Guru Ka Taal?
(A) Guru Nanak Dev
(B) Guru Arjan Dev
(C) Guru Gobind Singh
(D) Guru Tegh Bahadur

**69.** A core objective of the Uttar Pradesh Cultural Policy is to support local artists. Which specific award is conferred by the state government for outstanding contribution to arts and culture?
(A) Bharat Ratna
(B) Yash Bharti Award
(C) Jnanpith Award
(D) Sahitya Akademi Fellowship

**70.** Consider the following statements regarding the Sufi tradition in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Dewa Sharif Mela promotes Hindu-Muslim unity.
II. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti established his primary khanqah in Lucknow.
III. Badaun was a major centre of early Sufi mystics during the Delhi Sultanate.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**71.** The 'Kala Bhavan' or Bharat Kala Bhavan, an esteemed university museum with a rich collection of Indian paintings and archaeological artefacts, is located within the campus of:
(A) Allahabad University
(B) Aligarh Muslim University
(C) Lucknow University
(D) Banaras Hindu University

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**72.** Which of the following is the most appropriate description of a 'Spiritual Economy' in the context of Uttar Pradesh's policy focus?
(A) Growth driven by pilgrim tourism and local MSMEs
(B) An economic system completely exempt from state taxation policies
(C) Government financial grants strictly reserved for temple structures
(D) Commercial trade restricted exclusively to certified religious goods

**73.** Which major infrastructure project connects Agra with Lucknow, significantly enhancing the tourist circuit access between Mughal and Nawabi heritage hubs?
(A) Yamuna High-Speed Expressway
(B) Agra-Lucknow Expressway
(C) Purvanchal Six-Lane Expressway
(D) Bundelkhand Access Expressway

**74.** The ancient Buddhist site of Shravasti is most famous historically for which of the following reasons?
(A) It is historically revered as the site of his first sermon.
(B) It is where Lord Buddha spent most monsoon retreats.
(C) It is celebrated historically as the birthplace of Lord Buddha.

(D) It is the site where the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka passed away.

**75.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Tourist Circuit
P. Mahabharata Circuit
Q. Jain Circuit
R. Sufi Circuit
S. Bundelkhand Circuit
List II: Key Location in UP
1. Deogarh
2. Kichhauchha Sharif
3. Hastinapur
4. Mahoba
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

**76.** The historical 'Swaraj Bhavan' in Prayagraj, rich in freedom struggle heritage, originally belonged to which prominent national leader?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Motilal Nehru
(D) Purushottam Das Tandon

**77.** Which classical music gharana, known for its distinct tabla playing style, developed under the patronage of the Nawabs of Awadh in Lucknow?
(A) Banaras Gharana
(B) Kirana Gharana
(C) Agra Gharana
(D) Lucknow Gharana

**78.** In the cultural restoration of Ayodhya, a new international airport has been established. It is named after which ancient sage?
(A) Maharishi Vishwamitra
(B) Maharishi Vashistha
(C) Maharishi Valmiki
(D) Maharishi Bharadwaja

**79.** The 'Sulahkul Utsav', a festival symbolising Hindu-Muslim unity and the spirit of Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb, is organised annually in which city?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Varanasi
(D) Aligarh

**80.** The North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), established by the Government of India to preserve regional cultural heritage, has its headquarters in:
(A) Varanasi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Jhansi
(D) Prayagraj

**81.** The grand structure of 'Buland Darwaza', a masterpiece of Mughal architecture in Uttar Pradesh, was built to commemorate which event?
(A) Akbar's victory over Gujarat
(B) The imperial birth of Jahangir
(C) Humayun's triumphal return to India
(D) The successful conquest of Awadh

**82.** Consider the following ancient Mahajanapadas:
I. Vatsa
II. Kosala
III. Magadha
IV. Malla
Which of the above had their principal territorial extent within the modern boundaries of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

**83.** The Dhamekh Stupa in Sarnath, originally built by Emperor Ashoka, is primarily constructed using which material in its current massive form?
(A) Brick and stone
(B) Solid White Marble
(C) Granite blocks
(D) Pure Basalt

**84.** The Kumbh Mela management relies on technology. In 2019, which specific technology was widely deployed for crowd management and lost-and-found tracking at Prayagraj?
(A) Secure blockchain smart contracts for visitors
(B) Virtual Reality headsets deployed for pilgrims
(C) Advanced DNA sequencing of incoming visitors
(D) AI-based crowd mapping and RFID tags

**85.** Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the construction of these major historical monuments in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Dhamekh Stupa - Agra Fort - Taj Mahal - Bara Imambara

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(B) Agra Fort - Dhamekh Stupa - Bara Imambara - Taj Mahal
(C) Dhamekh Stupa - Taj Mahal - Agra Fort - Bara Imambara
(D) Bara Imambara - Dhamekh Stupa - Agra Fort - Taj Mahal

**86.** The famous Jain temple complex at Deogarh, featuring the Dashavatara Temple nearby, is located in which district of Bundelkhand?
(A) Mahoba
(B) Jhansi
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Banda

**87.** The majestic 'Kanak Bhavan', historically dedicated to Lord Rama and Goddess Sita, is a key religious heritage site located in:
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Mathura
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Ayodhya

**88.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Mathura School of Art represents a unique synthesis of cultural heritage.
Reason (R): It produced early and highly influential sculptural images for Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain faiths simultaneously under the Kushana dynasty.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**89.** The Directorate of State Archaeology regularly sets up heritage interpretation centres. Which of the following acts as the primary headquarters for this department in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

**90.** A critical part of Uttar Pradesh's cultural identity is its role in the 1857 revolt. The Government Freedom Struggle Museum, dedicated to preserving this heritage, is situated in:
(A) Kanpur
(B) Meerut
(C) Jhansi
(D) Lucknow

**91.** The Bismillah Khan heritage is fundamentally linked to the Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb of Varanasi. With which musical instrument is his legacy universally associated?
(A) Shehnai
(B) Classical Sitar
(C) Classical Tabla
(D) Classical Sarod

**92.** The policy for developing a 'Spiritual Economy' places heavy emphasis on One District One Product (ODOP) integration. What is the ODOP of Ayodhya, promoted alongside its religious tourism?
(A) Zardozi
(B) Moonj Craft
(C) Jaggery
(D) Black Pottery

**93.** A prominent feature of the Nawabi cultural heritage in Lucknow was the establishment of 'Imambaras'. What is the primary religious purpose of an Imambara?
(A) A royal residential palace complex for ruling Nawabs
(B) A fortified military garrison housing armed soldiers
(C) A central marketplace designed for traditional artisans
(D) A congregation hall for Shia ceremonies during Muharram

**94.** The archaeological excavations at Piprahwa in the Siddharthnagar district have led scholars to identify it with which ancient site of the Buddhist circuit?
(A) Kushinagar
(B) Pava
(C) Kapilvastu
(D) Lumbini

**95.** The preservation of the Taj Mahal has been an ongoing challenge. The phenomenon of the marble turning yellow was primarily attributed to the emissions of sulphur dioxide from which nearby industrial unit?
(A) Kanpur Leather Tanneries
(B) Mathura Oil Refinery
(C) Firozabad Glass Factories
(D) Aligarh Lock Industries

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**96.** Consider the following statements regarding the Ayodhya Ram Mandir project:
I. The temple architecture follows the traditional Nagara style.
II. The main garbhagriha (sanctum sanctorum) is designed to be octagonal.
III. The temple complex includes the establishment of specific pilgrim facilitation centres to boost the spiritual economy.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

**97.** The cultural landscape of Uttar Pradesh features the 'Karma' folk dance. This intangible cultural heritage is predominantly practiced by tribal communities in which region?
(A) Sonbhadra and Mirzapur
(B) Mathura and Agra
(C) Meerut and Baghpat
(D) Bareilly and Moradabad

**98.** Which scheme of the Uttar Pradesh government aims at developing at least one key tourist destination in every legislative assembly constituency?
(A) Swadesh Darshan Yojana
(B) UP Heritage Corridor Scheme
(C) Mukhya Mantri Paryatan Samvardhan Yojana
(D) Kashi Ayodhya Vikas Yojana

**99.** The magnificent 'Khusro Bagh', an important walled Mughal garden housing the tombs of Jahangir's family members, is located in:
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Fatehpur Sikri

**100.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Personality
P. Begum Akhtar
Q. Birju Maharaj
R. Munshi Premchand
S. Ravi Shankar
List II: Field of Heritage/Culture
1. Kathak Dance
2. Literature
3. Ghazal and Thumri
4. Sitar
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**101.** Which historical Mughal monument in Agra is renowned for its immense dome, four distinct minarets, and is situated on a high red sandstone platform, forming a pivotal part of the state's cultural diplomacy?
(A) Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daula
(B) Taj Mahal
(C) Diwan-i-Khas
(D) Jama Masjid, Agra

**102.** Under the spiritual economy initiative, the 'Mahakumbh' serves as a massive economic multiplier. Which sector sees the largest immediate temporary employment generation during the Kumbh Mela?
(A) Information technology and software services sector
(B) Large-scale heavy manufacturing and industrial plants
(C) Hospitality, transport, and local retail
(D) Urban real estate development and infrastructure

**103.** Which Sikh Guru's childhood spent in Uttar Pradesh is culturally significant, particularly due to his birth in Patna and subsequent travels through regional areas?
(A) Guru Nanak Dev
(B) Guru Tegh Bahadur
(C) Guru Arjan Dev
(D) Guru Gobind Singh

**104.** The archaeological site of 'Atranjikhera', known for early evidence of iron use in India, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Etah (Kasganj)
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Gorakhpur

**105.** Consider the following temples located in Mathura-Vrindavan:
I. Banke Bihari Temple
II. Radha Raman Temple
III. Prem Mandir
IV. Govind Dev Temple
Which of the above are actively managed or were built in the 21st century to boost modern

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religious tourism?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) III and IV only

**106.** The Jain pilgrimage site of Shauripur, associated with the 22nd Tirthankara Lord Neminatha, is situated near which famous cultural site?
(A) Sarnath
(B) Bateshwar
(C) Hastinapur
(D) Shravasti

**107.** Digital initiatives are actively employed for heritage management. The 'Holy Ayodhya' mobile application was primarily launched to facilitate:
(A) Online darshan and deepdan services
(B) Booking commercial flights to the newly built airport
(C) Real estate land purchases across the Ayodhya region
(D) Virtual reality guided tours of all state museums

**108.** The 'Nirala Art Gallery', an important institution for modern visual arts in Uttar Pradesh, is housed within which institution?
(A) Banaras Hindu University
(B) Lucknow University
(C) Allahabad University
(D) Aligarh Muslim University

**109.** What is the defining characteristic of the 'Pietra Dura' technique prominently visible in the Mughal architectural heritage of Agra?
(A) Carving entire large temple complexes out of a single monolithic rock
(B) Using heavy red sandstone blocks fitted without any binding mortar
(C) Constructing massive high arched gateways using only baked bricks
(D) Inlaying semi-precious stones into marble

**110.** Arrange the following Nawabs of Awadh in the correct chronological order of their rule:
I. Shuja-ud-Daula
II. Saadat Khan (Burhan-ul-Mulk)
III. Asaf-ud-Daula
IV. Safdarjung
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) I, III, II, IV

**111.** The majestic 'Shahnajaf Imambara' in Lucknow, built by Nawab Ghazi-ud-Din Haider, draws its architectural inspiration from the tomb of Hazrat Ali located in which city?
(A) Mecca
(B) Najaf
(C) Medina
(D) Karbala

**112.** The initiative for 'Pro-Poor Tourism' development, focusing particularly on Agra and the Braj region, was supported by financial assistance from which international organisation?
(A) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(B) Asian Development Bank (ADB)
(C) BRICS New Development Bank
(D) World Bank

**113.** Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Samajik Parivartan Prateek Sthal, a major modern monument constructed in red sandstone and marble, represents Dalit cultural identity and is located in:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Agra
(D) Meerut

**114.** The 'Dhobiya' dance is a famous folk dance of Uttar Pradesh traditionally performed by the Dhobi community. It is prominent in which geographical region?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Braj
(C) Purvanchal
(D) Rohilkhand

**115.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Kashi Vishwanath Dham project has significantly multiplied tourist and pilgrim footfall in Varanasi since its completion.
Reason (R): It provides a direct, spacious, and highly facilitated corridor connecting the Ganga ghats directly to the main temple complex.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true

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but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**116.** The massive red sandstone walls of the Agra Fort, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, were predominantly constructed under the commission of which Mughal Emperor?
(A) Babur
(B) Humayun
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Akbar

**117.** Which of the following best describes the core mandate of the Uttar Pradesh State Archaeology Department compared to the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)?
(A) It manages and maintains only major international heritage sites like the Taj Mahal and Agra Fort.
(B) It conserves monuments of regional importance not protected by the ASI.
(C) It exclusively identifies and handles ancient historical monuments that are over 1,000 years old.
(D) It only focuses on documenting and promoting regional intangible cultural heritage like folk songs.

**118.** The Buddhist Circuit in Uttar Pradesh relies significantly on international tourists. Visitors from which group of countries form the largest demographic for this specific cultural-tourism circuit?
(A) Western European Union member nations
(B) Oil-exporting Middle Eastern countries
(C) East and Southeast Asian nations
(D) Developed North American countries

**119.** A key feature of the Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb is linguistic synthesis. The historical mingling of Khari Boli, Awadhi, and Persian in military camps gave birth to which major language?
(A) Bhojpuri
(B) Maithili
(C) Braj Bhasha
(D) Urdu

**120.** Consider the following statements regarding the promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The state organises the 'Taj Mahotsav' annually to showcase traditional arts, crafts, and culture.
II. Chikankari embroidery is exclusively performed by machines under the new cultural policy.
III. The UP Sangeet Natak Akademi archives traditional folk music forms like Birha and Alha.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**121.** The religious-tourism importance of Kapilvastu is anchored in its identification as the place where Lord Buddha:
(A) Delivered his very first sermon to disciples
(B) Spent his early princely life
(C) Successfully defeated the evil demon Mara
(D) Attained his sacred final Mahaparinirvana

**122.** Identify the correct pair regarding local folk arts and their respective regions in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Birha - Braj
(B) Alha - Bundelkhand
(C) Rasiya - Purvanchal
(D) Kajari - Rohilkhand

**123.** The 'Maha Kumbh Mela' in Prayagraj, recognised as an Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO, occurs strictly after a cycle of how many years?
(A) 6 years
(B) 10 years
(C) 12 years
(D) 144 years

**124.** The massive 'Allahabad Fort', strategically located at the Sangam in Prayagraj, was built by which ruler?
(A) Sher Shah Suri
(B) Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula
(C) Akbar
(D) British East India Company

**125.** Consider the following sites located in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Sarnath
II. Ayodhya Ram Mandir
III. Gorakhnath Temple
IV. Fatehpur Sikri
Which of the above sites is formally recognised as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO?
(A) I and IV only
(B) IV only

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(C) I, II and III only
(D) II and IV only

**126.** The unique 'Black Pottery', a GI-tagged heritage craft known for its distinctive dark colour and silver floral designs, is traditionally made in which town of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Khurja
(B) Chunar
(C) Nizamabad
(D) Firozabad

**127.** Cultural Diplomacy aims to project India's soft power globally. Which major international summit's cultural events were extensively hosted in Varanasi and Agra in 2023?
(A) Annual SAARC Summit meetings
(B) G20 Summit meetings
(C) Annual ASEAN Summit meetings
(D) Annual BRICS Summit meetings

**128.** To develop a cultural-tourism circuit, the government established the 'Maitreya Project' which primarily focuses on the heritage of which religion in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jainism
(B) Sikhism
(C) Hinduism
(D) Buddhism

**129.** The State Museum in Lucknow houses an Egyptian mummy, but its most important archaeological collection comprises artefacts from which ancient Uttar Pradesh site?
(A) Mathura
(B) Sarnath
(C) Kaushambi
(D) Hastinapur

**130.** The official state emblem of Uttar Pradesh depicts two fishes and a bow and arrow. The bow and arrow are universally understood as a cultural representation of which historical figure central to the state's heritage?
(A) Lord Shiva
(B) Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula
(C) Lord Rama
(D) Emperor Ashoka

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (A) Braj
Charkula is a famous traditional folk dance performed primarily in the Braj region of Uttar Pradesh. Female dancers perform this expressive art form while balancing large multi-tiered wooden pyramids containing dozens of lighted oil lamps on their heads. It is traditionally performed on the day after Holi to celebrate the birth of Radha.

**2.** (C) Lord Shiva
Varanasi, historically known as Kashi, is one of the world's oldest continuously inhabited cities and a central pilgrimage hub in Hinduism. Its spiritual identity and religious traditions revolve around Lord Shiva, who is worshiped as Vishwanath or the ruler of the universe. The city houses the revered Kashi Vishwanath Temple, one of the twelve sacred Jyotirlingas.

**3.** (A) Dauji Mela - Agra
Dauji Mela is traditionally held in Baldeo, located within the Mathura district, rather than in Agra. This celebrated fair honors Balram, the elder brother of Lord Krishna, who is affectionately called Dauji by local devotees. The cultural festival features vibrant folk traditions, devotional music, and regional rituals deeply connected to the heritage of the Braj region.

**4.** (D) Sarayu
Deepotsav is a major annual cultural and religious festival celebrated in Ayodhya on the eve of Diwali. The primary rituals and illuminated lamp displays take place along the famous Ram Ki Paidi and various historic ghats lining the banks of the sacred Sarayu River. Millions of earth lamps transform the riverfront during this grand event.

**5.** (B) Saraswati
Prayagraj is home to Triveni Sangam, the sacred geographical confluence of three rivers in Indian tradition: the Ganga, the Yamuna, and the mythical subterranean Saraswati River. This holy site holds immense spiritual importance in Hinduism, drawing millions of pilgrims for ritual bathings during major religious events such as the Kumbh Mela and Magh Mela.

**6.** (C) The syncretic cultural synthesis of diverse regional communities
Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb represents a unique syncretic culture characterized by mutual respect, communal harmony, and cross-cultural synthesis, particularly between Hindu and Muslim communities in northern India. Heavily nurtured in Awadh under the Nawabs, this cultural ethic permeates regional music, language, architectural design, literature, and everyday customs across Lucknow and surrounding territories in Uttar Pradesh.

**7.** (B) 1983
The Taj Mahal, located in Agra along the Yamuna River, was constructed under Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. Recognized globally as a masterpiece of Indo-Islamic architecture, it was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983 due to its outstanding universal value, exceptional artistic quality, and historical significance.

**8.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The State Museum is situated in Lucknow, housing diverse archaeological and artistic artifacts. Bharat Kala Bhavan is an art and archaeological museum located inside Banaras Hindu University in Varanasi. Swaraj Bhavan, an ancestral home of the Nehru family, is situated in Prayagraj. The Rahul Sankrityayan Sansthan museum is located in Gorakhpur, holding valuable manuscripts.

**9.** (B) Delivery of his first sermon
Sarnath, situated near Varanasi, is one of the four most sacred Buddhist pilgrimage sites. After attaining enlightenment at Bodh Gaya, Lord Buddha traveled to Sarnath and delivered his first sermon, known as Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta, to five disciples at the Deer Park. This momentous event marked the formal setting in motion of the Wheel of Dharma.

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**10.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Lucknow serves as the historic center of Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb, a harmonious cultural synthesis between Hindu and Muslim traditions. This

syncretic lifestyle flourished under the rulers of Awadh, who actively patronized classical music, dance, literature, and architectural styles that integrated influences from both communities. Therefore, the supporting statement offers a correct and complete explanation for the main assertion.

**11.** (A) Ayodhya
Ayodhya holds immense spiritual significance in Jainism alongside its prominent Hindu heritage. Ancient Jain texts record Ayodhya as the birthplace of five Tirthankaras: Lord Rishabhanath (the first Tirthankara), Ajitanatha, Abhinandananatha, Sumatinatha, and Anantanatha. The city features several historical temples and monuments commemorating these revered Jain spiritual teachers and their developmental legacies.

**12.** (C) Agra
Gurdwara Guru ka Taal is a historic Sikh pilgrimage shrine located in Agra. It marks the sacred spot where the ninth Sikh Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur, offered his voluntary arrest to the Mughal authorities under Emperor Aurangzeb. The complex includes a large water reservoir constructed originally during the reign of Emperor Jahangir.

**13.** (D) Dewa Sharif (Barabanki)
The shrine of Sufi saint Haji Waris Ali Shah is located at Dewa Sharif in the Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh. The saint taught universal love, devotion, and harmony among people of all faiths. An annual fair called Dewa Mela takes place here, attracting thousands of pilgrims and celebrating communal unity and Sufi spiritual culture.

**14.** (C) PRASHAD
The Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive, known as the PRASHAD scheme, was launched by the Union Ministry of Tourism. It aims to develop basic infrastructure, visitor facilities, and accessibility around major religious and pilgrimage sites in India, including key historic spiritual centers in Uttar Pradesh like Varanasi, Mathura, and Ayodhya.

**15.** (A) I and II only
The Kashi Vishwanath Dham Corridor was officially inaugurated in December 2021 to facilitate pilgrims visiting Varanasi. The project created a direct, accessible walkway connecting the historic temple complex with Lalita Ghat on the Ganga River. The transformed area covers over five lakh square feet, making the assertion regarding a restrictive ten thousand square feet limit incorrect.

**16.** (D) Gorakhpur Circle
The Archaeological Survey of India administers national monuments through administrative units called circles. In Uttar Pradesh, official ASI circles exist at Agra, Lucknow, Varanasi, Meerut, and Jhansi. Gorakhpur is not designated as an independent ASI circle, although various historical and archaeological remains in that region fall under the jurisdiction of surrounding official circles.

**17.** (B) 1951
The Directorate of State Archaeology in Uttar Pradesh was established in 1951 to preserve, conserve, and document historical monuments and archaeological sites not covered by the central Archaeological Survey of India. The department carries out field explorations, systematic excavations, structural restorations, and research publications across various districts to protect regional heritage structures.

**18.** (C) Terracotta - Gorakhpur
Under the One District One Product initiative of Uttar Pradesh, Gorakhpur is famous for its hand-crafted terracotta clay products, including ornate animal figurines and traditional pottery. Meanwhile, Chikankari is matched with Lucknow, Brassware with Moradabad, and Wooden Toys with Varanasi. Selecting Gorakhpur for terracotta highlights the state's promotion of traditional craft clusters.

**19.** (A) Kumbh Mela
The Kumbh Mela was inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2017. As the largest peaceful gathering of pilgrims on Earth, it takes place periodically at four holy river sites in India, with Prayagraj holding a central position during its grand twelve-year celebration cycles.

**20.** (A) Sankisa - Shravasti - Sarnath - Kushinagar
Geographically across Uttar Pradesh from west to east, Sankisa lies in Farrukhabad district in the west. Moving eastward leads to Shravasti near

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the Nepal border, followed further southeast by Sarnath near Varanasi, and finally Kushinagar near the eastern border of the state. This represents the precise geographical progression of key Buddhist circuit destinations.

**21.** (B) Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi
The Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi was established in Lucknow in 1963 as an autonomous organization under the state's culture department. Its primary mandate involves preserving, developing, and promoting classical music, folk performance arts, theater traditions, and traditional dance forms while systematically archiving regional performing arts across various districts.

**22.** (C) Employment creation in hospitality and local MSME sectors
The expansion of religious tourism directly stimulates local economies by generating widespread employment opportunities across hospitality, transport, retail, catering, and handicraft sectors. As pilgrim footfall increases, small and medium enterprises selling traditional goods, souvenirs, and local services experience steady demand, driving sustainable regional livelihood generation in religious centers across Uttar Pradesh.

**23.** (D) Taj Trapezium Zone
The Taj Trapezium Zone is a defined area covering approximately 10,400 square kilometers around the Taj Mahal across several districts. Created following Supreme Court directions to protect the white marble structure from atmospheric pollution and acid rain caused by industrial emissions, it strictly regulates industrial activity and promotes clean energy alternatives.

**24.** (A) Varanasi
Varanasi was designated as the first-ever Cultural and Tourism Capital of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation for the year 2022-2023. This recognition highlighted the city's rich ancient heritage, vibrant living traditions, artistic expressions, and spiritual importance, promoting international cultural exchanges, regional tourism, and diplomatic connections among member nations.

**25.** (A) I, II and III only
The Taj Mahal and Agra Fort were inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1983, followed by Fatehpur Sikri in 1986. All three sites are located in the Agra district. Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, while an important protected historical monument under the Archaeological Survey of India, is not listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

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**26.** (B) Nagara Architecture
The Ram Mandir in Ayodhya is designed and constructed following the traditional Nagara style of temple architecture, which is characteristic of northern India. Key structural elements include an elevated plinth, intricate carved stone pillars, multiple assembly halls called mandapas, and a prominent soaring tower known as the shikhara over the central sanctum.

**27.** (A) 3D Laser Scanning and LiDAR
Modern heritage preservation relies on advanced spatial documentation technologies like 3D laser scanning and LiDAR. These non-invasive surveying tools generate precise digital models of ancient architectural structures, allowing archaeologists and conservators to document intricate structural details, detect surface decay, plan restoration work, and create interactive virtual archives for historical monuments.

**28.** (C) Government Museum, Mathura
The Government Museum in Mathura, founded in 1874 by F. S. Growse, is globally acclaimed for its extraordinary collection of ancient sculptures, coins, and pottery. It holds world-renowned stone sculptures from the Kushana and Gupta periods, illustrating the evolution of northern Indian iconography and the distinctive red sandstone Mathura School of Art.

**29.** (D) Asaf-ud-Daula
The Rumi Darwaza, an imposing sixty-foot gateway in Lucknow, was constructed in 1784 under the reign of Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula. Built during a severe famine to provide employment and relief to the local population, it showcases grand Awadhi architectural design, heavily influenced by traditional Turkish architectural gates of Constantinople.

**30.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Bateshwar Mela is a famous cattle fair held in Agra district along the Yamuna River. Nauchandi Mela is an annual fair held in Meerut, celebrating socio-cultural unity. Dadri Mela is a historic cattle fair organized in Ballia district.

Shakumbhari Devi Mela takes place near Saharanpur at the ancient temple complex.

**31.** (B) Ganga Seva Nidhi
The daily evening Ganga Aarti at Dashashwamedh Ghat in Varanasi was structured and institutionalized in its present grand, highly synchronized form by the Ganga Seva Nidhi in 1991. Priests perform rhythmic rituals using massive brass lamps, accompanied by chants, drums, and incense, attracting large numbers of domestic and international visitors daily.

**32.** (D) Chitrakoot
The official Buddhist Circuit in Uttar Pradesh comprises key sites associated with Lord Buddha's life, including Sarnath, Shravasti, Kushinagar, Sankisa, Kapilvastu, and Kaushambi. Chitrakoot is a major Hindu pilgrimage destination associated with Lord Rama's exile and is not part of the primary Buddhist Circuit development program in the state.

**33.** (A) Kathak
The classical dance form Kathak flourished under the artistic patronage of the Awadh royal court in Lucknow, particularly during the reign of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. Court patronage transformed Kathak from a temple storytelling art into a refined performance style, emphasizing subtle facial expressions, graceful movements, complex rhythmic footwork, and expressive poetry.

**34.** (C) Vatsa
Kaushambi, situated near modern Prayagraj, was the ancient capital of the Vatsa Mahajanapada, one of the sixteen prominent principalities of ancient India. Ruled by King Udayana during the time of Lord Buddha, the city emerged as a prosperous trade center and a crucial location for early Buddhist and Jain monastic institutions.

**35.** (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Sarnath is an international Buddhist pilgrimage hub because Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon there after attaining enlightenment, setting the Wheel of Law in motion. However, Buddha attained his Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar, not at Sarnath. Thus, the assertion regarding its pilgrimage status is accurate, while the reason stated is historically incorrect.

**36.** (D) Sheikh Salim Chishti
The shrine of the revered Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti is located within the courtyard of the Friday Mosque at Fatehpur Sikri. Built by Emperor Akbar in white marble, the shrine stands as a masterpiece of Mughal craftsmanship and draws devotees across religious communities seeking blessings and spiritual solace.

**37.** (B) Varanasi
The Ramnagar Ramlila is performed across the town of Ramnagar near Varanasi. Staged over a month under the patronage of the Kashi Naresh, this UNESCO-recognized traditional performance uses natural town settings instead of artificial sets or electronic amplification, preserving centuries-old dramatic traditions, traditional costumes, and community participation.

**38.** (C) Desert Circuit
The Swadesh Darshan scheme launched by the Ministry of Tourism develops integrated thematic tourist circuits across India. In Uttar Pradesh, active circuits include the Ramayana, Buddhist, Spiritual, and Heritage Circuits. The Desert Circuit is implemented in arid regions such as Rajasthan and does not form part of Uttar Pradesh's tourism plan.

**39.** (D) Taj Orientation Centre
The Taj Orientation Centre was established near the Taj Mahal in Agra to enhance the tourist experience. It offers interpretive exhibits, historical displays, structural models, and educational media detailing Mughal architecture, conservation efforts, and the historical background of the monument, providing visitors with essential context before entering the main site.

**40.** (A) Thumri
Thumri is a semi-classical vocal genre of Indian music that gained immense popularity and artistic refinement in Awadh under the Nawabs, notably Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. Emphasizing romantic and devotional lyrics, expressive melodic variations, and emotional nuance, Thumri beautifully exemplifies the syncretic Ganga-Jamuni musical tradition of Lucknow and Varanasi.

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**41.** (B) Converting old forts and historic palaces into private heritage hotels
The Uttar Pradesh Heritage Tourism Policy offers financial incentives, tax concessions, and administrative support to encourage private investors to restore historic properties like ancient forts, havelis, and palaces. Converting these heritage structures into adaptive-use heritage hotels boosts regional tourism, preserves architectural legacy, and creates local employment without damaging structural integrity.

**42.** (A) I and II only
Prayagraj hosts the historic Maha Kumbh Mela every twelve years at the Sangam. The revered sacred banyan tree, known as Akshayavat, is situated within the military premises of the Allahabad Fort constructed by Akbar. However, Prayagraj was never the capital of the Awadh Nawabs, whose capital was initially Faizabad and later Lucknow.

**43.** (A) Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daula
The Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daula in Agra, constructed between 1622 and 1628 by Empress Nur Jahan for her father, is popular as the Baby Taj. It marks a key architectural transition in Mughal monuments from red sandstone to white marble, featuring delicate lattice screens and extensive ornamental pietra dura marble inlays.

**44.** (C) Bansi Paharpur sandstone from Rajasthan
The construction of the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya extensively uses pink sandstone sourced from Bansi Paharpur in the Bharatpur district of Rajasthan. Renowned for its structural durability, weather resistance, and elegant carving properties, this stone has been traditionally utilized in classical temple architecture and monumental structures across northern India.

**45.** (D) Lord Parshvanatha
Ahichchhatra, located near Ramnagar in Bareilly district, was the ancient capital of Northern Panchala. In Jain tradition, it is a prominent pilgrimage center closely associated with Lord Parshvanatha, the 23rd Tirthankara. Ancient texts record that he attained divine knowledge and performed miracles here, where historic Jain temples now stand.

**46.** (C) Manikarnika Ghat
Manikarnika Ghat is historically recognized as the oldest and most sacred cremation ghat in Varanasi along the Ganga River. According to Hindu beliefs, cremation at Manikarnika Ghat liberates the soul from the cycle of rebirth, granting moksha. Sacred fires burn continuously at this ghat, reflecting ancient spiritual practices.

**47.** (B) Amir Khusrau
Amir Khusrau, born in Patiali in modern Kasganj district, was a renowned 13th-century Sufi musician, poet, and scholar. Associated with Nizamuddin Auliya, he enriched Hindustani classical music by blending Persian and Indian traditions, inventing instruments like the sitar and tabla, and popularizing Qawwali and early Khari Boli poetic forms.

**48.** (B) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
The Uttar Pradesh State Archaeology Department serves as the nodal agency for investigating and excavating sites not under central ASI jurisdiction. However, the landmark excavation at Sinauli in Baghpat district, which uncovered Bronze Age copper swords and wooden chariots, was primarily executed by the Archaeological Survey of India's Excavation Branch.

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**49.** (A) Buddhist Circuit
Kushinagar International Airport was inaugurated to enhance direct air connectivity to major Buddhist pilgrimage sites across Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Kushinagar is the sacred place where Lord Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana. Improved transport access boosts international tourist arrivals from Buddhist-majority countries, strengthening the regional spiritual economy and pilgrimage tourism.

**50.** (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Fatehpur Sikri was founded and built by Mughal Emperor Akbar. The Bara Imambara in Lucknow was constructed by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula to provide famine relief. Sankat Mochan Temple in Varanasi was established by the nationalist leader Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Anand Bhavan in Prayagraj was built by Motilal Nehru.

**51.** (A) Sarnath
The Chaukhandi Stupa is an ancient Buddhist monument situated in Sarnath near Varanasi. Originally built during the Gupta period as a

terraced brick structure, it marks the precise location where Lord Buddha met his first five disciples upon traveling from Bodh Gaya. An octagonal Mughal tower was later added atop it.

**52.** (D) Synthesis of Rajput and Mughal styles
The historic Govind Dev Temple in Vrindavan, constructed in 1590 by Raja Man Singh of Amber, reflects an architectural synthesis of Rajput decorative elements and Mughal structural techniques. Built using red sandstone, the structure incorporates grand vaulting, intersecting arches, and carved brackets, highlighting the cross-cultural artistic exchanges of the Akbar era.

**53.** (B) Hastinapur
Hastinapur, located in the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh, is a major archaeological and historical site celebrated in epic literature as the capital of the Kuru kingdom in the Mahabharata. Systematic archaeological excavations conducted here by B. B. Lal revealed Painted Grey Ware culture layers, confirming ancient settlement history.

**54.** (C) The Sarnath Buddhist enclave was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 2014.
All three UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Uttar Pradesh—the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and Fatehpur Sikri—are located within the Agra district. Sarnath, while an extremely important protected monument under the Archaeological Survey of India and on UNESCO's tentative list, has not been officially inscribed as a World Heritage Site.

**55.** (D) I, II, III and IV
Geographical Indication tags protect traditional products originating from specific regions. In Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow Zardozi embroidery, Nizamabad Black Pottery from Azamgarh, Firozabad Glassware, and Varanasi Wooden Toys have all been granted official GI status, recognizing their unique regional craftsmanship, historical significance, and distinct traditional production techniques.

**56.** (A) Varanasi
The Bharat Mata Mandir, located on the Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith campus in Varanasi, was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1936. Unlike conventional temples housing idols of deities, it features a relief map of undivided India carved out of white marble, symbolizing national unity and honoring the motherland.

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**57.** (B) Farrukhabad
Kampil, historically known as Kampilya, is located in the Farrukhabad district along the Ganga River. It is a revered Jain pilgrimage site recognized as the birthplace of the thirteenth Tirthankara, Lord Vimalanatha. The town houses ancient Digambara and Shvetambara Jain temples, drawing pilgrims and history scholars throughout the year.

**58.** (B) Braj region
Sanjhi art is a traditional craft form originating in the Braj region, particularly around Mathura and Vrindavan. It involves cutting intricate paper stencils to create colorful floor and courtyard designs depicting scenes from the life of Lord Krishna. Traditionally practiced by temple priests, it forms a cherished devotional art form.

**59.** (A) Varanasi
Dev Deepawali is celebrated in Varanasi on the full moon night of Kartika Purnima, fifteen days after Diwali. Millions of earthen lamps illuminate the entire stretch of riverfront ghats along the Ganga. The grand event features elaborate rituals, cultural performances, and laser shows, driving massive spiritual tourism to the city.

**60.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Agra generates substantial tourism revenue in Uttar Pradesh due to its world-famous historical architecture. The city hosts three UNESCO World Heritage Sites: the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and nearby Fatehpur Sikri. International and domestic visitor traffic to these famous monuments directly explains Agra's leadership in regional tourism earnings and revenue.

**61.** (D) Bahraich
The Dargah of Sufi saint Syed Salar Masud Ghazi, popular as Ghazi Miyan, is situated in Bahraich. The shrine is a celebrated center of syncretic devotion, where an annual fair called Jeth Mela takes place. Devotees from diverse religious backgrounds gather here, showcasing the enduring tradition of communal harmony.

**62.** (C) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India
The PRASHAD scheme is formulated, funded, and executed under the direction of the Ministry

of Tourism, Government of India, in coordination with state tourism departments. The initiative focuses on planned infrastructure upgrades, beautification, pilgrim facilitation centers, and accessibility improvements around major spiritual and heritage centers across the country.

**63.** (B) Umbrella-shaped domes
Chattar Manzil, or the Umbrella Palace, located along the Gomti River in Lucknow, was constructed by the Nawabs of Awadh. The building derives its name from the distinctive umbrella-shaped gilded domes or chattars that crown the summits of its towers, blending European classical architectural features with local Indo-Italian artistic elements.

**64.** (D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
Goswami Tulsidas, Kabir Das, and Surdas were saint-poets who lived, composed, and spent the majority of their spiritual lives within Uttar Pradesh. In contrast, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was born in Nabadwip, Bengal, and spent his primary teaching years in Puri, Odisha, making him distinct in regional origin from the others.

**65.** (A) Kapilvastu
The Ramayana Circuit connects sites associated with Lord Rama's life, including Ayodhya, Shringverpur, and Chitrakoot in Uttar Pradesh, along with locations across India and Sri Lanka. Kapilvastu is an ancient Buddhist pilgrimage site associated with Lord Buddha's early life and is not included in the Ramayana Circuit itinerary.

**66.** (C) AMASR Act, 1958
The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958 is the primary federal legislation governing monument protection in India. It regulates archaeological excavations, prevents unlawful construction or encroachment around protected sites, and preserves national monuments managed by the Archaeological Survey of India across all states, including Uttar Pradesh.

**67.** (A) Ayodhya
Guptar Ghat is a historic riverfront location on the banks of the Sarayu River in Ayodhya. According to local religious belief and epics, Lord Rama entered the waters of the Sarayu River at this site to perform Jal Samadhi, ascending to his heavenly abode. The ghat features restored steps and ancient temples.

**68.** (D) Guru Tegh Bahadur
Gurdwara Guru Ka Taal in Agra commemorates the visit and voluntary arrest of the ninth Sikh Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur. Before being martyred in Delhi under Emperor Aurangzeb, Guru Tegh Bahadur stayed at this location in Agra, where a historic stone reservoir built during Jahangir's reign was located.

**69.** (B) Yash Bharti Award
The Yash Bharti Award was established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to honor eminent personalities who make exceptional contributions in literature, classical music, fine arts, sports, folk culture, and public service. Recipients are awarded a cash prize, commendation certificate, and lifelong monthly pension, celebrating regional artistic excellence.

**70.** (C) I and III only
The annual Dewa Sharif Mela in Barabanki celebrates Sufi teachings and communal unity among all faiths. Badaun emerged as a major Sufi learning center during the Delhi Sultanate. However, Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti established his primary khanqah in Ajmer, Rajasthan, rather than in Lucknow, making the second statement historically and factually inaccurate.

**71.** (D) Banaras Hindu University
Bharat Kala Bhavan is an acclaimed university museum established in 1920, located within the campus of Banaras Hindu University in Varanasi. It houses a vast collection of Indian miniature paintings, ancient sculptures, coins, textiles, literary manuscripts, and archaeological artifacts, serving as an important center for art historical research.

**72.** (A) Growth driven by pilgrim tourism and local MSMEs
In Uttar Pradesh policy frameworks, a Spiritual Economy refers to regional economic growth driven by pilgrimage, tourism, and associated micro, small, and medium enterprises. Inflows of visitors stimulate local employment across hospitality, transport, handicraft manufacturing, retail trade, and traditional services, boosting local incomes while upgrading civic urban infrastructure.

**73.** (B) Agra-Lucknow Expressway
The 302-kilometer-long Agra-Lucknow Expressway directly connects the Mughal heritage

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center of Agra with the Nawabi cultural capital of Lucknow. By cutting travel time significantly, this modern controlled-access highway enhances tourist transit between major historic cities, seamlessly integrating key cultural destinations across central and western Uttar Pradesh.

**74.** (B) It is where Lord Buddha spent most monsoon retreats.
Shravasti, the ancient capital of the Kosala kingdom, holds historical importance in Buddhism as the place where Lord Buddha spent twenty-five annual rain retreats. He delivered numerous discourses and performed famous miracles here, such as the Twin Miracle, making Jetavana monastery a central destination for international pilgrims.

**75.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Hastinapur in Meerut district is a key site on the Mahabharata Circuit. Deogarh in Lalitpur district features ancient Jain temples and sculptures. Kichhauchha Sharif in Ambedkar Nagar district is a revered Sufi shrine center. Mahoba in Bundelkhand is famous for its historical forts and lakes associated with Alha-Udal.

**76.** (C) Motilal Nehru
Swaraj Bhavan in Prayagraj was originally constructed by veteran nationalist leader Motilal Nehru and served as the Nehru family home. Known initially as Mahmud Manzil, it served as the headquarters of the All India Congress Committee during the freedom struggle before being donated to the nation to support national welfare.

**77.** (D) Lucknow Gharana
The Lucknow Gharana of tabla playing was established by Ustad Bakshu Khan in the 18th century under the patronage of the Awadh royal court. Characterized by expressive tonal production, intricate resonant bols, and close adaptation to Kathak dance accompaniment, it remains a prominent classical percussion school in Indian music.

**78.** (C) Maharishi Valmiki
The new international airport in Ayodhya is named Maharishi Valmiki International Airport, honoring the ancient sage credited with composing the epic Ramayana. This naming reflects the integration of cultural heritage and modern infrastructure development, serving as a gateway for international and domestic pilgrims visiting the historic city of Ayodhya.

**79.** (B) Agra
Sulahkul Utsav is organized annually in Agra by the state tourism department to promote communal harmony and cultural unity. Inspired by Mughal Emperor Akbar's policy of Sulh-i-kul, or universal peace, the festival showcases traditional music, dance performances, craft exhibitions, and regional culinary traditions that highlight India's pluralistic heritage.

**80.** (D) Prayagraj
The North Central Zone Cultural Centre is one of seven regional cultural centers established by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, with headquarters in Prayagraj. It functions to preserve, innovate, and promote folk arts, classical performance, visual arts, and literary traditions across its member states in northern India.

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**81.** (A) Akbar's victory over Gujarat
Buland Darwaza, standing fifty-four meters high at Fatehpur Sikri, was constructed by Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1601. Built using red sandstone and marble with elaborate Islamic calligraphy and arches, it was erected to commemorate Akbar's successful military campaign and conquest of Gujarat, serving as a magnificent triumphal archway.

**82.** (B) I, II and IV only
Among the sixteen ancient Mahajanapadas, Vatsa had its capital at Kaushambi, Kosala had its capital at Ayodhya and Shravasti, and Malla had its capitals at Kushinagar and Pava, all located in modern Uttar Pradesh. Magadha was centered in modern Bihar around Rajgir and Pataliputra, outside Uttar Pradesh boundaries.

**83.** (A) Brick and stone
The Dhamekh Stupa in Sarnath marks the sacred spot where Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon. Originally established by Emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE, the present massive cylindrical structure was built during the Gupta period, constructed principally using solid brick laying faced with carved stone casing blocks.

**84.** (D) AI-based crowd mapping and RFID tags
During the 2019 Kumbh Mela in Prayagraj, authorities implemented modern digital crowd management technologies. Artificial intelligence-powered video analytics, integrated surveillance cameras, high-tech RFID tags for tracking vulnerable visitors, and real-time density mapping were deployed to manage massive pilgrim movements, ensure overall public safety, and facilitate lost-and-found operations across the grounds.

**85.** (A) Dhamekh Stupa - Agra Fort - Taj Mahal - Bara Imambara
Dhamekh Stupa originated in the 3rd century BCE and reached its present form in the Gupta era. Agra Fort was commissioned by Emperor Akbar in 1565. The Taj Mahal was constructed by Shah Jahan starting in 1632. The Bara Imambara in Lucknow was built by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula in 1784.

**86.** (C) Lalitpur
The historic temple complex of Deogarh is located along the Betwa River in the Lalitpur district of the Bundelkhand region. Famous for its ancient Jain temple cluster containing intricate relief carvings and Tirthankara statues, it is also home to the 5th-century Gupta period Dashavatara Temple, renowned for early Vaishnava iconography.

**87.** (D) Ayodhya
Kanak Bhavan is a famous temple situated near Ramjanmabhoomi in Ayodhya. According to local legend, this grand palace-like temple was gifted to Goddess Sita by Queen Kaikeyi following her marriage to Lord Rama. The present grand temple architecture was constructed in 1891 by Queen Vrishbhanu Kuvari of Tikamgarh.

**88.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Mathura School of Art represents an important artistic synthesis in ancient India. Flourishing under the Kushana rulers from the 1st century CE, artists in Mathura utilized spotted red sandstone to carve early visual representations of Hindu deities, Buddha figures, and Jain Tirthankaras simultaneously, making the reason an accurate explanation.

**89.** (B) Lucknow
The Directorate of State Archaeology in Uttar Pradesh maintains its administrative headquarters in Lucknow. Established to discover, preserve, and conserve unprotected monuments and archaeological heritage across all seventy-five districts, the directorate directs excavations, structural restorations, site museums, and public awareness programs from its central facility in Lucknow.

**90.** (B) Meerut
The Government Freedom Struggle Museum is located inside Shaheed Smarak Park in Meerut. Established to document and showcase the historic Uprising of 1857, which began in Meerut on May 10, 1857, the museum displays historical weapons, archival documents, paintings, and artifacts depicting key events and leaders of the revolution.

**91.** (A) Shehnai
Ustad Bismillah Khan, a Bharat Ratna laureate, elevated the shehnai from a traditional folk instrument played at wedding ceremonies to the international classical concert stage. Based in Varanasi, his music reflected the syncretic Ganga-Jamuni ethos, regularly performing at both the Kashi Vishwanath Temple and classical music festivals globally.

**92.** (C) Jaggery
Under Uttar Pradesh's One District One Product scheme, Ayodhya district is officially assigned Jaggery (Gur) processing as its primary product focus. Alongside religious tourism development, the state actively promotes local sugarcane processing, organic jaggery manufacturing units, and packaging innovation in Ayodhya, supporting rural agricultural trade alongside spiritual destination upgrades.

**93.** (D) A congregation hall for Shia ceremonies during Muharram
An Imambara is a sacred congregation hall constructed primarily by Shia Muslim communities for holding religious gatherings, mourning ceremonies, and commemorative processions during the Islamic month of Muharram. Prominent examples in Lucknow, such as the Bara Imambara and Chhota Imambara, showcase grand Awadhi architectural styles, arched halls, and structural innovation.

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**94.** (C) Kapilvastu
Archaeological excavations conducted at Piprahwa in Siddharthnagar district yielded ancient relic caskets inscribed with Brahmi script and monastic seals, leading historians to identify the site as ancient Kapilvastu. Kapilvastu was the capital of the Shakya republic where Prince Siddhartha spent his early life before embarking on his spiritual quest.

**95.** (B) Mathura Oil Refinery
Discoloration of the white marble of the Taj Mahal was largely caused by atmospheric sulfur dioxide emissions from the Mathura Oil Refinery and nearby coal-based industries. Airborne sulfur dioxide reacted with humidity to form acid rain, leading to chemical corrosion known as marble cancer, prompting strict environmental regulations around Agra.

**96.** (D) I, II and III
The Ram Mandir project in Ayodhya follows the traditional Nagara style of temple architecture, featuring an octagonal sanctum sanctorum housing the deity. The comprehensive site masterplan includes dedicated pilgrim facilitation centers, medical units, security complexes, and cultural amenities to accommodate millions of visitors, boosting the regional spiritual economy.

**97.** (A) Sonbhadra and Mirzapur
Karma is a traditional folk dance performed mainly by indigenous tribal communities, such as the Kharwar, Oraon, Baiga, and Gond tribes, in the southern districts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur. Executed during the autumn Karma festival around a planted branch, the dance symbolizes devotion to nature, agricultural prosperity, and communal solidarity.

**98.** (C) Mukhya Mantri Paryatan Samvardhan Yojana
The Mukhya Mantri Paryatan Samvardhan Yojana was launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to promote localized tourism infrastructure. Under this scheme, at least one key tourist, historical, or religious site is identified and upgraded with improved facilities in every assembly constituency across the state, ensuring balanced regional tourism growth.

**99.** (A) Prayagraj
Khusro Bagh is a historic walled Mughal garden located near the main railway station in Prayagraj. Designed in the Charbagh style, it houses three monumental sandstone mausoleums containing the tombs of Prince Khusro (eldest son of Emperor Jahangir), his mother Shah Begum, and his sister Nithar Begum, featuring delicate carvings.

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**100.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Begum Akhtar was a celebrated exponent of Ghazal, Dadra, and Thumri vocal music. Pandit Birju Maharaj was a legendary maestro of the Lucknow Gharana of Kathak dance. Munshi Premchand was an iconic pioneer of modern Hindi and Urdu literature. Pandit Ravi Shankar was a world-renowned virtuoso of the sitar.

**101.** (B) Taj Mahal
The Taj Mahal in Agra is a world-renowned Mughal monument standing on a marble plinth beside the Yamuna River. Built by Shah Jahan, it features a massive central double-dome, four tall corner minarets, red sandstone gateway structures, and fine pietre dure inlays, serving as a landmark for India's cultural diplomacy.

**102.** (C) Hospitality, transport, and local retail
During the Kumbh Mela in Prayagraj, the temporary influx of tens of millions of pilgrims creates massive immediate demand across services. The hospitality, public transit, street retail, food catering, and traditional craft sectors experience a surge in short-term employment, income generation, and micro-business activity, making tourism an economic multiplier.

**103.** (D) Guru Gobind Singh
Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Sikh Guru, was born in Patna, Bihar, in 1666. During his early childhood, his family traveled through various parts of Uttar Pradesh, visiting holy sites in Prayagraj, Varanasi, and Agra before settling in Anandpur Sahib, creating lasting historical linkages with regional Sikh shrines in the state.

**104.** (A) Etah (Kasganj)
Atranjikhera is an important archaeological excavation site located on the banks of the Kali River in Kasganj district, formerly part of Etah district. Excavations conducted here yielded continuous cultural sequences ranging from Ochre Coloured Pottery to the Painted Grey Ware period, offering early evidence of iron metallurgy in northern India.

**105.** (B) III only
Prem Mandir in Vrindavan is a modern grand temple complex constructed in the 21st century by Jagadguru Kripalu Parishat, opening to the public in 2012. Built entirely of Italian white marble, it features elaborate carvings, illuminated fountains, and light displays, attracting millions of religious tourists alongside older historic temples.

**106.** (B) Bateshwar
Shauripur is a historic Jain pilgrimage center located along the Yamuna River near Bateshwar in Agra district. In both Digambara and Shvetambara traditions, it is celebrated as the birthplace of Lord Neminatha, the 22nd Jain Tirthankara, and houses ancient temples commemorating various auspicious events associated with his spiritual life and teachings.

**107.** (A) Online darshan and deepdan services
The Holy Ayodhya mobile application was developed by local authorities to enable devotees globally to participate digitally in spiritual activities. The platform allows users to book online darshan slots, participate in virtual deepdan ceremonies during festivals like Deepotsav, purchase temple offerings, and access verified pilgrim assistance services across Ayodhya.

**108.** (C) Allahabad University
The Nirala Art Gallery is an established center for fine arts situated within the historic campus of the University of Allahabad in Prayagraj. Named after the celebrated Hindi poet Suryakant Tripathi Nirala, the gallery displays modern paintings, sculptures, graphic prints, and actively hosts art exhibitions, supporting regional visual arts education.

**109.** (D) Inlaying semi-precious stones into marble
Pietra Dura, locally known as Parchin Kari, is an ornamental architectural technique where precisely cut, highly polished semi-precious stones such as lapis lazuli, jasper, onyx, and carnelian are inlaid into marble surfaces. This decorative technique reached its zenith during Shah Jahan's reign, as seen in the Taj Mahal.

**110.** (A) II, IV, I, III
Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk founded the autonomous state of Awadh and ruled from 1722 to 1739. He was succeeded by Safdarjung, who ruled from 1739 to 1754. Shuja-ud-Daula governed Awadh from 1754 to 1775. Asaf-ud-Daula succeeded him, ruling from 1775 to 1797 and shifting the capital from Faizabad to Lucknow.

**111.** (B) Najaf
The Shahnajaf Imambara, situated along the Gomti River in Lucknow, was constructed by Ghazi-ud-Din Haider, the first King of Awadh. The building serves as his mausoleum and its architectural design was inspired by the tomb of Hazrat Ali located at Najaf in Iraq, featuring a large white masonry dome.

**112.** (D) World Bank
The Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project in Uttar Pradesh received financial assistance from the World Bank. Focused primarily on the Agra and Braj regions, the project aimed to enhance tourism infrastructure, improve heritage conservation, promote community-based livelihoods, and ensure that economic benefits from tourist traffic directly reach local low-income populations.

**113.** (A) Lucknow
Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Samajik Parivartan Prateek Sthal is a major memorial complex located in Gomti Nagar, Lucknow. Constructed using red sandstone brought from Rajasthan, the expansive public site honors Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and other social reformers, featuring grand stupas, bronze statues, elephant galleries, and public open plazas.

**114.** (C) Purvanchal
Dhobiya dance is a traditional folk performance art popular in the Purvanchal region of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Performed predominantly by members of the Dhobi community during festive occasions and weddings, it combines energetic dancing, theatrical storytelling, traditional music, and a comical dummy horse prop operated by a lead dancer.

**115.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The inauguration of the Kashi Vishwanath Dham Corridor significantly multiplied tourist and pilgrim footfall in Varanasi. By clearing congested lanes and constructing a spacious, modern walkway connecting Lalita Ghat on the Ganga directly to the temple complex, visitor

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access and amenities improved, validating the reason provided for the increase.

**116.** (D) Akbar
The massive red sandstone walls and primary layout of the Agra Fort were commissioned by Mughal Emperor Akbar starting in 1565. Situated on the right bank of the Yamuna River, this fortified palace complex served as the main seat of Mughal government until Shah Jahan shifted the capital to Delhi.

**117.** (B) It conserves monuments of regional importance not protected by the ASI.
The primary mandate of the Uttar Pradesh State Archaeology Department is to identify, protect, and restore historical monuments and archaeological sites of state and regional significance that do not fall under central protection by the Archaeological Survey of India. This division of responsibility ensures localized heritage conservation across Uttar Pradesh.

**118.** (C) East and Southeast Asian nations
The Buddhist Circuit in Uttar Pradesh attracts its largest demographic of international tourists from East and Southeast Asian countries such as Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and Myanmar. These visitors regularly travel to sacred sites like Sarnath, Kushinagar, and Shravasti for religious pilgrimage and deep historical exploration.

**119.** (D) Urdu
Urdu developed as a major literary language through linguistic interactions in northern India, particularly within military encampments and urban centers of Uttar Pradesh. Combining the grammatical structure of Khari Boli and local Awadhi dialects with vocabulary borrowed from Persian, Arabic, and Turkish, it represents the literary synthesis of Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb.

**120.** (C) I and III only
Taj Mahotsav is organized annually in Agra to showcase handcrafts, performing arts, and traditional regional cuisine. The UP Sangeet Natak Akademi actively documents and preserves folk performing arts like Birha and Alha. However, traditional Chikankari embroidery remains an intricate hand-crafting art form rather than a machine process, making the second statement incorrect.

**121.** (B) Spent his early princely life
Kapilvastu, identified with Piprahwa in Siddharthnagar district, holds profound spiritual importance as the ancient capital of the Shakya kingdom. It is celebrated as the location where Prince Siddhartha Gautama spent his childhood and early princely life in the royal palace before renouncing worldly luxuries in search of supreme enlightenment.

**122.** (B) Alha - Bundelkhand
Alha is a famous traditional ballad singing genre originating in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Sung in the Bundeli dialect, it narrates the heroic exploits and martial brave deeds of the medieval warrior brothers Alha and Udal, and is traditionally performed during the monsoon season accompanied by drums.

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**123.** (C) 12 years
The Maha Kumbh Mela in Prayagraj is celebrated every twelve years at the confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna, and subterranean Saraswati rivers. Recognized as Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO, this twelve-year astronomical cycle draws tens of millions of devout pilgrims for ritual bathing, spiritual discourses, and monastic gatherings.

**124.** (C) Akbar
The Allahabad Fort in Prayagraj was constructed by Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1583 near the strategic confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers. Built of red sandstone, the fort is renowned for its grand architecture and houses historic monuments, including the Ashoka Pillar, the Zenana Palace, and the sacred Akshayavat tree.

**125.** (B) IV only
Among the listed sites, only Fatehpur Sikri is inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, receiving recognition in 1986. While Sarnath is on UNESCO's tentative list and Ayodhya Ram Mandir and Gorakhnath Temple are key religious centers, they do not hold formal inscription on the primary UNESCO World Heritage list.

**126.** (C) Nizamabad
Nizamabad, situated in the Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh, is globally famous for its unique GI-tagged Black Pottery craft. Artisans craft dark glossy clay products by firing pottery in closed kilns, followed by rubbing vegetable oils

and etching delicate silver floral patterns filled with zinc and mercury alloys.

**127.** (B) G20 Summit meetings
During India's G20 Presidency in 2023, Uttar Pradesh hosted multiple working group meetings and cultural events in cities like Varanasi, Agra, Lucknow, and Greater Noida. International delegates experienced rich cultural displays, evening Ganga Aarti ceremonies, classical concerts, and visits to heritage monuments, successfully projecting India's soft power and regional culture.

**128.** (D) Buddhism
The Maitreya Project was initiated to promote Buddhist heritage, pilgrimage, and social development in key locations such as Kushinagar. It focuses on constructing modern educational facilities, healthcare institutions, and monumental Buddhist statues, enhancing international pilgrimage tourism and infrastructure development across the primary Buddhist Circuit in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

**129.** (A) Mathura
The State Museum in Lucknow features an extensive archaeological collection, with its most significant holding comprising ancient sculptures, railing pillars, and terracotta figures from Mathura. Representing the Mathura School of Art from the Kushana and Gupta periods, these artifacts offer valuable insight into early Indian religious iconography and sculpture.

**130.** (C) Lord Rama
The official state emblem of Uttar Pradesh depicts two fishes, representing the historical Nawabi sovereign emblem of Awadh, along with a bow and arrow. The bow and arrow symbolize Lord Rama, serving as an iconic cultural representation of Ayodhya's epic heritage and ancient historical identity within the state's official heraldry.



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# CHAPTER 06
# Social Customs and Traditions

**1.** Under the traditional Hindu social structure of Uttar Pradesh, which of the following terms refers to the ceremony of sending the bride to her husband's home for the first time after she attains maturity?
(A) Tilak
(B) Gauna
(C) Saptapadi
(D) Vidyarambha

**2.** The 'Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana' in Uttar Pradesh aims to promote girls' education and health. In how many distinct stages is the financial assistance disbursed to the beneficiary under this scheme?
(A) Four
(B) Five
(C) Six
(D) Eight

**3.** Which of the following tribal communities of Uttar Pradesh is known for the tradition of 'Lathbharwa Bhoj', a feast given during widow remarriage?
(A) Tharu
(B) Buksa
(C) Saharia
(D) Kharwar

**4.** Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The traditional joint-family system in rural Uttar Pradesh is rapidly disintegrating into nuclear families.
Reason (R): Increased rural-to-urban migration for employment and education has physically separated family members.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**5.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Folk Dance/Art
P. Charkula
Q. Karma
R. Dhobiya
S. Sanjhi Art
List II: Region of Uttar Pradesh
1. Purvanchal
2. Braj
3. Sonbhadra
4. Mathura region
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

**6.** In the traditional socio-religious naming ceremonies of Uttar Pradesh, the ritual of 'Namakaran' is typically performed on which day after the birth of the child?
(A) 3rd or 4th day
(B) 11th or 12th day
(C) 21st or 25th day
(D) 40th day

**7.** Consider the following statements regarding the traditional Jajmani system in rural Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is an economic system based on reciprocal caste duties.
II. Patron families provide agricultural produce in exchange for services from artisan and service castes.
III. The system has strengthened significantly due to the rise of the modern cash economy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**8.** The festival of 'Sulh-e-Kul', which symbolizes Hindu-Muslim communal harmony and social unity, is organized annually in which city of Uttar Pradesh?

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(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Agra
(D) Aligarh

**9.** Sant Kabir Das, a prominent figure in the Bhakti movement who fought against social superstitions and caste discrimination in Uttar Pradesh, passed away in which of the following places?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Magahar

**10.** Select the correct sequential order of the three tiers of the Panchayati Raj system established in Uttar Pradesh for rural social control and governance, from the lowest level to the highest:
(A) Gram Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat, Zila Panchayat
(B) Gram Panchayat, Zila Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat
(C) Kshetra Panchayat, Gram Panchayat, Zila Panchayat
(D) Zila Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat, Gram Panchayat

**11.** Which of the following traditional pieces of jewellery is distinctively worn by married women in Uttar Pradesh on their toes as a symbol of their marital status?
(A) Nath
(B) Bichhiya
(C) Hansuli
(D) Maang Tikka

**12.** Which of the following statements about the Arya Samaj movement's historical effect on the society of Uttar Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) It strongly advocated for women's education and established several Kanya Gurukuls.
(B) It supported the traditional caste system based on birth rather than merit.
(C) It campaigned actively against child marriage and the dowry system.
(D) It gained significant influence in the western districts of Uttar Pradesh.

**13.** Which of the following social reform initiatives by the Uttar Pradesh government provides a common platform for the marriage of daughters from economically weaker sections to prevent the social evil of dowry?
(A) Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana
(C) Vridhavastha Pension Yojana
(D) Mission Shakti

**14.** Which traditional regional cuisine of Uttar Pradesh is historically known for its sophisticated slow-cooking technique called 'Dum Pukht' and dishes like Galouti Kebab?
(A) Braj Cuisine
(B) Purvanchal Cuisine
(C) Awadhi Cuisine
(D) Bundelkhandi Cuisine

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**15.** The 'Nauchandi Mela', a major fair that reflects traditional social life and promotes communal harmony, is held annually in which district?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Bareilly
(C) Moradabad
(D) Meerut

**16.** Consider the following statements regarding the tribal communities of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Buksa tribe is primarily found in the Bijnor district.
II. The tribal council head of the Buksa community is traditionally called 'Takhat'.
III. The Tharu tribe celebrates Diwali as a festival of mourning.
IV. The Saharia tribe constitutes the largest tribal population in the state according to the 2011 Census.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) IV only
(D) II and III only

**17.** Which prominent social reformer and saint, born in Seer Govardhanpur near Varanasi, advocated for a casteless society called 'Begumpura' and played a crucial role in developing Dalit consciousness?
(A) Sant Kabir
(B) Sant Raidas
(C) Swami Ramanand
(D) Maluk Das

**18.** In traditional rural society of Uttar Pradesh, what does the term 'Khap Panchayat' primarily refer to?
(A) A constitutional body established under the 73rd Amendment Act

(B) A government-appointed grievance redressal committee functioning at the block level
(C) An assembly of all adult registered voters in a designated revenue village
(D) A traditional social council of elders based on specific castes or gotras

**19.** Identify the correct pair regarding traditional occupations and their associated caste communities in the village life of Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Nai – Barbering and matchmaking
(B) Lohar – Pottery making and clay work
(C) Kumhar – Ironworking and blacksmithing
(D) Sonar – Weaving and textile craftsmanship

**20.** Which of the following social security schemes is currently implemented by the Uttar Pradesh government to provide financial support specifically to destitute women who have lost their husbands?
(A) Rashtriya Vridhavastha Pension Yojana
(B) Divyangjan Pension Yojana
(C) Nirashrit Mahila Pension Yojana
(D) Kanya Vidya Dhan Yojana

**21.** Which traditional folk song is deeply associated with the socio-cultural life of women in the Purvanchal and Awadh regions of Uttar Pradesh, particularly sung during the monsoon season?
(A) Kajari
(B) Alha
(C) Rasiya
(D) Phaag

**22.** Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Sant Kabir Das chose to spend his final days and die in Magahar rather than in the holy city of Kashi.
Reason (R): He wanted to break the prevalent folk superstition that dying in Kashi brings salvation while dying in Magahar leads to hell.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**23.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Social Practice/Custom
P. Chhathi
Q. Mundan
R. Godbharai
S. Saptapadi
List II: Description
1. Taking seven steps around the sacred fire
2. Ritual shaving of a child's first hair
3. Pre-birth ceremony celebrating pregnancy
4. Ritual held on the sixth day after birth
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

**24.** What is the fundamental difference between the traditional rural and urban social lifestyle in Uttar Pradesh regarding primary economic reliance?
(A) Rural society relies heavily on the service sector, whereas urban society relies almost entirely on agriculture.
(B) Rural society operates entirely on an informal barter system, whereas urban society relies exclusively on modern currency.
(C) Rural society is agrarian, whereas urban society relies on industry and services.
(D) There is no structural economic difference; both sectors rely equally on the manufacturing sector.

**25.** Consider the following statements regarding the traditional attire of Uttar Pradesh:
I. 'Angarkha' is a traditional upper garment historically worn by men in the rural areas.
II. Chikankari embroidery is traditionally associated with the attire of Varanasi.
III. 'Pheta' or 'Safa' refers to a traditional turban worn as a mark of respect and social status.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**26.** Which of the following is not an objective of the 'Mission Shakti' campaign launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Promoting the traditional Jajmani system in villages
(B) Ensuring the safety and security of women and girls
(C) Empowering women through self-reliance programs

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(D) Raising awareness against domestic violence and social evils

**27.** The tribal communities in Uttar Pradesh constitute approximately what percentage of the total state population, reflecting their minor demographic status?
(A) 0.6%
(B) 5.2%
(C) 8.6%
(D) 12.4%

**28.** Which social reformer and leader from Uttar Pradesh established the 'Bahujan Samaj Party' in 1984 to consolidate Dalit consciousness and secure political representation for marginalized castes?
(A) Jyotiba Phule
(B) Kanshi Ram
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Swami Achhutanand

**29.** Arrange the following traditional Hindu life-cycle rituals (Samskaras) practiced in Uttar Pradesh in their correct chronological order from birth to adulthood:
1. Namakaran
2. Vivaha
3. Mundan (Chudakarana)
4. Annaprashana

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 4, 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

**30.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh is renowned for the traditional food items 'Bati Chokha' and the heavy consumption of 'Sattu' as part of the rural diet?
(A) Braj
(B) Awadh
(C) Purvanchal
(D) Rohilkhand

**31.** The 'Women Power Line' established by the Uttar Pradesh government to combat harassment and promote women's safety operates on which toll-free number?
(A) 1090
(B) 1098
(C) 112
(D) 181

**32.** Which of the following best defines the 'Badla' or 'Palaithi' marriage custom observed historically among certain tribal groups like the Tharus in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Arranging matrimonial alliances through a formal, open bidding process among clans
(B) Marrying a sacred tree before marrying a human spouse to ward off evil spirits
(C) Exchange of daughters between two marrying families
(D) Mass marriage ceremonies organized annually under the authority of the tribal head

**33.** The Dayalbagh settlement in Agra, established in 1915, became an important center for which socio-religious sect that emphasized casteless society, communal living, and the dignity of labor?
(A) Brahmo Samaj
(B) Radhasoami Sect
(C) Arya Samaj
(D) Theosophical Society

**34.** Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The practice of dowry remains prevalent in many parts of Uttar Pradesh despite strict legal prohibitions like the Dowry Prohibition Act.
Reason (R): Traditional patriarchal values and the social status attached to lavish weddings sustain the practice in the societal structure.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**35.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Traditional Handicraft/ODOP Product
P. Terracotta
Q. Brassware
R. Black Pottery
S. Carpet Weaving
List II: District in Uttar Pradesh
1. Bhadohi
2. Gorakhpur
3. Moradabad
4. Nizamabad (Azamgarh)

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(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**36.** Consider the following statements regarding the changes in the social status of women in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Historical texts indicate women enjoyed greater freedom and educational access during the early Vedic period compared to the medieval period.
II. The Purdah system and child marriage became deeply entrenched in the region during the medieval period.
III. Modern constitutional provisions have entirely eradicated the gender gap in rural literacy rates.
IV. Local self-government laws currently provide at least one-third reservation for women in Panchayats.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

**37.** Which of the following social reform movements was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and, although originating in Bengal, influenced intellectual circles in cities like Allahabad towards the abolition of Sati and idolatry?
(A) Brahmo Samaj
(B) Ramakrishna Mission
(C) Arya Samaj
(D) Prarthana Samaj

**38.** The traditional folk belief and practice of 'Tona-Totka' in rural Uttar Pradesh is primarily associated with:
(A) Elaborate agricultural harvesting techniques practiced during seasonal festivals
(B) Traditional methods of classical music gharana vocal training
(C) Customary procedures for resolving inter-family property disputes
(D) Superstitious practices to ward off evil or bring luck

**39.** Identify the incorrect pair regarding the socio-cultural fairs of Uttar Pradesh and their respective locations:
(A) Bateshwar Mela – Agra
(B) Dadri Mela – Mathura
(C) Deva Sharif Mela – Barabanki
(D) Magh Mela – Prayagraj

**40.** According to the Old Age Pension Scheme (Vridhavastha Pension Yojana) implemented in Uttar Pradesh, what is the minimum qualifying age for an eligible applicant?
(A) 55 years
(B) 60 years
(C) 65 years
(D) 70 years

**41.** Find the odd one out among the following traditional sweets based on their association with Uttar Pradesh's regional food culture:
(A) Mathura Peda
(B) Agra Petha
(C) Sandila Laddu
(D) Mysore Pak

**42.** Which of the following best defines the traditional 'Joint Family' system prevalent in rural Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Multiple generations living together, sharing a kitchen, property, and worship.
(B) A social unit consisting exclusively of a husband, wife, and their unmarried dependent children.
(C) A temporary co-living arrangement formed solely during peak agricultural harvest seasons.
(D) A social structure characterized by matrilineal descent where property passes from mother to daughter.

**43.** The 'Shabari Sankalp Yojana' in Uttar Pradesh was launched primarily to address which of the following social welfare issues?
(A) Active promotion and financial support for widow remarriage across all districts
(B) Eradicating malnutrition in women and children
(C) Distribution of free digital laptops to meritorious secondary school students
(D) Direct financial assistance and grants for couples entering inter-caste marriages

**44.** Consider the following statements regarding the demographic and social trends in Uttar Pradesh as per the 2011 Census:
Statement I: The literacy rate among males in Uttar Pradesh is higher than that among females.
Statement II: The urban population constitutes more than 50% of the state's total population.

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Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false and Statement II is true.

**45.** Consider the following features of the traditional caste system in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Endogamy (marriage within the caste)
II. Hereditary occupational specialization
III. Complete social mobility between varnas
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

**46.** Which prominent literary work by Sant Kabir Das is considered the central text of his teachings and social reform ideology?
(A) Ramcharitmanas
(B) Padmavat
(C) Bijak
(D) Sur Sagar

**47.** In the context of Uttar Pradesh's traditional arts reflecting social life, 'Zardozi' is a form of:
(A) Traditional clay toy making and pottery art
(B) Decorative bamboo and cane basketry craft
(C) Folk wall painting created using natural cow dung
(D) Metal thread embroidery on fabric

**48.** Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The traditional occupations of artisan castes in rural Uttar Pradesh, such as weaving and pottery, have faced severe decline.
Reason (R): The process of modernization and the influx of mass-produced industrial goods have reduced the demand for handmade traditional items.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**49.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Social Scheme/Policy in UP
P. Kanya Sumangala Yojana
Q. Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana
R. Divyangjan Pension Yojana
S. ODOP Scheme
List II: Target Beneficiary/Objective
1. Children orphaned due to COVID-19
2. Promotion of traditional local crafts and artisans
3. Financial assistance for the birth and education of a girl child
4. Monthly financial support for persons with disabilities
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

**50.** The 'Karma' folk dance, which is an integral part of the socio-cultural tradition of the Kharwar tribe, is predominantly performed in which region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Southern region of Bundelkhand
(B) Northwestern region of Rohilkhand
(C) Cultural region of Braj
(D) Sonbhadra and Mirzapur

**51.** Which of the following traditional garments is widely recognized as part of the regional attire for women across rural Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sari and Blouse
(B) Phiran
(C) Mekhela Chador
(D) Kanchali and Ghagra

**52.** The traditional village headman, who historically exercised significant social control in the rural panchayat system of Uttar Pradesh, was commonly known by which of the following titles?
(A) Lekhpal or Patwari
(B) Revenue Kanungo
(C) Pradhan or Mukhiya
(D) Block Development Officer (BDO)

**53.** Consider the following statements regarding efforts to eradicate social evils in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act sets the legal marriage age at 18 for girls and 21 for boys.
II. The Dowry Prohibition Act applies only to the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh.
III. Grassroots awareness campaigns are conducted by Anganwadi workers to combat superstitions regarding maternal health.

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IV. Social reform movements historically focused solely on agrarian land rights, ignoring gender issues.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) III and IV only

**54.** Identify the correct statement regarding the impact of the spread of modern education on social life in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) It has led to a strict and systematic reinforcement of traditional rural caste hierarchies.
(B) It has entirely eradicated all pre-existing forms of rural superstitions and folk beliefs.
(C) It has caused a total and permanent abandonment of all regional cultural festivals and fairs.
(D) It has promoted social mobility and female participation in the workforce.

**55.** The 'Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam' recently passed by the Parliament has a significant impact on Uttar Pradesh by mandating what specific social reform?
(A) Enforcing equal pay for equal work across all unorganized employment sectors
(B) 33% reservation for women in the State Assembly and Lok Sabha
(C) Completely banning the practice of the traditional rural Jajmani system
(D) Providing free higher education to all women across the state regardless of caste

**56.** Which of the following places is historically associated with the origin of the Radhasoami faith, which contributed to social reform by promoting spiritual unity and discarding orthodox rituals?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Agra
(D) Prayagraj

**57.** Which traditional piece of jewelry is worn around the neck by women in rural Uttar Pradesh and is characterized by its solid, rigid metallic collar design?
(A) Payal
(B) Nath
(C) Borla
(D) Hansuli

**58.** Find the odd one out among the following social reformers who were actively involved in movements against caste discrimination and untouchability in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Begum Hazrat Mahal
(B) Swami Achhutanand Harihar
(C) Kanshi Ram
(D) Sant Ravidas

**59.** The demographic trend in Uttar Pradesh shows a continuous migration from rural to urban areas. What is the most significant social consequence of this trend on the traditional family arrangement?
(A) Reversion from nuclear families back to traditional, large joint family setups
(B) Breakup of joint families into nuclear units
(C) Strengthening and expansion of traditional rural agricultural occupations
(D) Complete and total disappearance of the traditional caste system in villages

**60.** Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Fairs like the Kumbh Mela and Magh Mela in Uttar Pradesh play a crucial role in promoting community harmony and cultural continuity.
Reason (R): They serve solely as commercial trading centers where religious activities are strictly prohibited.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**61.** Which tribal community in Uttar Pradesh is historically associated with the traditional occupation of iron smelting?
(A) Agaria
(B) Tharu
(C) Buksa
(D) Jaunsari

**62.** Which of the following state policies is specifically designed to provide financial assistance to couples entering into inter-caste marriages to promote social harmony and break caste barriers in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana

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(B) Kanya Vidya Dhan Yojana
(C) Dr. Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Reward Scheme
(D) Mission Vatsalya

**63.** Consider the following statements regarding the socio-religious customs associated with marriage rites in Uttar Pradesh:
I. 'Kanyadaan' is the ritual where the father formally gives away his daughter to the groom.
II. 'Vidaai' marks the emotional departure of the bride from her parental home.
III. 'Saptapadi' is considered the most legally and religiously binding ritual of a Hindu marriage.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**64.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Social Reformer/Saint
P. Sant Kabir
Q. Sant Raidas
R. Swami Dayanand Saraswati
S. Swami Achhutanand
List II: Core Contribution/Ideology
1. Adi Hindu Movement for Dalit upliftment
2. Vision of 'Begumpura' (a city without sorrow or inequality)
3. Strong critique of religious orthodoxies through 'Dohas'
4. Founded Arya Samaj and promoted 'Back to the Vedas'
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

**65.** The traditional 'Panchayat' system in rural Uttar Pradesh before the implementation of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment primarily functioned on the basis of:
(A) Universal adult franchise conducted through secret ballot elections
(B) Hereditary status, caste dominance, and elder consensus
(C) Direct administrative appointment by the District Magistrate office
(D) Systemic rotation of village leadership among all resident families each year

**66.** In the context of Uttar Pradesh's regional food culture, which specific dish is highly traditional to the festival of Makar Sankranti?
(A) Gujiya
(B) Sewaiyan
(C) Peda
(D) Khichdi

**67.** Which of the following is not a traditional craft protected and promoted under the Uttar Pradesh government's One District One Product (ODOP) scheme?
(A) Kanchipuram Silk
(B) Chikankari embroidery of Lucknow
(C) Glassware craft of Firozabad
(D) Wooden toy craft of Varanasi

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**68.** Consider the following statements about the demographic composition of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is the most populous state in India.
II. The sex ratio of the state is higher than the national average according to the 2011 Census.
III. A vast majority of the state's population still resides in rural areas.
IV. Jaunpur district records the highest sex ratio in the state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only

**69.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the social evil of child marriage in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Child marriage has been completely eliminated across all rural districts.
(B) It severely and disproportionately affects the long-term education and health outcomes of young girls.
(C) Government awareness campaigns systematically emphasize both the legal and medical risks of early marriage.
(D) Deep-rooted poverty and traditional patriarchal mindsets remain primary driving forces behind its persistence.

**70.** What is the primary objective of the 'Bhagyalakshmi Yojana' initiated in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To provide free electricity connections and solar power infrastructure to rural households
(B) To offer highly subsidized agricultural

equipment and tools directly to marginal farmers
(C) To provide guaranteed monthly old-age pensions to traditional rural artisans and weavers
(D) Financial support for girl child birth to combat female foeticide

**71.** The 'Dhobiya' dance, which involves performances reflecting the daily life, joys, and social interactions of the washerman community, belongs to which region?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Purvanchal
(C) Braj
(D) Awadh

**72.** Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Arya Samaj movement gained significant traction in the western districts of Uttar Pradesh during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
Reason (R): It successfully appealed to the agrarian castes by challenging the orthodox Brahminical hierarchy and promoting social mobility through education.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**73.** Which of the following is an accurate example of the process of modernization affecting the social lifestyle in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Replacement of modern hospitals with traditional rural healers
(B) The substitution of the constitutional Panchayati Raj with traditional Khap Panchayats
(C) The abandonment of all modern communication technology in rural areas
(D) The shift from caste-based hereditary occupations to education-based employment

**74.** Select the correct full sequence of the marriage rituals typically followed in the regional traditions of Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Tilak → Dwarpuja → Kanyadaan → Vidaai
(B) Kanyadaan → Tilak → Vidaai → Dwarpuja
(C) Dwarpuja → Tilak → Vidaai → Kanyadaan
(D) Vidaai → Dwarpuja → Tilak → Kanyadaan

**75.** Consider the following statements regarding a particular community in Uttar Pradesh:
I. They follow a patrilineal family structure.
II. Their traditional attire for women includes a colorful unstitched cloth called 'Lugra'.
III. They have a system of resolving disputes through an elder council.
IV. They are predominantly located in the terai region bordering Nepal.
Which of the following communities is best described by the above characteristics?
(A) Saharia
(B) Tharu
(C) Buksa
(D) Agaria

**76.** Which traditional Indian philosophical and social reform organization established its prominent center, the Central Hindu College (which later became Banaras Hindu University), in Varanasi under the guidance of Annie Besant?
(A) Brahmo Samaj
(B) Theosophical Society
(C) Ramakrishna Mission Ashram
(D) Prarthana Samaj

**77.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: District
P. Bareilly
Q. Lucknow
R. Kannauj
S. Aligarh
List II: Distinctive Traditional Craft
1. Lock making
2. Ittra (Perfume) making
3. Chikankari embroidery
4. Zari-Zardozi and Cane/Bamboo work
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

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**78.** Which of the following social practices was significantly targeted for eradication by social reformers due to its oppressive impact on widows in historical times?
(A) Vidyarambha
(B) Godbharai
(C) Sati Pratha
(D) Annaprashana

**79.** Consider the following statements regarding the socio-religious process of birth ceremonies in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The 'Annaprashana' ceremony marks the first time an infant is fed solid food.
Statement II: It is typically performed before the child reaches the age of one month.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false and Statement II is true.

**80.** Find the odd one out regarding the traditional folk dances of Uttar Pradesh based on their regional association:
(A) Raslila (Braj)
(B) Charkula (Braj)
(C) Rouf (Awadh)
(D) Natwari (Purvanchal)

**81.** Under the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, what specific social reform was instituted to ensure the political empowerment of marginalized castes in rural social governance?
(A) Complete abolition of the traditional elected position of Gram Pradhan in villages
(B) Reservation of seats for SCs and STs based on population
(C) Mandatory appointment of a senior government civil servant as the village executive head
(D) Restriction of local voting rights exclusively to land-owning agricultural farmers in the village

**82.** Which traditional rural occupation in Uttar Pradesh is historically associated with the 'Kumhar' community?
(A) Traditional handloom cloth weaving
(B) Carpentry and architectural woodwork
(C) Extracting edible oil from seeds
(D) Making clay pottery

**83.** Consider the following factors concerning the development of Dalit consciousness in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Bhakti poetry of Sant Ravidas stressing human equality.
II. The establishment of the Adi Hindu movement by Swami Achhutanand.
III. The political mobilization initiated by Kanshi Ram.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**84.** Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The practice of untouchability has significantly weakened in the public spheres and urban areas of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Constitutional provisions, modern education, and robust social justice movements have systematically dismantled the legal and social sanctions behind the practice.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**85.** The 'Saakshar Bharat Mission' implemented in the state primarily focused on which aspect of social development?
(A) Promoting adult and female literacy in rural areas
(B) Providing subsidized modern agricultural machinery to small farmers
(C) Systematically eradicating the traditional practice of dowry
(D) Upgrading and modernizing traditional rural handloom sectors

**86.** Which of the following best describes the traditional 'Gharana' system prominent in the cultural life of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) A feudal, hereditary system governing agrarian land ownership and revenue collection
(B) A traditional council of village elders established to resolve local caste disputes
(C) A state government welfare scheme providing free housing units to the rural poor
(D) Lineage-based apprenticeship in classical music and dance

**87.** Identify the correct pair regarding the traditional festivals of Uttar Pradesh and their primary theme:
(A) Lathmar Holi – Traditional worship of agricultural tools and machinery
(B) Makar Sankranti – Celebration of harvest

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and solar transition
(C) Basant Panchami – Solemn observance of seasonal mourning and fasting
(D) Diwali – Exclusive regional celebration marking the onset of monsoon rains

**88.** Which major social evil is specifically addressed and combated by the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' campaign actively implemented across Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Practice of untouchability and social caste discrimination
(B) The traditional economic Jajmani system in rural villages
(C) Female foeticide and skewed child sex ratio
(D) Persistent unemployment among educated male rural youth

**89.** According to traditional customs in Uttar Pradesh, the 'Mangalsutra' and the application of 'Sindoor' (vermilion) are primary markers of what social status for women?
(A) Attainment of puberty
(B) Completion of formal education
(C) Motherhood
(D) Marital status

**90.** Which socio-cultural fair held in Barabanki district is an example of traditions that promote community harmony, attracting devotees of both Hindu and Muslim faiths to the shrine of Haji Waris Ali Shah?
(A) Deva Sharif Mela
(B) Shakumbhari Devi Mela
(C) Syed Salar Mela
(D) Kailash Mela

**91.** In the context of Uttar Pradesh's tribal society, what is the traditional local liquor brewed by the Tharu tribe primarily known as?
(A) Mahua
(B) Jad
(C) Feni
(D) Handia

**92.** Consider the following statements about the historical social status of women in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: During the medieval period, practices like Purdah (veiling) and restrictions on female education became deeply entrenched.
Statement II: The Bhakti and Sufi movements actively promoted the rigid enforcement of the Purdah system.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false and Statement II is true.

**93.** What is the fundamental social objective of providing old-age and widow pensions by the Uttar Pradesh government?
(A) Providing financial independence and safety nets for vulnerable groups
(B) To systematically eliminate the traditional caste hierarchy in rural areas
(C) To actively encourage large-scale rural-to-urban population migration
(D) To promote and reinforce traditional Jajmani economic relationships in villages

**94.** Consider the following statements regarding the role of superstitions in rural Uttar Pradesh:
I. Lack of scientific temper and low literacy rates are primary causes for the prevalence of folk beliefs.
II. Practices related to 'witch-hunting' or branding women as practitioners of black magic are illegal and targeted by awareness campaigns.
III. Superstitions have historically had no negative impact on maternal and child health outcomes.
IV. The state government entirely ignores these beliefs in its health and education policies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) III and IV only

**95.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Social Security Scheme
P. Vridhavastha Pension Yojana
Q. Nirashrit Mahila Pension Yojana
R. Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana
S. Divyangjan Pension Yojana
List II: Implementing Department in UP
1. Women and Child Development Department
2. Social Welfare Department
3. Divyangjan Shasaktikaran Department
4. Women Welfare Department
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

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**96.** The traditional Indian joint family system is based on certain fundamental characteristics. Which of the following is an exception to these characteristics?
(A) Practice of commensality involving sharing food cooked in a single common kitchen
(B) Joint and undivided ownership of ancestral family property
(C) Extreme individualism among junior family members
(D) Observance of worship at a common family shrine or place

**97.** The traditional rural attire for women in the Bundelkhand region often involves draping the sari in a distinct style. What is a key practical reason for regional variations in traditional attire across Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To strictly delineate and enforce caste boundaries under customary village law
(B) Adaptation to local climate, agricultural labor, and regional history
(C) To mandate compliance with modern corporate and industrial dress codes across regions
(D) It is a purely random stylistic choice possessing no socio-geographical or practical basis

**98.** Find the odd one out among the following traditional festivals based on their core thematic association in Uttar Pradesh society:
(A) Raksha Bandhan
(B) Bhai Dooj
(C) Karva Chauth
(D) Eid-ul-Fitr

**99.** The traditional craft of 'Zari-Zardozi' reflects the rich socio-cultural heritage of Uttar Pradesh. Which historical period heavily influenced and patronized this craft in regions like Lucknow and Bareilly?
(A) Mughal and Awadh Nawabi era
(B) The ancient Mauryan Empire period
(C) The classical Imperial Gupta Empire
(D) The late British Colonial administration era

**100.** Which prominent saint of the Bhakti movement, associated with Uttar Pradesh, composed dohas (couplets) that severely criticized both Hindu and Muslim religious hypocrisies and social divisions?
(A) Tulsidas
(B) Surdas
(C) Kabir
(D) Mirabai

**101.** Which of the following is the most appropriate indicator of the process of modernization affecting village life in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Increasing use of smartphones and digital payments in rural areas
(B) The revival of the traditional cashless barter system for all regional agricultural trade
(C) The total and complete abandonment of all agricultural activities by village populations
(D) The formal re-establishment and expansion of the traditional rural Jajmani economic system

**102.** Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The social status of women in Uttar Pradesh has seen improvement in contemporary times compared to the late 19th century.
Reason (R): Affirmative action, expansion of female education, and targeted welfare schemes like Mission Shakti have provided new avenues for empowerment.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**103.** In the traditional caste system, the concept of 'purity and pollution' was historically used to enforce which of the following social practices?
(A) Universal adult franchise in local democratic elections
(B) Untouchability and spatial segregation
(C) Promotion of free and unrestricted inter-caste marriages
(D) Equal distribution of agrarian land among all village residents

**104.** Identify the incorrect pair regarding regional traditional cuisines of Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Petha – Agra
(B) Pedha – Mathura
(C) Litti Chokha – Meerut
(D) Galouti Kebab – Lucknow

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**105.** Consider the following initiatives taken by the state government for women's empowerment:
I. Implementation of the BC Sakhi Yojana to promote financial inclusion.
II. Establishment of Anti-Romeo squads to ensure women's safety in public places.
III. Complete abolition of property inheritance rights for daughters.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

**106.** The socio-cultural tradition of the 'Ramnagar Ramlila', recognized by UNESCO as an Intangible Cultural Heritage, is staged annually across the river from which prominent city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Mathura

**107.** Which major demographic trend is explicitly evident in the society of Uttar Pradesh according to successive census reports since independence?
(A) A rapid and continuous overall decrease in total state population
(B) Transition of population from rural agricultural areas to urban centers
(C) A complete, state-wide equalization of male and female sex ratio statistics
(D) A consistent and continuous decline in overall state literacy rate statistics

**108.** The 'Arya Samaj', founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, sought to reform Hindu society in Uttar Pradesh by advocating which of the following core principles?
(A) Complete rejection of the ancient Vedas as authoritative scriptural texts
(B) Rejecting birth-based caste, idol worship, and untouchability
(C) Active promotion and enforcement of the traditional Purdah system for women
(D) Strict and mandatory adherence to the medieval rural Jajmani economic system

**109.** Consider the following statements regarding the traditional family arrangement in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The Joint Family system historically acted as a social insurance mechanism for the elderly, widows, and unemployed members.
Statement II: The transition to nuclear families has completely resolved all issues related to the care of the elderly in the state.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false and Statement II is true.

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**110.** Which traditional piece of jewelry is worn on the forehead by women in rural regions and is often an indicator of marital status?
(A) Toe ring or Bichhiya
(B) Anklet or Payal
(C) Maang Tikka
(D) Armlet or Bajuband

**111.** What is the fundamental objective of the traditional village Panchayat historically, before it was formalized by the Constitution?
(A) To collect direct personal income taxes from wealthy land-owning farmers
(B) To draft and enact state-level legislative laws and administrative policies
(C) To manage and regulate international agricultural produce export trade
(D) Maintaining social order and resolving local disputes

**112.** Consider the following statements about the Tharu tribe of Uttar Pradesh:
I. They claim descent from the Rajputs of the Thar desert.
II. Their society shows significant matrilineal characteristics where women hold strong positions in household affairs.
III. They traditionally reside in the arid regions of Bundelkhand.
IV. 'Bhumsen' is considered a prominent deity in their religious tradition.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

**113.** The traditional custom of 'Dowry' originated historically as 'Stridhan' (a woman's property). How did it transform into a major social evil in regions like Uttar Pradesh?
(A) It became a legally mandated state tax imposed on all formal village marriages.
(B) Demand for exorbitant cash and goods leading to domestic abuse

**20.** (C) Nirashrit Mahila Pension Yojana
The Nirashrit Mahila Pension Yojana provides essential financial security to destitute women who have lost their husbands and lack stable income sources. Administered by the state welfare department, this monthly pension scheme aims to ensure social dignity, poverty alleviation, and basic livelihood support for vulnerable, destitute widows living across Uttar Pradesh.

**21.** (A) Kajari
Kajari is a prominent folk music genre deeply linked with female emotional expression and seasonal celebrations in Awadh and Purvanchal. Sung mainly during the monsoon season, particularly in Mirzapur and Banaras, Kajari lyrics evoke feelings of longing, love, and rural life against the backdrop of rain-soaked landscapes and agricultural cycles.

**22.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sant Kabir Das consistently challenged orthodoxy and irrational beliefs throughout his life. To dispel the deeply ingrained superstition that dying in Kashi guaranteed entrance to heaven while dying in Magahar resulted in rebirth in hell, Kabir deliberately spent his final days in Magahar, demonstrating that spiritual purity transcends geographical locations.

**23.** (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Hindu life-cycle rituals mark key social and personal milestones. Chhathi takes place six days after childbirth, while Mundan involves the first ceremonial shaving of the child's hair. Godbharai is a pre-birth ritual celebrating an expectant mother, and Saptapadi forms the crucial marriage rite where couples take seven sacred steps.

**24.** (C) Rural society is agrarian, whereas urban society relies on industry and services.
The fundamental structural distinction between rural and urban lifestyles in Uttar Pradesh lies in their primary economic foundation. Rural communities depend predominantly on agriculture, allied activities, and informal local labor markets, whereas urban centers are driven by industrial manufacturing, commercial enterprises, administrative services, and expanding service sector employment opportunities.

**25.** (C) I and III only
Angarkha is a traditional upper coat worn historically by rural men, while Safa or Pheta represents a head dress symbolising social honor. However, Chikankari embroidery is distinctively associated with Lucknow rather than Varanasi, which is instead famous worldwide for its exquisite silk weaving and brocade craftsmanship.

**26.** (A) Promoting the traditional Jajmani system in villages
Mission Shakti is a comprehensive state government campaign aimed at enhancing safety, dignity, and self-reliance among women and girls. Key objectives include combating gender-based violence, providing quick administrative response to harassment, raising legal awareness, and creating economic self-sufficiency opportunities, rather than supporting outdated occupational structures like the Jajmani system.

**27.** (A) 0.6%
According to the 2011 Census data, Scheduled Tribes account for approximately 0.6% of the total population of Uttar Pradesh. Despite their relatively small demographic proportion, tribal groups such as the Tharu, Buksa, Gond, Kharwar, and Saharia possess rich, unique socio-cultural traditions concentrated mainly in specific Terai and southern districts.

**28.** (B) Kanshi Ram
Kanshi Ram founded the Bahujan Samaj Party in 1984 as a political platform to unite Dalits, Backward Classes, and religious minorities. His strategic organizational work in Uttar Pradesh turned marginalized communities into a formidable political force, securing direct representation, challenging caste hierarchies, and reshaping the state's socio-political dynamics.

**29.** (B) 1, 4, 3, 2
Samskaras represent structured socio-religious ceremonies marking life stages in Hindu tradition. Namakaran (naming ceremony) occurs shortly after birth, followed by Annaprashana (first solid feeding around six months). Mundan (head shaving) is performed during early childhood, and Vivaha (marriage) takes place during adulthood, completing the developmental life cycle sequence.

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(agrarian versus non-agrarian sectors)
(D) Relative density of resident population and overall pace of daily life

**123.** Consider the following socio-religious customs of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Fasting during Karva Chauth for the husband's longevity.
II. Celebration of the birth of a male child with greater pomp than a female child in patriarchal setups.
III. The practice of dowry exchange during marriage.
Which of the above statement(s) reflect traditional patriarchal norms that modern women's empowerment schemes seek to balance or reform?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**124.** The 'Kisan Sabha' movement led by Swami Sahajanand Saraswati in the early 20th century, though primarily agrarian, had a profound social effect on Uttar Pradesh by:
(A) Re-establishing the socioeconomic dominance of traditional absentee landlords
(B) Peasant empowerment against Zamindari exploitation
(C) Forcing traditional rural artisans to permanently migrate to urban industrial factories
(D) Systematically promoting the mandatory use of English in rural village schools

**125.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the current scenario of the caste system in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) The rigid rules of commensality (eating together) have completely vanished in rural areas.
(B) Caste remains a significant factor in political mobilization and voting behavior.
(C) Inter-caste marriages are still relatively uncommon in rural society compared to intra-caste marriages.
(D) Constitutional safeguards have provided representation to marginalized castes in government jobs and education.

**126.** The traditional craft of 'Black Pottery', distinguished by its dark color and silver motifs, is the renowned ODOP (One District One Product) of which location in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Khurja (Bulandshahr)
(B) Chunar (Mirzapur)
(C) Nizamabad (Azamgarh)
(D) Chinhat (Lucknow)

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**127.** Which of the following state government initiatives in Uttar Pradesh provides specialized skill development and employment opportunities exclusively to traditional rural artisans to preserve the state's craft heritage?
(A) Mukhyamantri Kanya Vidya Dhan Yojana
(B) Kisan Urja Suraksha Yojana
(C) Vridhavastha Pension Yojana
(D) Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana

**128.** Consider the following statements regarding the socio-cultural traditions of tribal communities in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The Gond tribe is recognized as a Scheduled Tribe in several districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh, including Sonbhadra and Mirzapur.
Statement II: The tribal populations in the state are largely concentrated in the central Gangetic plains like Kanpur and Lucknow.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false and Statement II is true.

**129.** The traditional folk painting 'Sanjhi', which heavily uses stencils to create intricate patterns depicting the life of Lord Krishna, is predominantly a cultural tradition of which region?
(A) Awadh
(B) Braj
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Rohilkhand

**130.** To address the historical lack of institutional delivery and maternal health awareness, which scheme provides financial incentives to pregnant women in rural Uttar Pradesh for delivering in public health facilities?
(A) Kanya Sumangala Yojana
(B) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
(C) Shabari Sankalp Yojana
(D) Janani Suraksha Yojana

niche centered around indigenous metallurgy and toolmaking craftsmanship.

**62.** (C) Dr. Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Reward Scheme
To eliminate deeply entrenched caste prejudices and foster social integration, the state government implements the Dr. Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Reward Scheme. This initiative offers financial incentives to newly married couples where one spouse belongs to a Scheduled Caste, actively promoting social harmony and breaking traditional endogamous restrictions.

**63.** (D) I, II and III
Traditional Hindu marriage customs in Uttar Pradesh involve sequential socio-religious rituals. Kanyadaan signifies the ceremonial giving away of the bride by her father, Saptapadi involves taking seven sacred vows around the holy fire to bind the union legally and spiritually, and Vidaai marks the bride's emotional departure to her husband's home.

**64.** (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Renowned reformers left distinct ideological legacies. Sant Kabir criticized religious hypocrisies through vernacular Dohas, while Sant Raidas envisioned Begumpura as a sorrowless, casteless society. Swami Dayanand founded the Arya Samaj advocating Vedic principles, and Swami Achhutanand established the Adi Hindu movement for Dalit political and social consciousness.

**65.** (B) Hereditary status, caste dominance, and elder consensus
Prior to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, traditional rural village governance was dominated by informal panchayats. Power rested primarily on hereditary lineage, economic landowning dominance, and caste hierarchy. Decisions were determined by senior male elders, lacking universal adult voting rights, gender representation, or formal statutory accountability mechanisms.

**66.** (D) Khichdi
Makar Sankranti, marking the winter solstice transition, is celebrated across Uttar Pradesh with specific culinary traditions. A dish prepared from newly harvested rice, lentils, and ghee, known as Khichdi, is cooked, consumed, and donated as part of charitable rituals, leading the festival to be popularly called Khichdi Parv.

**67.** (A) Kanchipuram Silk
The One District One Product (ODOP) initiative of Uttar Pradesh selectively promotes indigenous crafts from its 75 districts. Chikankari from Lucknow, glassware from Firozabad, and wooden toys from Varanasi are core protected crafts under ODOP, whereas Kanchipuram Silk originates exclusively from Tamil Nadu in southern India.

**68.** (B) I, III and IV only
Uttar Pradesh is India's most populous state, with over 77% of its inhabitants residing in rural areas, and Jaunpur district holding the highest sex ratio state-wide. However, the state's overall sex ratio according to the 2011 Census remains lower than the national average, reflecting historical gender disparities.

**69.** (A) Child marriage has been completely eliminated across all rural districts.
While child marriage is strictly prohibited under federal laws and targeted by extensive awareness campaigns, it has not been completely eradicated in all rural pockets. Deep-rooted patriarchal beliefs, economic poverty, and traditional social norms continue to perpetuate early marriages, negatively impacting female literacy and reproductive health outcomes.

**70.** (D) Financial support for girl child birth to combat female foeticide
The Bhagyalakshmi Yojana was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government to address skewed child sex ratios and combat female foeticide. By depositing financial bonds at the birth of a girl child in BPL families, the scheme ensures long-term educational funding, deters sex-selective abortions, and enhances female social status.

**71.** (B) Purvanchal
Dhobiya dance is a vibrant folk performance tradition native to the Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh. Performed primarily by the washerman (Dhobi) community during festive occasions and weddings, the dance features rhythmic footwork and theatrical enactments depicting daily struggles, joy, domestic life, and social interactions within the community.

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**10.** (A) Gram Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat, Zila Panchayat
The Panchayati Raj framework in Uttar Pradesh follows a three-tier democratic decentralization structure established under constitutional provisions. The Gram Panchayat operates at the village level, constituting the lowest tier. The Kshetra Panchayat functions at the intermediate block level, while the Zila Panchayat sits at the district level as the highest governing body for rural development.

**11.** (B) Bichhiya
In traditional rural society across Uttar Pradesh, specific ornaments signify marital status among women. The Bichhiya is a customary toe ring worn on the second toe by married women as a symbol of matrimony. Alongside vermilion and glass bangles, it forms an essential part of traditional bridal adornment and cultural identity.

**12.** (B) It supported the traditional caste system based on birth rather than merit.
The Arya Samaj movement, established by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, actively campaigned against hereditary caste hierarchies, arguing that social order should be determined by individual merit and aptitude rather than birth. The movement vigorously promoted social equality, established educational institutions for women, and attacked entrenched social evils such as child marriage and dowry.

**13.** (A) Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana
The Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana is a progressive social initiative that organizes mass wedding ceremonies for economically disadvantaged families. By providing direct financial aid, household items, and institutional backing, the program reduces wedding costs, eliminates social ostentation, and actively combats the pervasive social evil of dowry throughout the state.

**14.** (C) Awadhi Cuisine
Awadhi cuisine, centered historically around Lucknow, is globally celebrated for its refined culinary techniques and rich cultural heritage. Characterized by Dum Pukht, a slow-cooking method where dishes cook in sealed vessels over low heat, this culinary tradition produced world-famous delicacies like Galouti Kebab, reflecting the regal hospitality and lifestyle of Awadh.

**15.** (D) Meerut
The Nauchandi Mela is an iconic annual fair held in Meerut shortly after Eid-ul-Fitr. Celebrated near the Nauchandi temple and the shrine of Chandi Devi and Bale Miyan, this month-long event stands as a shining example of Hindu-Muslim communal harmony, attracting visitors for commercial trade, cultural performances, and traditional recreation.

**16.** (C) IV only
According to the 2011 Census data, the Tharu tribe forms the largest tribal population in Uttar Pradesh, whereas the Saharia tribe constitutes a smaller demographic group concentrated in Lalitpur district. Buksa communities reside primarily in Bijnor with a Takhat leading their council, while Tharu groups observe Diwali as a period of ancestor remembrance.

**17.** (B) Sant Raidas
Sant Raidas, born in Seer Govardhanpur near Varanasi, was a prominent Bhakti poet-saint who envisioned Begumpura, an ideal egalitarian society completely free from sorrow, caste hierarchy, and socio-economic discrimination. His profound devotional teachings strongly inspired early Dalit consciousness, advocating for human dignity, spiritual equality, and the elimination of untouchability throughout northern India.

**18.** (D) A traditional social council of elders based on specific castes or gotras
A Khap Panchayat refers to an unorganized, informal traditional council of elders structured along specific caste or gotra lines, operating predominantly in western Uttar Pradesh. These traditional bodies enforce customary social norms, strict endogamy rules, and clan discipline, though their extra-judicial diktats frequently conflict with individual constitutional rights, legal statutes, and state governance frameworks.

**19.** (A) Nai – Barbering and matchmaking
In traditional rural society across Uttar Pradesh, local economic and ritual functions were structured around occupational caste specialization. The Nai community historically performed personal grooming, haircutting, and ritual sanitation duties, while playing a key socio-cultural role as ceremonial matchmakers during wedding negotiations. Pottery was produced by Kumhars, ironwork by Lohars, and jewelry by Sonars.

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (B) Gauna
In traditional Hindu social customs across Uttar Pradesh, marriage rituals often occur at a young age, leading to a post-marital ceremony known as Gauna. This ritual marks the formal departure of the bride to her husband's home after reaching maturity. It signifies the commencement of cohabitation, family responsibilities, and marital life within the rural community structure.

**2.** (C) Six
The Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana is a major social welfare scheme launched by Uttar Pradesh to promote female education, health, and gender equality. Financial support totaling fifteen thousand rupees is systematically distributed across six distinct life stages, ranging from the birth of a girl child to her enrollment in higher education or undergraduate degree courses.

**3.** (A) Tharu
The Tharu tribe, located along the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh, follows unique cultural customs regarding marriage and social governance. The community practices Lathbharwa Bhoj, a ceremonial feast organized during widow remarriages. This traditional feast serves as a social acceptance mechanism within the community, reinforcing solidarity and validating the new marital alliance.

**4.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Joint family structures in rural areas are undergoing significant structural transformation due to socio-economic development. Rapid rural-to-urban migration driven by pursuit of better employment, higher education, and urban amenities physically separates family members. This demographic mobility directly accelerates the breakdown of extended joint households into smaller, autonomous nuclear family units across the region.

**5.** (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Regional folk art and performance styles define the cultural landscape of Uttar Pradesh. Charkula dance is traditionally performed in Braj, while Karma dance originates among tribal communities in Sonbhadra. Dhobiya dance represents the traditional folk heritage of Purvanchal, and Sanjhi art is an intricate stencil art form practiced primarily around the Mathura region.

**6.** (B) 11th or 12th day
The Namakaran ceremony is an essential socio-religious ritual performed among traditional Hindu households to bestow a formal name upon a newborn. Customarily held on the eleventh or twelfth day after birth, this ceremony follows a period of confinement and purification, marking the child's formal entry into the family structure and social community.

**7.** (A) I and II only
The traditional Jajmani system operated as a socio-economic structure of reciprocal caste duties, where service castes provided specialized labor to patron families in exchange for food grains and agricultural yield. However, monetization, industrialization, and modern market forces have substantially weakened this traditional system rather than strengthening it in recent decades.

**8.** (C) Agra
The festival of Sulh-e-Kul is celebrated annually in Agra to promote communal harmony, peace, and social unity among diverse religious groups. Rooted in the historical doctrine of universal peace introduced during Mughal administration, the event brings together individuals from various backgrounds, showcasing rich cultural traditions and fostering inter-faith dialogue and mutual respect.

**9.** (D) Magahar
Sant Kabir Das, a renowned Bhakti saint and social reformer, dedicated his life to opposing caste discrimination, religious dogma, and societal superstitions. He deliberately chose to pass away at Magahar in Sant Kabir Nagar district to challenge the prevailing myth that dying there denied salvation, thereby preaching truth and equality until his final moments.

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**30.** (C) Purvanchal
Purvanchal, encompassing eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, features a distinct culinary identity shaped by local agricultural produce. Bati Chokha, composed of baked wheat balls served with mashed roasted eggplant and potatoes, and Sattu, made from roasted gram flour, form nutritional staples suited to the rural working lifestyle of the region.

**31.** (A) 1090
The Women Power Line 1090 is a specialized 24/7 toll-free helpline initiated by the Uttar Pradesh Police to combat harassment, cybercrime, and threats faced by women. The service maintains complete victim confidentiality, offering immediate assistance, counseling, and legal action to ensure safety and empowerment across both rural and urban areas.

**32.** (C) Exchange of daughters between two marrying families
Among certain tribal communities in Uttar Pradesh, including the Tharu, the custom of Badla or Palaithi refers to exchange marriage. In this traditional arrangement, two families agree to marry their daughters into each other's households. This practice secures matrimonial alliances while minimizing financial costs associated with elaborate dowry exchanges.

**33.** (B) Radhasoami Sect
Dayalbagh in Agra served as the primary socio-spiritual headquarters of the Radhasoami faith, established in the late nineteenth century. The movement strongly advocated for an egalitarian society free from rigid caste distinctions, emphasized communal living, promoted self-reliance, and championed the dignity of manual labor through educational and industrial cooperative establishments.

**34.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Despite legal prohibitions under the Dowry Prohibition Act, the practice of dowry remains persistent due to deep-seated patriarchal structures and social expectations. Materialistic demands during marriage negotiations are often viewed as indicators of family prestige and social status, sustaining the illegal custom across various socio-economic segments of society.

**35.** (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Uttar Pradesh features celebrated regional artisanal crafts recognized under the One District One Product scheme. Terracotta craft is famously produced in Gorakhpur, brassware manufacturing centers around Moradabad, black pottery is distinctive to Nizamabad in Azamgarh district, and carpet hand-weaving is world-renowned in Bhadohi.

**36.** (B) I, II and IV only
Historical evidence shows women had greater freedom and access to education during the Vedic era, whereas medieval times saw the emergence of Purdah and child marriage. Modern constitutional laws guarantee 33% reservation for women in local governance, although social and economic factors mean gender literacy gaps persist in rural areas.

**37.** (A) Brahmo Samaj
Founded in 1828 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the Brahmo Samaj led early socio-religious reform in India by denouncing idol worship, the caste system, and orthodox practices like Sati. Its rationalist ideas resonated among educated urban intellectuals in cities such as Allahabad, laying foundations for progressive social thinking in northern India.

**38.** (D) Superstitious practices to ward off evil or bring luck
In rural Uttar Pradesh, Tona-Totka refers to traditional folk beliefs and ritualistic practices performed to ward off the evil eye, protect against illness, or secure good fortune. These practices reflect deep-seated folk superstitions and psychological defense mechanisms passed down through oral traditions in agrarian communities.

**39.** (B) Dadri Mela – Mathura
Dadri Mela is a historically famous cattle fair held in Ballia district, not Mathura. In contrast, Bateshwar Mela is organized in Agra, Deva Sharif Mela takes place in Barabanki district, and the annual Magh Mela brings millions of pilgrims together along the sacred riverbanks in Prayagraj.

**40.** (B) 60 years
The Vridhavastha Pension Yojana implemented by the Social Welfare Department of Uttar Pradesh provides monthly cash support to

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impoverished senior citizens. To qualify for financial assistance under this social security scheme, applicants must belong to families living below the poverty line and attain the minimum age threshold of 60 years.

**41.** (D) Mysore Pak
Mathura Peda, Agra Petha, and Sandila Laddu represent iconic traditional sweet delicacies deeply embedded in the culinary culture and regional identity of Uttar Pradesh. In contrast, Mysore Pak is a traditional sweet originating from Karnataka in South India, making it distinct from the regional food heritage of Uttar Pradesh.

**42.** (A) Multiple generations living together, sharing a kitchen, property, and worship.
The traditional Joint Family system in rural Uttar Pradesh is characterized by multi-generational cohabitation within a single household. Family members share joint property ownership, cook food in a common kitchen, worship at a shared shrine, and operate under the authority of the eldest male member, providing economic and emotional security.

**43.** (B) Eradicating malnutrition in women and children
The Shabari Sankalp Yojana was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government as a targeted health initiative to combat widespread malnutrition among pregnant women, lactating mothers, and young children. The scheme focuses on improving nutritional indicators, reducing infant mortality, and providing balanced dietary supplements across vulnerable rural areas.

**44.** (C) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
Data from the 2011 Census indicates that male literacy in Uttar Pradesh stands significantly higher than female literacy, reflecting historical gender disparities in educational access. However, the urban population accounts for less than a quarter of the total state population, with over 77% residing in rural villages.

**45.** (B) I and II only
The traditional caste structure in Uttar Pradesh was historically defined by endogamy, requiring individuals to marry within their specific caste, and hereditary occupational specialization. Social mobility between varnas was strictly restricted by rigid notions of birth-based hierarchy, social purity, ritual pollution, and established village customs.

**46.** (C) Bijak
Bijak is the primary compilation of poetic compositions, couplets, and teachings of Sant Kabir Das, recorded by his disciples. Written in vernacular language, Bijak aggressively critiques formal ritualism, religious hypocrisy, and social inequality, serving as the core textual foundation for the Kabir Panth and radical Bhakti reform.

**47.** (D) Metal thread embroidery on fabric
Zardozi is a magnificent form of traditional metal embroidery that uses metallic threads, sequins, and beads to create ornate designs on luxurious fabrics like velvet, silk, and satin. Prominently nurtured during the Mughal and Awadh Nawabi periods, centers like Lucknow and Bareilly remain renowned hub centers for Zardozi craft.

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**48.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Artisanal communities in rural Uttar Pradesh have experienced economic decline due to rapid industrialization and market expansion. Cheap, factory-manufactured goods replaced hand-woven textiles and clay pottery, reducing consumer demand for traditional crafts and forcing many artisan families to migrate or adopt alternative informal labor occupations.

**49.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Key state initiatives address targeted social needs. Kanya Sumangala Yojana provides financial assistance for the girl child, while Bal Seva Yojana supports children orphaned during the pandemic. Divyangjan Pension Yojana offers monthly stipends to persons with disabilities, and the ODOP scheme promotes regional craft industries and local artisans.

**50.** (D) Sonbhadra and Mirzapur
Karma dance is a celebrated folk performance deeply rooted in the social customs of tribal groups like the Kharwar and Oraon communities. Predominantly performed during the Karma festival in the forested, mineral-rich southern districts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur, the dance symbolizes the sacred connection between human society and nature.

**51.** (A) Sari and Blouse
Across rural Uttar Pradesh, the traditional saree combined with a blouse forms the standard and

ubiquitous attire for adult women. Draped in various regional styles such as the seedha pallu, this traditional clothing aligns with cultural modesty, local climate considerations, and everyday agricultural or domestic activities.

**52.** (C) Pradhan or Mukhiya
In traditional rural society, the village headman was widely known as Pradhan or Mukhiya. Historically exercising authority through customary village councils, the position was later institutionalized as an elected office under the constitutional Panchayati Raj system, responsible for local governance, executive administration, and rural development execution.

**53.** (B) II and IV only
The Dowry Prohibition Act applies uniformly across all rural and urban areas of the state. Historically, social reform movements actively targeted gender disparities, female illiteracy, and child marriage alongside land issues. Legal marriage ages are strictly defined at 18 for females and 21 for males across India.

**54.** (D) It has promoted social mobility and female participation in the workforce.
Modern education has functioned as a major catalyst for structural social transformation in Uttar Pradesh. By improving literacy, critical thinking, and technical skills, education has facilitated upward social mobility, reduced rigid caste barriers, empowered women to pursue formal employment, and challenged deeply entrenched social superstitions throughout the region.

**55.** (B) 33% reservation for women in the State Assembly and Lok Sabha
The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam is a landmark constitutional amendment mandating thirty-three percent reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. In Uttar Pradesh, this legal mandate significantly enhances political representation for women, fostering gender-inclusive governance and empowering female leadership at parliamentary and state policy-making levels.

**56.** (C) Agra
The Radhasoami faith was established in 1861 at Agra by Shiv Dayal Singh Sahib. Emphasizing internal spiritual practice, moral discipline, and universal brotherhood, the faith discarded external rituals, idol worship, and rigid caste distinctions, significantly contributing to nineteenth-century socio-religious reform and egalitarian spiritual movements in northern India.

**57.** (D) Hansuli
The Hansuli is a distinct traditional neck ornament crafted from solid silver or gold, featuring a rigid, unjointed metallic collar shape. Popular among married women in rural regions of Uttar Pradesh, this heavy piece of jewelry represents traditional craftsmanship, family heritage, and socio-economic standing within rural communities.

**58.** (A) Begum Hazrat Mahal
Begum Hazrat Mahal was a heroic political leader and queen who led military resistance against British rule during the 1857 Revolt in Awadh. In contrast, leaders like Swami Achhutanand, Kanshi Ram, and Sant Ravidas specifically focused on socio-religious reforms, anti-caste crusades, and Dalit emancipation across Uttar Pradesh.

**59.** (B) Breakup of joint families into nuclear units
Continuous rural-to-urban migration driven by economic demands has profoundly transformed family structures in Uttar Pradesh. As young individuals migrate to urban centers for employment and higher education, traditional joint households split into smaller nuclear units, weakening traditional extended family safety nets and altering caretaking dynamics for elders.

**60.** (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Religious congregations such as the Kumbh Mela and Magh Mela play a central role in fostering social cohesion, spiritual continuity, and cultural heritage. Far from being strictly commercial venues, these massive gatherings are fundamentally grounded in sacred bath rituals, philosophical discourse, inter-community bonding, and ancient devotional traditions.

**61.** (A) Agaria
The Agaria community is a specialized tribal group residing primarily in the southern hilly region of Sonbhadra district in Uttar Pradesh. Historically recognized for their traditional expertise in iron ore extraction and smelting, the Agaria tribe maintained a unique socio-economic

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(C) It was completely and permanently abolished under British colonial legislation.
(D) It transformed into a voluntary, standardized financial donation given to village panchayats.

**114.** Which traditional rural craft of Uttar Pradesh, known for its intricate hand-weaving, has its major centers in Varanasi and Azamgarh, serving as a vital socio-economic occupation for the local weaver (Bunkar) communities?
(A) Decorative terracotta and clay pottery
(B) Traditional lock manufacturing craft
(C) Utensil and brassware metal craft
(D) Silk and Brocade weaving

**115.** Find the odd one out among the following government schemes based on their target demographic in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana
(C) Nirashrit Mahila Pension Yojana
(D) Mission Shakti

**116.** The historical 'Dalit consciousness' movement in Uttar Pradesh heavily drew inspiration from which of the following ideologies?
(A) Strict adherence to the traditional orthodox Varna system hierarchy
(B) Rigid enforcement and expansion of the traditional rural Jajmani system
(C) Teachings of Ravidas and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Active promotion and legal preservation of the feudal Zamindari system

**117.** Which of the following traditional socio-religious ceremonies is associated specifically with the initiation of formal education for a child in Hindu society?
(A) Vidyarambha
(B) Namakaran ceremony
(C) Chudakarana ritual
(D) Antyeshti samskara

**118.** Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The traditional 'Khap Panchayats' in western Uttar Pradesh have frequently faced severe criticism from the judiciary and human rights organizations.
Reason (R): They have been known to issue extra-judicial diktats, sometimes resulting in 'honor killings', to enforce strict endogamy and caste rules.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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**119.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Traditional Attire/Ornament
P. Nath
Q. Bajuband
R. Payal
S. Safa/Pheta
List II: Body Part/Usage
1. Head/Turban
2. Arm
3. Nose
4. Ankle
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

**120.** Which social reform movement, though primarily based in Maharashtra, saw its anti-caste ideology actively propagated in Uttar Pradesh by leaders seeking the upliftment of the depressed classes before independence?
(A) Brahmo Samaj
(B) Arya Samaj
(C) Satyashodhak Samaj
(D) Theosophical Society

**121.** The 'Bateshwar Mela', celebrated annually in the Agra district, is traditionally famous for which of the following socio-economic activities?
(A) An exclusive exhibition of Chikankari embroidery
(B) The largest congregation of classical musicians
(C) A showcase of modern industrial machinery
(D) A major cattle and livestock fair

**122.** Which of the following is not considered a fundamental difference between rural and urban social lifestyles in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Applicability of national penal laws
(B) Degree of social anonymity (typically high in urban and low in rural settings)
(C) Primary occupational economic structure

**72.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Arya Samaj movement gained immense popularity across western Uttar Pradesh. By rejecting rigid Brahminical rituals and advocating merit-based social status, it provided agrarian caste communities access to modern education, Vedic learning, and upward socio-economic mobility within northern Indian society.

**73.** (D) The shift from caste-based hereditary occupations to education-based employment
Modernization in Uttar Pradesh is characterized by structural shifts away from hereditary caste occupations towards secular, education-driven employment opportunities. Expanding educational access, urban job growth, and industrialization allow individuals to enter formal professional sectors, gradually undermining traditional caste monopolies over specific rural labor occupations and social functions.

**74.** (A) Tilak → Dwarpuja → Kanyadaan → Vidaai
Traditional Hindu marriage Rites in Uttar Pradesh follow a chronological sequence of socio-religious events. The process begins with Tilak (formal engagement ceremony), followed by Dwarpuja (welcoming the groom at the bride's house), then Kanyadaan (giving away the bride during main wedding vows), and concludes with Vidaai (bride's farewell).

**75.** (B) Tharu
The Tharu community resides in the Terai region bordering Nepal. Possessing a patrilineal family structure with prominent female authority in domestic decisions, Tharu women traditionally wear a colorful unstitched fabric called Lugra. Tribal governance is maintained through an elder council, preserving unique socio-cultural customs within their settlements.

**76.** (B) Theosophical Society
Annie Besant, a prominent leader of the Theosophical Society, established the Central Hindu College at Varanasi in 1898 to combine modern scientific education with ancient Indian philosophical values. This educational institution laid the structural foundation for Banaras Hindu University, founded later by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1916.

**77.** (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Each district in Uttar Pradesh is associated with specialized traditional craftsmanship under local heritage traditions. Bareilly is famous for Zari-Zardozi embroidery and cane furniture, Lucknow is world-renowned for delicate Chikankari needlework, Kannauj produces traditional flower-extracted Ittra (perfume), and Aligarh leads in industrial lock manufacturing.

**78.** (C) Sati Pratha
Sati Pratha was an oppressive historical custom where widows were forced or pressured to immolate themselves on their deceased husbands' funeral pyres. Progressive nineteenth-century social reformers, notably Raja Ram Mohan Roy, campaigned relentlessly against this inhumane practice, leading to its formal legal abolition under colonial and statutory laws.

**79.** (C) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
Annaprashana is a significant Hindu Samskara marking the first formal feeding of solid cooked food, usually rice pudding, to an infant. However, the ceremony is performed when the child is around six months old, when digestive capacity develops, rather than during the child's first month of life.

**80.** (C) Rouf (Awadh)
Raslila and Charkula are iconic traditional folk dance forms belonging to the Braj region, while Natwari dance is traditionally associated with the Ahir community of Purvanchal. Rouf, however, is a traditional folk dance native to the Kashmir Valley, having no historical connection with Awadh or Uttar Pradesh.

**81.** (B) Reservation of seats for SCs and STs based on population
The Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, aligned with the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, introduced mandatory seat reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes proportional to their population. This structural democratic reform broke traditional upper-caste monopolies over rural local governance, enabling political inclusion, decision-making authority, and grassroots empowerment.

**82.** (D) Making clay pottery
In the traditional socio-economic division of labor in rural Uttar Pradesh, the Kumhar community has historically been responsible for

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(D) 2019

**10.** The famous Ramabhar Stupa, which marks the cremation site of Lord Buddha, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Kushinagar
(C) Shravasti
(D) Siddharthnagar

**11.** Which of the following best describes the core concept of 'Agro-Tourism' being developed in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Allowing tourists to experience farm life, rural culture, and local farming practices
(B) Constructing multi-story luxury commercial hotels directly on rural agricultural lands
(C) Replacing traditional crop farming with synthetic display farms for foreign visitors
(D) Exporting specialized agricultural goods produced solely by the Tourism Department

**12.** Match the historical monuments in List I with their locations in Uttar Pradesh in List II:
List I: (Historical Monuments)
P. Buland Darwaza
Q. Bara Imambara
R. Dhamekh Stupa
S. Tomb of Akbar
List II: (Locations)
1. Sarnath
2. Sikandra
3. Fatehpur Sikri
4. Lucknow
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**13.** Which major water-tourism initiative was launched in 2023, featuring a river cruise traveling from Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh to Dibrugarh in Assam?
(A) Jal Marg Vikas
(B) Kashi Brahmaputra Express
(C) Ganga Gomti Cruise
(D) MV Ganga Vilas

**14.** Which city is synonymous with the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and Fatehpur Sikri, all of which are UNESCO World Heritage Sites?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Agra
(D) Mathura

**15.** Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy 2022:
I. It aims to generate large-scale employment through tourism.
II. It excludes private sector participation in tourism infrastructure.
III. It promotes rural and agro-tourism to benefit village economies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II, and III

**16.** The Uttar Pradesh government has established a dedicated 'Tourist Police' force primarily to ensure:
(A) Mandatory collection of entry fees and ticketing charges at all historic monuments
(B) Direct management and commercial operation of government-owned heritage hotels
(C) Investigation and apprehension of illegal wildlife poachers in forest reserves
(D) Ensuring safety, security, and overall facilitation for domestic and foreign tourists

**17.** The famous Mahaparinirvana Temple is a major attraction of which tourist circuit in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Buddhist Circuit
(B) Ramayana Circuit
(C) Jain Circuit
(D) Sufi Circuit

**18.** Which wildlife sanctuary, established in 1957 in the Chandauli district, is known as the oldest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh and is a key eco-tourism site?
(A) Ranipur National Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Hastinapur Regional Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Suhelwa Protected Wildlife Sanctuary

**19.** According to recent tourism trends, which historical monument in Uttar Pradesh attracts the highest number of foreign tourists annually?
(A) Taj Mahal
(B) Sarnath Stupa
(C) Bara Imambara
(D) Kashi Vishwanath Temple

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devotion, and social freedom for women rather than enforcing Purdah.

**93.** (A) Providing financial independence and safety nets for vulnerable groups
Social security initiatives such as old-age and widow pensions implemented by Uttar Pradesh aim to provide basic financial independence to vulnerable demographic groups. By offering direct cash assistance, these welfare schemes cushion economically distressed elderly individuals and single women against extreme poverty, neglect, and social marginalization.

**94.** (A) I and II only
Low literacy and lack of scientific temper contribute to persistent folk superstitions in rural regions. Malpractices like branding women as witches are illegal under statutory laws and countered through government awareness programs. Superstitions often impair maternal health outcomes, leading state health policies to actively address these harmful beliefs.

**95.** (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Welfare schemes in Uttar Pradesh are executed by dedicated administrative bodies. The Social Welfare Department manages the Vridhavastha Pension Yojana, the Women Welfare Department implements the Nirashrit Mahila Pension Yojana, Women and Child Development oversees Kanya Sumangala Yojana, and the Divyangjan Shasaktikaran Department runs disability pension programs.

**96.** (C) Extreme individualism among junior family members
The traditional joint family system emphasizes collective responsibility, multi-generational cohabitation, shared property, common worship, and commensality through a central kitchen. Extreme individualism among junior members contradicts the core philosophy of joint family living, which relies on group solidarity, familial deference, shared duties, and patriarchally guided decisions.

**97.** (B) Adaptation to local climate, agricultural labor, and regional history
Regional variations in traditional attire across Uttar Pradesh, such as distinct sari draping in Bundelkhand or Awadh, stem from historical adaptations to local climatic conditions, geographical terrain, and daily agricultural tasks. Functionality, mobility for manual work, available local fabrics, and cultural heritage determine these traditional regional dress styles.

**98.** (D) Eid-ul-Fitr
Raksha Bandhan, Bhai Dooj, and Karva Chauth are traditional Hindu festivals centered specifically around domestic family relationships, celebrating bonds between brothers, sisters, and married couples. In contrast, Eid-ul-Fitr is a major Islamic religious festival celebrating spiritual devotion, charity, communal prayers, and feasting following the holy month of Ramadan.

**99.** (A) Mughal and Awadh Nawabi era
The intricate metallic embroidery art of Zari-Zardozi reached its artistic peak during the Mughal and Awadh Nawabi periods. Royal patronage in courtly urban centers like Lucknow provided resources, refined aesthetics, and skilled craftsmanship, transforming Zardozi into a world-famous luxury heritage art form that persists across Uttar Pradesh today.

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**100.** (C) Kabir
Sant Kabir was a revolutionary Bhakti poet whose vernacular couplets (dohas) fiercely condemned superficial religious rituals, caste discrimination, and dogmatic hypocrisies in both Hindu and Muslim communities. Emphasizing devotion, internal purity, and universal human equality, Kabir's philosophy profoundly reshaped medieval socio-religious reform throughout northern India.

**101.** (A) Increasing use of smartphones and digital payments in rural areas
Modernization in rural Uttar Pradesh is clearly reflected in the rapid adoption of digital technology, mobile connectivity, and electronic payment systems. These technological advancements connect rural households to global information networks, expand financial inclusion, transform local agricultural trade, and accelerate social integration with broader urban economic systems.

**102.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Contemporary social indicators reflect noticeable progress in the status of women in Uttar Pradesh compared to historical eras. Targeted state schemes like Mission Shakti, legal

**30.** Select the correct West to East geographical sequence of the following major tourist destinations in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Agra, Mathura, Varanasi, Lucknow
(B) Lucknow, Mathura, Agra, Varanasi
(C) Mathura, Agra, Lucknow, Varanasi
(D) Varanasi, Lucknow, Agra, Mathura

**31.** Piprahwa, a crucial archaeological site on the Buddhist Circuit, is widely believed to be the ancient city of Kapilavastu. In which district is it located?
(A) Gorakhpur District
(B) Siddharthnagar
(C) Shravasti District
(D) Maharajganj District

**32.** In the context of eco-tourism, what is the main attraction of the National Chambal Sanctuary located near Agra?
(A) Royal Bengal Tigers and Indian Leopards
(B) Asiatic Lions and Striped Hyenas
(C) One-horned Rhinoceros and Wild Elephants
(D) Gharials and Gangetic Dolphins

**33.** The Magh Mela, a significant religious congregation promoting spiritual tourism, is held annually on the banks of the Sangam in which city?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Varanasi City
(C) Kanpur District
(D) Ayodhya City

**34.** Which monument was constructed by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula in 1784 as a famine relief project and remains a major tourist attraction today?
(A) Rumi Darwaza
(B) Chhota Imambara
(C) Bara Imambara
(D) Tomb of Saadat Ali Khan

**35.** Match the bird sanctuaries/eco-tourism sites in List I with their respective districts in List II:
List I: (Bird Sanctuaries / Eco-Tourism Sites)
P. Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
Q. Sur Sarovar (Keetham) Lake
R. Okhla Bird Sanctuary
S. Sandi Bird Sanctuary
List II: (Districts)
1. Agra
2. Unnao
3. Hardoi
4. Gautam Buddha Nagar
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

**36.** Which of the following is NOT a prominent feature of the PPP (Public-Private Partnership) model implemented in the Uttar Pradesh tourism sector?
(A) Government builds basic infrastructure while private partners manage operations.
(B) Heritage buildings are leased to private entities to develop as hotels.
(C) Private investments are encouraged through subsidies and tax incentives.
(D) The state government nationalizes all private tour operators.

**37.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh is renowned for its 'Chikankari' embroidery, heavily promoted under cultural and craft tourism?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Moradabad
(D) Firozabad

**38.** The government's initiative for 'Clean and Sustainable Tourism' primarily involves:
(A) Banning all domestic and foreign tourists from entering protected wildlife forest reserves entirely
(B) Permanently shutting down all traditional local street food vendors operating near historic monuments
(C) Promoting plastic-free eco-zones and efficient waste management across major tourist destinations
(D) Demolishing old historical heritage structures to construct modern public sanitation facilities

**39.** Which fair in Uttar Pradesh promotes syncretic cultural tourism and is held to honor the Sufi saint Haji Waris Ali Shah?
(A) Historic Nauchandi Mela
(B) Annual Syed Salar Mela
(C) Traditional Kailash Mela
(D) Deva Sharif Mela

**40.** During the Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit (GIS) 2023, the tourism sector attracted significant investment proposals. What does this indicate?
(A) High corporate confidence in the state's

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**113.** (B) Demand for exorbitant cash and goods leading to domestic abuse
The custom of dowry evolved from Stridhan, a voluntary gift given to protect a bride's financial security. Over time, patriarchal pressures converted it into coercive demands for large cash sums, vehicles, and consumer electronics, transforming marriage negotiations into commercial transactions and causing severe domestic abuse, extortion, and social distress.

**114.** (D) Silk and Brocade weaving
Silk and brocade weaving, famously known for Banarasi sarees, represents a centuries-old artisanal craft centered in Varanasi and Azamgarh. Employing thousands of traditional weaver (Bunkar) families, this industry forms the economic backbone of local artisan communities, showcasing world-renowned craftsmanship, intricate zardosi patterns, and rich textile heritage.

**115.** (A) Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana
Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana, Nirashrit Mahila Pension Yojana, and Mission Shakti are all specialized social welfare programs specifically targeting women and girl children. In contrast, the Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana provides financial compensation to farming households affected by accidental death or disability during agricultural activities.

**116.** (C) Teachings of Ravidas and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Dalit consciousness in Uttar Pradesh developed around egalitarian philosophies that challenged caste hierarchy. The devotional poetry of Sant Ravidas, emphasizing human dignity, combined with the legal, social, and political philosophy of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, laid the foundational groundwork for self-respect movements, civil rights, and political mobilization.

**117.** (A) Vidyarambha
Vidyarambha is a traditional Hindu Samskara performed to mark the formal initiation of a young child into learning, reading, and writing. Conducted during early childhood, the ceremony typically involves guiding the child to write initial alphabets on rice grains, symbolizing the sacred beginning of intellectual and educational development.

**118.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Khap Panchayats in western Uttar Pradesh have drawn harsh legal condemnation from human rights organizations and the Supreme Court. Operating as unconstitutional bodies, these elder councils often issue coercive extra-judicial decrees against inter-caste or same-gotra marriages, sometimes resulting in violent honor crimes to enforce traditional endogamy norms.

**119.** (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Traditional jewelry and garments correspond to specific body adornments across Uttar Pradesh. The Nath is a delicate nose ornament, the Bajuband is worn around the upper arm, the Payal is an anklet producing rhythmic sounds, and the Safa or Pheta is a ceremonial turban worn on the head.

**120.** (C) Satyashodhak Samaj
Founded in Maharashtra by Mahatma Jyotirao Phule in 1873, the Satyashodhak Samaj aimed to liberate lower castes from socio-religious exploitation. Its radical anti-caste ideas, literature, and critique of Brahminical dominance significantly influenced social reformers and Dalit leaders across Uttar Pradesh, inspiring early twentieth-century social justice movements.

**121.** (D) A major cattle and livestock fair
The Bateshwar Mela, organized annually along the Yamuna river in Agra district, is historically renowned as one of India's largest livestock and cattle fairs. Traders, farmers, and visitors assemble to buy and sell camels, horses, bullocks, and cattle, while simultaneously participating in religious river-bathing rituals and traditional festivities.

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**122.** (A) Applicability of national penal laws
National penal laws, constitutional provisions, and criminal codes apply uniformly across both rural and urban areas within Uttar Pradesh. Differences between rural and urban society exist primarily in social anonymity levels, occupational dependence on agriculture versus services, population density, civic infrastructure, and the overall tempo of daily socio-economic life.

**123.** (D) I, II and III
Rituals emphasizing female devotion for marital longevity, historical gender bias favoring male

protections, expanded educational access, and political reservations in local self-governance have collectively improved female literacy, public safety, social autonomy, and economic participation.

**103.** (B) Untouchability and spatial segregation
The traditional concept of ritual purity and pollution within the caste system was historically utilized to justify social untouchability, physical exclusion, and spatial segregation of lower caste groups. This ideological framework restricted shared water access, temple entry, and social intermingling, reinforcing hereditary social hierarchies across traditional rural societies.

**104.** (C) Litti Chokha – Meerut
Petha is the iconic sweet of Agra, Pedha is globally associated with Mathura, and Galouti Kebab is a famous delicacy of Lucknow. However, Litti Chokha is a traditional culinary specialty native to the Purvanchal region and neighboring Bihar, rather than the western district of Meerut.

**105.** (B) I and II only
Initiatives like the BC Sakhi Yojana promote female financial inclusion in rural banking, while Anti-Romeo squads aim to ensure public safety for women. Daughters retain equal legal rights to inherit ancestral property under national statutory laws, making claims of total property inheritance deprivation incorrect under current legislation.

**106.** (A) Varanasi
The Ramnagar Ramlila is an iconic traditional theatrical performance staged across the Ganges river from Varanasi at Ramnagar. Nurtured by the Royal House of Varanasi for centuries, this month-long open-air performance draws thousands of spectators and was recognized by UNESCO as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

**107.** (B) Transition of population from rural agricultural areas to urban centers
Demographic trends in Uttar Pradesh demonstrate a continuous, progressive shift of population from rural agricultural regions to urban centers. Driven by expanding industrialization, commercial growth, higher education opportunities, and better civic infrastructure, urban migration remains a dominant feature of demographic and structural transformation across the state.

**108.** (B) Rejecting birth-based caste, idol worship, and untouchability
Founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the Arya Samaj sought to reform Hindu society by rejecting birth-based caste discrimination, idol worship, untouchability, and irrational rituals. Promoting the motto "Back to the Vedas," the movement advocated merit-based social standing, equal education for women, and rational socio-religious reform throughout northern India.

**109.** (C) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
Traditionally, the joint family system functioned as an essential social security safety net, supporting elderly, widowed, or unemployed relatives. However, the modern rise of nuclear families has introduced new challenges regarding elder care, isolation, and financial security, necessitating institutional state pensions and old-age welfare support structures.

**110.** (C) Maang Tikka
The Maang Tikka is a traditional forehead ornament worn along the central hair parting by women across Uttar Pradesh. Commonly crafted from silver or gold, it forms an essential element of traditional bridal attire and festive adornment, symbolizing marital status, prosperity, and cultural identity during ceremonial occasions.

**111.** (D) Maintaining social order and resolving local disputes
Prior to its constitutional formalization under the 73rd Amendment, the traditional village Panchayat served primarily as a local governance body responsible for maintaining social harmony, enforcing customary norms, and resolving civil or familial disputes through collective community consensus and leadership among village elders.

**112.** (B) I, II and IV only
The Tharu tribe claims historical descent from Rajput lineages and practices matrilineal customs where women enjoy high social status and domestic authority. They worship Bhumsen as a major deity. However, they inhabit the lush Terai belt bordering Nepal, rather than the arid southern region of Bundelkhand.

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# CHAPTER 07
# Tourist Places and Heritage

**1.** What is the primary objective of the Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy 2022?
(A) To establish Uttar Pradesh as a premier tourist destination in India by granting industry status to tourism
(B) To restrict domestic tourism expansion and focus exclusively on attracting foreign international visitors
(C) To transfer the management of state heritage sites directly to private foreign corporate enterprises
(D) To ban all eco-tourism and recreational activities across designated national parks and wildlife sanctuaries

**2.** Under the Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy, which scheme aims to promote rural hospitality and generate local employment by utilizing private village residences?
(A) Kashi Darshan Pilgrimage Scheme
(B) Mukhyamantri Swadeshi Vikas Yojana
(C) UP Paying Guest / Homestay Scheme
(D) Rural Infrastructure Development Mission

**3.** Which of the following cities is NOT considered a primary destination within the Krishna Circuit of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sarnath
(B) Mathura
(C) Vrindavan
(D) Barsana

**4.** The Kashi Vishwanath Dham redevelopment project connects the historic Kashi Vishwanath Temple directly to the ghats of which river?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Gomti
(C) Ghaghara
(D) Ganga

**5.** Which among the following is the only National Park in Uttar Pradesh, prominently featured in the state's wildlife tourism circuit?
(A) Chandraprabha National Park
(B) Dudhwa National Park
(C) Kaimur National Park
(D) Hastinapur National Park

**6.** What does the acronym 'MICE' stand for in the context of the growing business tourism sector in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Modern Infrastructure and Cultural Events
(B) Management of International Cultural Exchanges
(C) Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, Exhibitions
(D) Ministry of Internal Commerce and Entertainment

**7.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh houses the India Expo Centre & Mart, making it the primary hub for MICE tourism in the state?
(A) City of Lucknow
(B) City of Varanasi
(C) City of Kanpur
(D) Greater Noida

**8.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Government of Uttar Pradesh is actively promoting the conversion of old forts and havelis into heritage hotels.
Reason (R): Heritage hotels help preserve historical architecture while expanding high-end accommodation infrastructure for tourists.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**9.** In which year was the Kumbh Mela of Prayagraj inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity?
(A) 2013
(B) 2017
(C) 2015

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making clay pottery. Utilizing the potter's wheel, they produce earthenware vessels, storage jars, kulhads, and festive clay lamps (diyas), serving essential practical and ritualistic needs of rural households.

**83.** (D) I, II and III
Dalit consciousness in Uttar Pradesh developed through historical and socio-political milestones. Sant Ravidas provided early spiritual foundations by emphasizing human equality, Swami Achhutanand organized the Adi Hindu movement for social rights, and Kanshi Ram consolidated political power, establishing structural representation for marginalized communities across the state.

**84.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The practice of untouchability has significantly declined in public spaces due to constitutional safeguards under Article 17, strict legal enforcement via the SC/ST Act, urban anonymity, and social justice movements. Modern education and economic growth have systematically dismantled traditional social sanctions enforcing ritual segregation.

**85.** (A) Promoting adult and female literacy in rural areas
The Saakshar Bharat Mission was a centrally sponsored scheme implemented across Uttar Pradesh to boost adult literacy, with special emphasis on functional literacy among rural women. By establishing adult learning centers, the initiative aimed to empower marginalized adults with basic reading, writing, financial literacy, and civic awareness skills.

**86.** (D) Lineage-based apprenticeship in classical music and dance
The Gharana system in Uttar Pradesh refers to a traditional system of apprenticeship and stylistic lineage in classical music and dance. Master-disciple traditions, such as the Lucknow Gharana for Kathak and thumri, and the Banaras Gharana for tabla and vocal arts, preserved distinct performance aesthetics across generations.

**87.** (B) Makar Sankranti – Celebration of harvest and solar transition
Makar Sankranti marks the solar transition into Capricorn and celebrates the winter crop harvest across Uttar Pradesh. In contrast, Lathmar Holi is a playful, vibrant festival celebrated in Barsana, Basant Panchami welcomes spring through learning and cultural joy, and Diwali marks the victory of light over darkness.

**88.** (C) Female foeticide and skewed child sex ratio
The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign is a national social initiative actively implemented in Uttar Pradesh to address female foeticide, declining child sex ratios, and gender discrimination. The program focuses on strict enforcement of the PC-PNDT Act, promoting female survival, and ensuring equal access to quality education.

**89.** (D) Marital status
In the socio-cultural tradition of Uttar Pradesh, the application of Sindoor (vermilion) in the hair parting and the wearing of a Mangalsutra are essential socio-religious symbols indicating marital status for Hindu women. These sacred markers reflect cultural customs, marital vows, and traditional domestic role expectations within the family.

**90.** (A) Deva Sharif Mela
The Deva Sharif Mela is held annually in Barabanki district at the shrine of Sufi saint Haji Waris Ali Shah. Exemplifying the syncretic Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb of Uttar Pradesh, the fair draws millions of Hindu and Muslim devotees alike, promoting communal harmony, spiritual devotion, and cultural unity through qawwalis and rituals.

**91.** (B) Jad
In the tribal culture of the Tharu community inhabiting the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh, Jad refers to a traditional home-brewed alcoholic beverage prepared from fermented rice. It plays a significant role in their social gatherings, traditional rituals, festive celebrations, and hospitality, reflecting distinct indigenous socio-cultural practices.

**92.** (C) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
During the medieval period, restrictions on female mobility, early marriage, and Purdah (veiling) became deeply entrenched in northern Indian society. Conversely, Bhakti and Sufi movements actively opposed rigid social orthodoxy and gender restrictions, advocating spiritual equality,

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**20.** The official promotional tagline of the Uttar Pradesh Tourism Department is:
(A) God's Own Country
(B) The Heart of Incredible India
(C) A Journey of a Thousand Miles
(D) UP Nahi Dekha Toh India Nahi Dekha

**21.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh is famous for the Bateshwar Fair, a major event that boosts rural tourism through its grand cattle fair and temple congregations?
(A) Meerut
(B) Agra
(C) Ballia
(D) Saharanpur

**22.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the development of airport infrastructure for tourism in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Kushinagar features an operational international airport primarily established to serve visiting Buddhist pilgrims.
(B) Maharishi Valmiki International Airport has been established and made operational in the holy city of Ayodhya.
(C) Jewar Airport in Noida is being built solely as a domestic cargo terminal with no commercial passenger flights.
(D) Enhancing regional and international air connectivity serves as a core foundational pillar of the UP Tourism Policy.

**23.** Which government scheme focuses on the holistic development of identified pilgrimage destinations in Uttar Pradesh, such as Varanasi and Mathura?
(A) AMRUT Scheme
(B) HRIDAY Scheme
(C) PM KISAN Scheme
(D) PRASHAD Scheme

**24.** For the promotion of adventure tourism, the Vindhya region of Uttar Pradesh offers high potential primarily for which of the following activities?
(A) Rock climbing, trekking, and nature trails
(B) Ice skiing, snowmobiling, and winter snowboarding
(C) Deep-sea scuba diving, windsurfing, and coastal jet-skiing
(D) High-altitude glacial mountaineering and ice climbing

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**25.** Consider the following statements regarding the Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Ayodhya is the central hub of this circuit.
II. Shringverpur in Prayagraj is an identified destination under this circuit.
III. Chitrakoot is included due to its association with Lord Rama's exile.
IV. Kushinagar is the primary starting point of this circuit.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, III, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

**26.** Which traditional folk dance of the Braj region is a major cultural tourism attraction during the festival of Holi?
(A) Karma
(B) Charkula
(C) Dhobiya
(D) Rai

**27.** The iconic Chunar Fort, promoted as a major historical tourism site, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Banda District
(C) Jhansi District
(D) Mahoba District

**28.** Which destination in Uttar Pradesh is uniquely associated with the 'Lathmar Holi', attracting thousands of domestic and foreign tourists?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Sarnath
(C) Barsana
(D) Chitrakoot

**29.** Which of the following correctly describes the 'Mukhyamantri Paryatan Samvardhan Yojana' in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) It provides free international flight tickets and luxury accommodation to senior citizen pilgrims.
(B) It focuses exclusively on constructing high-end five-star luxury hotels within the state capital city.
(C) It restricts state financial development funding exclusively to recognized UNESCO World Heritage Sites.
(D) It aims to develop one key tourist destination in every legislative assembly constituency.

births, and coercive dowry practices reflect deeply rooted patriarchal structures. Modern empowerment initiatives and state welfare schemes systematically work to counter these imbalances by promoting gender equality, female education, social autonomy, and legal rights.

**124.** (B) Peasant empowerment against Zamindari exploitation
The Kisan Sabha movement, spearheaded by leaders like Swami Sahajanand Saraswati and Baba Ramchandra, mobilized tenant farmers and rural laborers against oppressive feudal exploitation by landlords. This movement fostered class consciousness, reduced rural helplessness, challenged arbitrary rent extractions, and created momentum for post-independence land reforms across Uttar Pradesh.

**125.** (A) The rigid rules of commensality (eating together) have completely vanished in rural areas.
While modern transportation, education, and public dining have weakened commensal taboos in urban settings, complete elimination of dietary caste restrictions has not occurred in all traditional rural areas. Caste identity continues to influence private social gatherings, marital alliances, political voting patterns, and local community leadership dynamics across the state.

**126.** (C) Nizamabad (Azamgarh)
Black Pottery is a distinguished indigenous craft native to Nizamabad in Azamgarh district, recognized under the One District One Product scheme. Artisans produce glossy dark earthenware decorated with intricate silver foil motifs engraved into the surface, creating an elegant contrast that makes this traditional craft globally unique.

**127.** (D) Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana
The Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana is a specialized state initiative designed to support traditional artisans such as carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, potters, and barbers. The scheme provides free advanced skill development training, modernized toolkits, and collateral-free financial credit to preserve traditional craft heritage and generate self-employment in rural areas.

**128.** (C) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
Gond communities are recognized as Scheduled Tribes across eastern districts like Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, and Jaunpur. However, tribal populations in Uttar Pradesh are not concentrated in central Gangetic urban centers like Kanpur or Lucknow, but rather in the Terai region and southern border districts characterized by forests and hills.

**129.** (B) Braj
Sanjhi art is an intricate traditional stencil art form deeply rooted in the cultural heritage of the Braj region, particularly around Mathura and Vrindavan. Artisans meticulously hand-cut detailed stencils to create vibrant floor or water paintings depicting various devotional scenes, episodes, and pastoral stories from the life of Lord Krishna.

**130.** (D) Janani Suraksha Yojana
Janani Suraksha Yojana is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Health Mission implemented across Uttar Pradesh. To reduce maternal and neonatal mortality, the scheme provides direct cash assistance to pregnant women, especially from rural and economically weaker sections, encouraging them to deliver children in institutional public healthcare facilities.

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tourism infrastructure and policies
(B) A sharp and widespread decline in investor confidence regarding state tourism potential
(C) The state government's decision to completely halt public funding for tourist infrastructure
(D) A strategic state policy shift from promoting tourism toward purely heavy industrial manufacturing

**41.** The 'Kumbh Mela Management' involves massive temporary infrastructure development. Which of the following is NOT typically a part of this temporary city setup?
(A) Construction of floating pontoon bridges across river banks
(B) Establishment of permanent multi-story concrete hospitals
(C) Setup of extensive temporary tent cities and pilgrim camps
(D) Deployment of temporary police stations and fire substations

**42.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Kashi Vishwanath Dham project has led to a significant multiplication of the local tourism economy in Varanasi.
Reason (R): The expanded and decongested corridor has drastically increased footfall by improving tourist comfort and amenities.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**43.** Which of the following apps was officially launched by the state government to provide digital assistance, mapping, and information to tourists visiting Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UP Tourism - Travel Guide
(B) UP Official Tour Guide App
(C) Incredible UP Digital App
(D) Discover UP Portal Mobile App

**44.** The historical site of Kalinjar Fort, which witnessed the death of Sher Shah Suri, is promoted as a heritage destination in which district?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Lalitpur
(C) Banda
(D) Mahoba

**45.** The 'One District One Product' (ODOP) scheme supports cultural tourism by:
(A) Strictly limiting the retail sale of regional handicrafts to permanent local residents
(B) Enforcing a complete ban on international tourists purchasing authentic local handicrafts
(C) Replacing traditional indigenous craft displays with imported commercial consumer goods
(D) Showcasing indigenous crafts to tourists while offering authentic regional souvenirs

**46.** What is the main attraction of the Pilibhit Tiger Reserve in the context of wildlife tourism in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Wild Asiatic Elephants
(B) Himalayan Snow Leopards
(C) Royal Bengal Tigers
(D) Giant Red Pandas

**47.** Which destination is historically identified with the place where Lord Buddha spent the maximum number of 'Vassa' (monsoon retreats)?
(A) Sarnath
(B) Shravasti
(C) Kushinagar
(D) Sankisa

**48.** Consider the following statements regarding the Buddhist Circuit in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Sarnath is the site of Buddha's first sermon.
II. Kushinagar is the site where Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana.
III. Bodh Gaya is located in Uttar Pradesh and is part of this circuit.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II, and III

**49.** The development of 'Tent Cities' in Varanasi during the tourist season is an example of which type of tourism infrastructure initiative?
(A) Public-Private Partnership for eco-friendly temporary accommodation

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**109.** Which folk painting style from the Braj region, involving intricate stencil work, is promoted as a unique cultural heritage?
(A) Madhubani
(B) Warli
(C) Phad
(D) Sanjhi

**110.** Consider the following objectives of the Rural Tourism initiatives in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Revitalizing local arts and crafts.
II. Generating alternative income streams for farmers.
III. Preventing rural-to-urban migration by creating local jobs.
IV. Converting agricultural lands entirely into commercial amusement parks.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, III, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

**111.** The majestic 'Rumi Darwaza' in Lucknow is heavily influenced by the architecture of which historical city?
(A) Ancient Imperial Rome
(B) Constantinople (Istanbul)
(C) Imperial City of Isfahan
(D) Historic City of Samarkand

**112.** The promotion of sustainable tourism in UP includes mandating the use of which eco-friendly vehicles around the Taj Mahal to prevent pollution?
(A) Heavy multi-axle commercial diesel tourist buses
(B) Completely unregulated traditional horse-drawn carriages
(C) High-emission heavy gasoline passenger transport SUVs
(D) Battery-operated golf carts and electric buses

**113.** The ancient site of Shringverpur is associated with the Ramayana legend of Lord Rama crossing the river with the help of Nishadraj. In which district is it located?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Varanasi

**114.** Which famous institution in Varanasi, founded by Madan Mohan Malaviya, is itself a major center of educational and architectural tourism?
(A) Aligarh Muslim University
(B) Allahabad University
(C) Banaras Hindu University
(D) Lucknow University

**115.** Match the historical sites in List I with their respective ruling dynasties/builders in List II:
List I: (Historical Sites)
P. Agra Fort
Q. Bara Imambara
R. Jhansi Fort
S. Sarnath Pillar
List II: (Ruling Dynasties / Builders)
1. Mughals
2. Nawabs of Awadh
3. Marathas/Bundelas
4. Mauryas
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

**116.** Which of the following is considered the biggest impediment to the growth of rural tourism in remote districts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) An overabundance of expensive luxury five-star resort hotel properties
(B) Excessive pre-existing awareness among visiting international tourists
(C) A complete and total absence of any historical or cultural heritage
(D) Deficit in last-mile connectivity and standardized hygiene facilities

**117.** Which city is famous for its Ramnagar Ramlila, recognized by UNESCO as an Intangible Cultural Heritage?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Varanasi
(C) Mathura
(D) Prayagraj

**118.** The massive surge in domestic tourism in Uttar Pradesh post-2021 is primarily attributed to the redevelopment of which two major religious corridors?
(A) Historic Taj Mahal and Fatehpur Sikri Heritage Complex
(B) Awadh Bara Imambara and Rumi Darwaza Monument Zone
(C) Kashi Vishwanath Dham and Ayodhya Ram

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(D) Ram ki Paidi – Ayodhya

**60.** Arrange the following major tourist cities of Uttar Pradesh in order of their geographical location from North to South:
I. Maharajganj
II. Gorakhpur
III. Azamgarh
IV. Varanasi
Which of the following sequence is correct?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) IV, III, II, I
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, I, IV, III

**61.** The 'Kumbh Mela' in Prayagraj is held at the confluence (Sangam) of which rivers?
(A) The holy rivers Ganga, Gomti, and Ghaghara
(B) The holy rivers Yamuna, Chambal, and Betwa
(C) The holy rivers Ganga, Gandak, and Kosi
(D) Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati

**62.** Match the Tourism Circuits in List I with their key destinations in Uttar Pradesh in List II:
List I: (Tourism Circuits)
P. Ramayana Circuit
Q. Krishna Circuit
R. Buddhist Circuit
S. Eco-Tourism Circuit
List II: (Destinations)
1. Dudhwa
2. Shravasti
3. Chitrakoot
4. Vrindavan
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

**63.** Which district is home to the Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, a critical component of the Terai eco-tourism circuit?
(A) Lakhimpur Kheri
(B) Bahraich
(C) Pilibhit
(D) Bijnor

**64.** What is the main objective behind appointing 'Brand Ambassadors' for Uttar Pradesh tourism?
(A) To independently audit the internal financial and accounting records of the state tourism department
(B) To serve as official legal representatives and statutory attorneys for the state government in foreign courts
(C) To personally escort and physically guide visiting domestic and foreign tourists at state heritage sites
(D) To leverage the public popularity of famous personalities for state tourism promotional campaigns

**65.** The ancient city of Sankisa, part of the Buddhist circuit, is believed to be the place where Lord Buddha descended from heaven. It is located in which modern district?
(A) Farrukhabad
(B) Gonda District
(C) Kaushambi District
(D) Varanasi District

**66.** Identify the correct statement regarding rural hospitality development in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) The state mandates that all rural homestay facilities must be owned and managed by foreign investors.
(B) Rural homestays are strictly permitted only within rural districts that lack major historical monuments.
(C) Homestays aim to offer tourists an authentic experience of traditional cuisine, culture, and village life.
(D) The state government has permanently banned the homestay scheme to exclusively promote large luxury hotels.

**67.** The 'Ganga River Cruise' project focuses heavily on leveraging the tourism potential of which national waterway?
(A) National Waterway 1
(B) National Waterway 2
(C) National Waterway 3
(D) National Waterway 4

**68.** Which of the following arts is famous as the traditional glass bangles craft of Firozabad, attracting craft-tourism?
(A) Zardozi
(B) Terracotta
(C) Black Pottery
(D) Glassware

**69.** Which ancient excavation site in Uttar Pradesh is associated with the PGW (Painted Grey Ware) culture and has archaeological tourism potential?
(A) Lothal Excavation Site

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(D) I, III, and IV

**129.** The historic site of 'Sikandra', which draws significant tourist footfall, is famous for being the location of:
(A) Tomb of Akbar
(B) Tomb of Jahangir
(C) Tomb of Babur
(D) Tomb of Aurangzeb

**130.** What is a key future prospect for expanding tourism in Uttar Pradesh according to recent state policy drafts?
(A) Completely halting and permanently banning all further public development of religious tourism corridors
(B) Exclusively developing tourism infrastructure in NCR while ignoring Purvanchal and Bundelkhand regions
(C) Promoting cross-sectoral integration such as linking ODOP schemes directly with state tourism circuits
(D) Banning all domestic and foreign tourists from entering recognized UNESCO World Heritage Site monuments

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heritage monuments
(B) Enforcing a complete blanket ban on local street vendors operating near designated tourist sites
(C) Deploying dedicated Tourist Police personnel wearing distinctive light blue uniforms at key sites
(D) Providing mandatory armed police escorts to accompany every visiting foreign tourist group daily

**79.** Which craft of Nizamabad (Azamgarh) has a Geographical Indication (GI) tag and attracts handicraft-focused tourists?
(A) Traditional Wooden Toys
(B) Black Pottery
(C) Decorative Brassware
(D) Handcrafted Terracotta

**80.** The UP Homestay Scheme provides financial incentives to homeowners to convert their properties into tourist accommodations, provided they have a maximum of how many rooms?
(A) 2 rooms
(B) 15 rooms
(C) 50 rooms
(D) 6 rooms

**81.** Which historical personality's association makes the city of Agra a focal point for tourists interested in Mughal architecture?
(A) Akbar and Shah Jahan
(B) Sher Shah Suri and Hemu
(C) Alauddin Khalji and Balban
(D) Tipu Sultan and Haidar Ali

**82.** Consider the following statements regarding the Kumbh Mela management:
I. It involves multi-departmental coordination including health, police, and urban development.
II. A massive digital command and control center is established for crowd management.
III. The state government bans all commercial activities during the Mela to ensure spiritual purity.
IV. The Kumbh economy provides a significant temporary boost to local MSMEs and transport sectors.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, II, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

**83.** The Kakori Shaheed Smarak, an important site for nationalistic tourism, is located near which major city?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Meerut
(D) Bareilly

**84.** Which type of tourism is highly promoted by the presence of institutions like the Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGIMS) and Medanta in Lucknow?
(A) Sustainable Eco-Tourism
(B) Corporate MICE Tourism
(C) Rural Agro-Tourism
(D) Medical Tourism

**85.** The Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary, the largest sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh, is closely associated with which major river's basin?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Ganga
(C) Gomti
(D) Ken

**86.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh is expected to see a massive boom in tourism and logistics due to the upcoming Noida International Airport at Jewar?
(A) Purvanchal Region
(B) Bundelkhand Region
(C) Western UP / NCR
(D) Awadh Region

**87.** If a tourist wants to witness the traditional 'Raslila' dance, which cultural region of Uttar Pradesh should they visit?
(A) Awadh
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Rohilkhand
(D) Braj

**88.** Match the famous fairs/melas in List I with their respective locations in List II:
List I: (Fairs / Melas)
P. Shakumbhari Devi Mela
Q. Dadri Mela
R. Magh Mela
S. Syed Salar Mela
List II: (Locations)
1. Bahraich
2. Prayagraj
3. Ballia
4. Saharanpur

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(B) Development of permanent state-owned luxury heritage hotel infrastructure
(C) Complete eradication and replacement of traditional private guesthouses
(D) Establishment of permanent central government armed forces military camps

**50.** Fatehpur Sikri was established as the capital of the Mughal Empire by which ruler?
(A) Babur
(B) Humayun
(C) Akbar
(D) Shah Jahan

**51.** Which of the following best defines 'Heritage Hotels' in the context of the UP Tourism Policy?
(A) Historic palaces, forts, and havelis converted into tourist lodgings
(B) Newly constructed multi-story luxury hotels featuring modern glass facades
(C) Temporary makeshift tent cities erected during major religious festivals
(D) Standardized state-managed public guest houses catering to government officials

**52.** How does the tourism sector act as an employment multiplier in the rural economy of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) By completely replacing traditional agriculture and farming with tourism activities
(B) By forcing rural youth to permanently migrate to major urban commercial centers
(C) By importing all essential operational raw materials and labor from neighboring states
(D) By creating direct jobs in local hospitality, transport services, and craft sales

**53.** The classical music 'Gharanas' of Uttar Pradesh, such as the Banaras and Kirana Gharanas, are primarily promoted under which category of tourism?
(A) Extreme Sports and Adventure Tourism
(B) Cultural and Heritage Tourism
(C) Wildlife and Eco-Tourism
(D) Healthcare and Medical Tourism

**54.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh is being heavily redeveloped under the 'Navya Ayodhya' project to boost global religious tourism?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Mathura
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Prayagraj

**55.** Consider the following statements regarding tourism infrastructure development in Ayodhya:
I. Construction of the Ram Mandir is the focal point of redevelopment.
II. The Maharishi Valmiki International Airport has been made operational.
III. A new cruise service on the Saryu River has been initiated.
IV. The city is being developed without any integration of modern digital amenities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

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**56.** Which renowned fair in Meerut serves as a symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity and attracts significant cultural tourism?
(A) Nauchandi Mela
(B) Historic Kailash Fair
(C) Annual Bateshwar Fair
(D) Famous Dadri Mela

**57.** The prominent tourist attraction 'Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah', often described as a 'jewel box', is situated in:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Fatehpur Sikri
(D) Prayagraj

**58.** The Uttar Pradesh Tourism Department actively uses social media platforms and a dedicated web portal. What is the primary purpose of this digital media integration?
(A) To restrict physical tourist entry by strictly enforcing compulsory online-only advance ticket bookings
(B) To enhance global visibility, streamline tourist information access, and promote destination branding
(C) To actively monitor, track, and record the confidential personal movement data of all foreign tourists
(D) To completely close down and replace all existing physical government tourist information centers

**59.** Which of the following pairs of 'Tourist Attraction – District' is incorrectly matched?
(A) Rumi Darwaza – Kanpur
(B) Anand Bhawan – Prayagraj
(C) Taj Mahal – Agra

(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**99.** The government's push for 'Heliport Services' at major tourist sites like Ayodhya and Mathura aims to primarily boost:
(A) High-end and time-sensitive luxury religious tourism
(B) Budget backpacking and low-cost youth travel tourism
(C) Community-based rural agro-tourism and farm stays
(D) Eco-friendly wilderness and wildlife safari tourism

**100.** Consider the following statements regarding tourism policy in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The Uttar Pradesh government provides capital subsidies to private investors for developing wellness resorts.
Statement II: The tourism policy does not cover any aspect of medical or wellness tourism.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both statements are correct
(B) Both statements are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

**101.** Which city's tourism is heavily centered around the legacy of the Ramayana and has recently seen the inauguration of a grand new temple?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Mathura
(D) Chitrakoot

**102.** Adventure tourism in the form of water sports is being actively developed at the Ramgarh Taal. Where is it located?
(A) Kanpur City
(B) Jhansi District
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Prayagraj District

**103.** Which of the following best defines the role of the UP Eco-Tourism Development Board?
(A) To construct thermal power plants and heavy industrial units inside designated national parks
(B) To permanently close all state wildlife sanctuaries and eco-reserves to the public domain
(C) To systematically relocate and shift indigenous tribal populations completely out of the state
(D) To sustainably manage and promote eco-tourism activities in forest and wildlife areas

**104.** Which architectural marvel in Lucknow features a unique labyrinth known as the 'Bhool Bhulaiya', drawing thousands of tourists?
(A) Bara Imambara
(B) Rumi Darwaza
(C) Chattar Manzil
(D) Residency

**105.** Consider the following statements regarding Water Tourism in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Ganga River is central to the state's cruise tourism initiatives.
II. The state government restricts any private sector investment in water tourism.
III. Water sports are being promoted in lakes and reservoirs like Ramgarh Taal and Chuka Beach.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II, and III

**106.** The ruins of the ancient city of Kaushambi, an important stop on the Buddhist Circuit, are located near which modern city?
(A) City of Varanasi
(B) Prayagraj
(C) City of Kanpur
(D) City of Lucknow

**107.** Which major expressway directly connects the national capital region to Agra, significantly boosting weekend tourism?
(A) Yamuna Expressway
(B) Purvanchal Expressway
(C) Bundelkhand Expressway
(D) Ganga Expressway

**108.** At the UP Global Investors Summit, memorandums were signed for developing 'Tent Cities' primarily modeled after the success seen in which other Indian state's desert festivals?
(A) Kerala Backwaters Region
(B) Goa Coastal Beach Circuit
(C) Gujarat (Rann Utsav)
(D) Sikkim Himalayan Circuit

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(B) Atranjikhera
(C) Dholavira Heritage Site
(D) Kalibangan Archaeological Site

**70.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Dudhwa National Park is the centerpiece of eco-tourism in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): It is the only area in the state hosting a significant population of Royal Bengal Tigers, Swamp Deer, and Rhinoceros.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**71.** The historic town of Naimisharanya, which holds immense importance in Hindu mythology and is being developed as a major religious tourism hub, is located in:
(A) Hardoi
(B) Lakhimpur Kheri
(C) Barabanki
(D) Sitapur

**72.** Which scheme facilitates capital subsidies to private investors for building tourism units like resorts, wellness centers, and adventure parks in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UP Tourism Policy Incentive Scheme
(B) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Rural Employment Scheme
(C) Pradhan Mantri Awas Rural Housing Yojana
(D) Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Social Scheme

**73.** Which of the following best defines the role of 'Tourist Facilitation Centres' (TFCs) established across major UP destinations?
(A) They function primarily as municipal tax collection booths for local urban local bodies.
(B) They offer information, amenities, and ticketing support to enhance overall tourist convenience.
(C) They serve strictly as exclusive official rest houses reserved for senior government officers.
(D) They operate as temporary detention and processing facilities for unregistered illegal immigrants.

**74.** Which of the following cities is NOT generally associated with the Nawabi heritage and Awadh architecture circuit?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Jhansi
(C) Ayodhya (Faizabad)
(D) Rampur

**75.** Consider the following statements regarding the spiritual circuits of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Jain Circuit includes Ayodhya, Hastinapur, and Kaushambi.
II. The Sufi Circuit includes Fatehpur Sikri and Kichocha Sharif.
III. The Ramayana Circuit completely excludes any site in Prayagraj.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II, and III

**76.** In terms of adventure tourism, what is the 'Chuka Beach' in Pilibhit famous for?
(A) Coastal water sports, ocean surfing, and deep-sea diving
(B) Alpine high-altitude paragliding and cliff hang-gliding
(C) Eco-tourism and forest-fringed reservoir camping
(D) High-altitude winter snow skiing and ice snowboarding

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**77.** Which major historical event is associated with the Chauri Chaura memorial, a site of significance for freedom movement tourism in Gorakhpur?
(A) The historic Kakori Train Action organized by revolutionaries
(B) The nationwide outbreak of the First War of Independence in 1857
(C) The official national launch of the historic Quit India Movement
(D) The withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922

**78.** What specific arrangement ensures a safe environment for foreign tourists under the UP Police framework?
(A) Permanent deployment of Central Reserve Police Force personnel around all state

Mandir
(D) Ancient Sarnath and Kushinagar Buddhist Pilgrimage Sites

**119.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh is primarily targeted for 'Fort Tourism' due to its concentration of historical defensive structures like Kalinjar and Jhansi?
(A) Purvanchal Region
(B) Awadh Cultural Region
(C) Rohilkhand Region
(D) Bundelkhand

**120.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Uttar Pradesh government heavily relies on the PPP (Public-Private Partnership) model for tourism development.
Reason (R): It helps bridge the massive capital and management infrastructure deficit without burdening the state exchequer.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**121.** The traditional 'Karma' dance is a major cultural tourism attraction of the tribal communities located in which region of UP?
(A) Traditional Braj cultural region
(B) Sonbhadra and Mirzapur
(C) Historic Awadh cultural region
(D) Western Uttar Pradesh region

**122.** Which wildlife sanctuary, known for its swamp deer (Barasingha), is closely linked with the Dudhwa National Park in the eco-tourism circuit?
(A) Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Saman Bird Sanctuary
(D) Suraha Taal Sanctuary

**123.** The 'Light and Sound Show' at the Residency is a prominent tourist attraction in:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Jhansi
(D) Meerut

**124.** Which major infrastructural project provides a high-speed road link between Lucknow and the eastern districts, boosting regional tourism?
(A) Yamuna Expressway
(B) Delhi-Meerut Expressway
(C) Purvanchal Expressway
(D) Agra-Lucknow Expressway

**125.** Consider the following statements regarding digital media usage by UP Tourism:
I. The government uses Virtual Reality (VR) to showcase monuments at tourism expos.
II. A dedicated online portal handles homestay registrations.
III. Social media campaigns are actively run targeting foreign tourists.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II, and III

**126.** The famous 'Deva Sharif' shrine, an excellent example of cultural syncretism and religious tourism, is located in which district?
(A) Lucknow District
(B) Bahraich District
(C) Barabanki
(D) Sitapur District

**127.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh is globally renowned for its carpet weaving industry, often featured in state craft-tourism itineraries?
(A) Kannauj
(B) Bhadohi
(C) Aligarh
(D) Meerut

**128.** Consider the following statements regarding the trends of foreign tourists in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Agra remains the most visited city by foreign tourists in UP.
II. The Buddhist Circuit sees a high influx of tourists from Southeast Asian countries.
III. Foreign tourist arrivals saw an absolute permanent decline after 2010.
IV. Varanasi attracts foreign tourists for its spiritual and cultural significance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, II, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV

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(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

**89.** The prominent Ghats of Varanasi, a core attraction for religious and cultural tourism, primarily face which direction due to the crescent shape of the river?
(A) West
(B) East
(C) North
(D) South

**90.** Select the correct sequence of districts traversed by a Ganga River cruise moving downstream (West to East) in eastern Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi
(B) Varanasi, Ghazipur, Ballia
(C) Ghazipur, Varanasi, Ballia
(D) Varanasi, Ballia, Ghazipur

**91.** The Jhansi Fort is a major historical tourist attraction primarily associated with which iconic leader of the 1857 revolt?
(A) Rani Lakshmibai
(B) Begum Hazrat Mahal
(C) Nana Saheb
(D) Kunwar Singh

**92.** The 'Magh Mela' economy generates vast employment opportunities for which of the following groups?
(A) Software developers and corporate IT professionals working remotely
(B) Industrial heavy machinery manufacturers and factory operators
(C) Local boatmen, tent vendors, and transport operators
(D) Commercial deep-sea fishermen and maritime shipping staff

**93.** Find the odd one out regarding the UNESCO World Heritage Sites located in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Taj Mahal
(B) Agra Fort
(C) Fatehpur Sikri
(D) Sarnath Stupa

**94.** The Gorakhnath Temple is a premier destination for spiritual tourism in eastern Uttar Pradesh. It is the main seat of which tradition?
(A) Sufi Silsila
(B) Aghori Tradition
(C) Nath Sampradaya
(D) Bhakti Movement

**95.** Match the traditional crafts in List I with their associated cities in List II:
List I: (Traditional Crafts)
P. Brassware
Q. Wooden Toys
R. Terracotta
S. Zardozi
List II: (Cities)
1. Moradabad
2. Varanasi
3. Gorakhpur
4. Lucknow
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**96.** Which scheme was initiated to encourage public participation in the beautification and cleanliness of tourist places in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Smart City Mission
(B) Namami Gange
(C) PM SVANidhi
(D) Adopt a Heritage

**97.** What is a major current challenge facing the tourism sector in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Managing seasonal overcrowding at religious destinations
(B) Complete lack of historical monuments
(C) Absence of any religious significance in the state
(D) An absolute ban on foreign tourists by the central government

**98.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Greater Noida has emerged as the most prominent destination for MICE tourism in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): It possesses world-class exhibition infrastructure like the India Expo Mart and excellent connectivity to the National Capital.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (A) To establish Uttar Pradesh as a premier tourist destination in India by granting industry status to tourism
The Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy 2022 aims to establish the state as a premier national destination by granting formal industry status to the tourism sector. This policy framework facilitates private investment, streamlines regulatory procedures, and offers financial incentives to investors. By treating tourism as an industry, the state boosts local infrastructure development, generates employment, and enhances economic growth.

**2.** (C) UP Paying Guest / Homestay Scheme
The Uttar Pradesh Paying Guest and Homestay Scheme encourages homeowners in rural and urban areas to offer lodging to tourists. This initiative leverages existing private village residences to promote local hospitality, provide authentic cultural experiences, and generate sustainable employment for rural families. It strengthens community-based tourism while expanding affordable, high-quality accommodation infrastructure across various scenic and spiritual locations state-wide.

**3.** (A) Sarnath
Sarnath is an ancient center of Buddhist heritage where Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon, making it a pivotal site on the Buddhist Circuit rather than the Krishna Circuit. Conversely, Mathura, Vrindavan, and Barsana constitute the core of the Krishna Circuit, as these locations are historically associated with the birth, childhood, and divine life events of Lord Krishna.

**4.** (D) Ganga
The Kashi Vishwanath Dham redevelopment project in Varanasi creates a direct, seamless corridor connecting the historic Kashi Vishwanath Temple with the holy banks of the Ganga River. This transformation decongests the surrounding traditional narrow alleys, provides modern amenities for millions of visiting devotees, and enhances spiritual tourism by enabling pilgrims to walk directly between the river ghats and the temple complex.

**5.** (B) Dudhwa National Park
Dudhwa National Park, located in the Lakhimpur Kheri district along the Indo-Nepal border, is the sole National Park in Uttar Pradesh. Renowned for its rich biodiversity, it serves as a critical eco-tourism destination protecting rare species such as the Royal Bengal Tiger, Indian Rhinoceros, and Swamp Deer within the Terai belt's dense sal forests and tall grassland ecosystems.

**6.** (C) Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, Exhibitions
In commercial tourism terminology, MICE represents Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions. It denotes a specialized segment of business tourism focused on hosting corporate events, international trade summits, professional conventions, and large exhibitions. Developing MICE infrastructure attracts high-spending business travelers, fosters regional commercial investment, and position cities as globally competitive hubs for trade conferences and industry gatherings.

**7.** (D) Greater Noida
Greater Noida serves as the premier hub for MICE tourism in Uttar Pradesh, primarily due to the India Expo Centre and Mart. This modern complex features state-of-the-art convention halls, expansive exhibition spaces, and world-class trade facilities. Strategic proximity to the National Capital Region and robust transport connectivity make Greater Noida an ideal destination for international business summits.

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**8.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Government of Uttar Pradesh actively encourages converting historic forts, palaces, and havelis into heritage hotel properties. This policy preserves priceless historical architecture from neglect while simultaneously providing high-end, authentic lodging options for international and luxury tourists. Therefore, the strategic reasoning directly explains the state government initiative to leverage heritage properties for sustainable luxury tourism expansion.

**9.** (B) 2017
UNESCO inscribed the Prayagraj Kumbh Mela on its Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2017. Recognized as the world's largest peaceful religious gathering, the Kumbh Mela showcases India's living cultural traditions, ancient spiritual knowledge, and communal harmony, attracting millions of pilgrims, ascetics, and international visitors to the sacred confluence of rivers.

**10.** (B) Kushinagar
The Ramabhar Stupa is located in the Kushinagar district of Uttar Pradesh. Standing at a significant historical site, this massive stupa marks the exact spot where Lord Buddha was cremated following his Mahaparinirvana. It serves as a vital pilgrimage landmark for Buddhist devotees worldwide, drawing thousands of international travelers and scholars to Kushinagar annually.

**11.** (A) Allowing tourists to experience farm life, rural culture, and local farming practices
Agro-tourism in Uttar Pradesh focuses on offering visitors an immersive experience of authentic farm life, traditional agricultural practices, and rural culture. Tourists engage directly with local farming communities, observe organic crop cultivation, and enjoy regional foods. This initiative creates supplementary income sources for local agricultural households, diversifies rural economic activities, and promotes sustainable environmental stewardship across rural regions.

**12.** (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Buland Darwaza is the grand victory gate situated at Fatehpur Sikri built by Emperor Akbar. Bara Imambara is an architectural masterpiece constructed in Lucknow by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula. Dhamekh Stupa stands in Sarnath, marking where Lord Buddha delivered his inaugural sermon, while the monumental Tomb of Akbar is historically preserved at Sikandra near Agra.

**13.** (D) MV Ganga Vilas
Launched in early 2023, MV Ganga Vilas represents the world's longest river cruise, traveling over 3,200 kilometers from Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh to Dibrugarh in Assam via Bangladesh. Traversing major national waterways, this luxury vessel showcases riverine heritage, national parks, and historic cultural sites, significantly boosting river cruise tourism and inland water transport potential.

**14.** (C) Agra
Agra is globally celebrated for housing three prominent UNESCO World Heritage Sites: the iconic Taj Mahal, the grand Agra Fort, and the historic city of Fatehpur Sikri. Situated along the Yamuna River, Agra's exceptional Mughal architectural heritage makes it one of India's most visited international tourist destinations, driving significant foreign exchange and hospitality trade.

**15.** (C) I and III
The Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy 2022 focuses on creating direct and indirect employment opportunities while developing rural and agro-tourism to uplift local village economies. Far from excluding private entities, the policy heavily relies on private sector investment through public-private partnerships, financial subsidies, and administrative incentives to expand modern state tourism infrastructure and service standards.

**16.** (D) Ensuring safety, security, and overall facilitation for domestic and foreign tourists
The Uttar Pradesh government established a specialized Tourist Police unit to ensure the safety, security, and convenience of both domestic and international visitors. Deployed at major heritage monuments, transit hubs, and religious destinations, these specialized officers assist tourists with local information, prevent harassment, handle grievances, and maintain order to project a safe, welcoming state environment.

**17.** (A) Buddhist Circuit
The Mahaparinirvana Temple is a central pilgrimage destination within the Buddhist Circuit in Uttar Pradesh. Located in Kushinagar, this sacred shrine houses a famous six-meter-long reclining monolith statue depicting Lord Buddha entering Mahaparinirvana. It attracts thousands of international pilgrims annually, making Kushinagar a crucial cornerstone of global Buddhist spiritual tourism and architectural heritage.

**18.** (C) Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
Established in 1957 in the Chandauli district, Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary is the oldest

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protected sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh. Known for scenic waterfalls, dense dry deciduous forests, and diverse fauna, it forms a vital eco-tourism destination. The sanctuary preserves natural habitats for leopards, wild boars, and various bird species, offering trekking and nature trail opportunities.

**19.** (A) Taj Mahal
The Taj Mahal in Agra consistently records the highest annual foreign tourist footfall among all monuments in Uttar Pradesh and India. Renowned as a masterpiece of Mughal architecture and one of the Seven Wonders of the World, this white marble mausoleum draws millions of global travelers, generating substantial foreign revenue and promoting national heritage worldwide.

**20.** (D) UP Nahi Dekha Toh India Nahi Dekha
The official promotional tagline for the Uttar Pradesh Tourism Department is "UP Nahi Dekha Toh India Nahi Dekha". This compelling brand slogan highlights the state's immense historical, cultural, and spiritual importance to national identity. It conveys that exploring Uttar Pradesh's monuments, holy rivers, and vibrant traditions is fundamental to truly experiencing the essence of India.

**21.** (B) Agra
The Bateshwar Fair is conducted annually in the Agra district along the banks of the Yamuna River. Famous for its sprawling, traditional livestock and cattle market, the event also features vibrant religious congregations centered around more than a hundred historic Shiva temples. It serves as a vital cultural celebration, drawing thousands of rural and urban tourists.

**22.** (C) Jewar Airport in Noida is being built solely as a domestic cargo terminal with no commercial passenger flights.
Jewar Airport, officially named Noida International Airport, is being constructed as a major greenfield international hub designed to process extensive commercial passenger traffic alongside air cargo freight. Kushinagar and Ayodhya feature operational international airports supporting pilgrim travel, whereas categorizing Jewar Airport strictly as an exclusive domestic cargo terminal without commercial passenger flights is factually incorrect.

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**23.** (D) PRASHAD Scheme
The PRASHAD scheme, or Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive, is a central initiative aimed at the holistic development of key religious destinations. In Uttar Pradesh, PRASHAD focuses on enriching infrastructure, pilgrim amenities, access roads, and heritage conservation in major spiritual cities like Varanasi, Mathura, and Ayodhya to improve overall visitor experiences.

**24.** (A) Rock climbing, trekking, and nature trails
The rugged landscape of the Vindhya region in Uttar Pradesh features rocky plateau terrain, river valleys, and forest stretches suitable for adventure tourism. Key recreational activities being promoted include rock climbing, wilderness trekking, rappelling, and guided nature walks. These initiatives leverage natural geographical topographies to diversify tourist offerings beyond conventional religious and architectural destinations.

**25.** (A) I, II, and III
The Ramayana Circuit connects key locations linked to the epic narrative of Lord Rama. Ayodhya forms the central origin point, while Shringverpur in Prayagraj and Chitrakoot mark critical events during Rama's exile. Kushinagar is completely unrelated to the Ramayana narrative, as it is a major Buddhist destination marking Lord Buddha's Mahaparinirvana.

**26.** (B) Charkula
Charkula is a famous traditional folk dance performed in the Braj region of Uttar Pradesh during the festival of Holi. Female dancers balance heavy multi-tiered wooden pyramids holding lit oil lamps on their heads while dancing to folk tunes. This spectacular performance serves as a major cultural tourism attraction, celebrating regional devotion and artistic heritage.

**27.** (A) Mirzapur
Chunar Fort is a historically prominent fortress located along the banks of the Ganga River in Mirzapur district. Associated with legendary figures such as Sher Shah Suri and Emperor Humayun, the fort offers panoramic views and rich architectural ruins. It serves as a major heritage tourism asset in eastern Uttar Pradesh for history enthusiasts and travelers.

**28.** (C) Barsana
Barsana, situated near Mathura, is world-famous for its unique 'Lathmar Holi' celebration. During this festival, women symbolically beat men with wooden sticks in traditional, joyous re-enactments based on legends of Radha and Lord Krishna. This vibrant cultural spectacle draws thousands of domestic and international tourists, photographers, and media representatives to the Braj region annually.

**29.** (D) It aims to develop one key tourist destination in every legislative assembly constituency.
The Mukhyamantri Paryatan Samvardhan Yojana aims to ensure balanced, decentralized tourism growth across Uttar Pradesh by developing at least one prominent tourist destination in every assembly constituency. By upgrading local infrastructure, basic facilities, and historical sites state-wide, the scheme spreads economic benefits, promotes lesser-known cultural assets, and improves regional accessibility for all visitors.

**30.** (C) Mathura, Agra, Lucknow, Varanasi
Geographically arranging these major tourist destinations in Uttar Pradesh from West to East places Mathura furthest west near the Rajasthan border, followed closely by Agra. Continuing eastward across the central plains leads to the state capital Lucknow, while Varanasi lies significantly further east along the Ganga River, forming the correct sequential West-to-East path.

**31.** (B) Siddharthnagar
Piprahwa is an important archaeological site located in the Siddharthnagar district of Uttar Pradesh. Archaeological excavations at Piprahwa yielded ancient relic caskets and brick stupas, leading historians and archaeologists to widely identify it as the historic site of ancient Kapilavastu, where Lord Buddha spent his early life before embarking on his spiritual journey.

**32.** (D) Gharials and Gangetic Dolphins
The National Chambal Sanctuary, located near Agra along the river boundaries of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh, is a critical eco-tourism site. It is world-renowned for protecting critically endangered fish-eating Gharials, Marsh Crocodiles, Gangetic Dolphins, and numerous species of migratory waterbirds, offering naturalists and tourists boat safaris along unpolluted riverways.

**33.** (A) Prayagraj
The Magh Mela is an annual spiritual gathering held during the Hindu month of Magh on the banks of the Triveni Sangam in Prayagraj. Millions of devotees, pilgrims, and ascetics assemble at the confluence of the sacred Ganga, Yamuna, and mythical Saraswati rivers to perform holy ritual dips, driving massive seasonal pilgrimage and cultural tourism.

**34.** (C) Bara Imambara
The Bara Imambara in Lucknow was commissioned by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula in 1784 as a grand public works project to provide employment relief during a devastating regional famine. This monumental Awadhi architectural complex features a massive central vaulted hall built without supporting pillars, containing the famous 'Bhool Bhulaiya' labyrinth that attracts tourists from across the globe.

**35.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary is located in Unnao district, serving as a sanctuary for migratory birds. Sur Sarovar Lake lies near Agra, providing habitat for avian species. Okhla Bird Sanctuary is situated in Gautam Buddha Nagar near Delhi, whereas Sandi Bird Sanctuary is protected within Hardoi district, making this matching pair sequence accurate.

**36.** (D) The state government nationalizes all private tour operators.
Public-Private Partnerships in Uttar Pradesh tourism involve leasing heritage assets to private entities, offering subsidies, and encouraging non-government capital investments in hotel operations and infrastructure. Nationalization of private tour operators contradicts the core philosophy of PPP models, which seek to expand private participation, foster market competition, and reduce financial burdens on state administrative machinery.

**37.** (B) Lucknow
Lucknow is internationally celebrated for its intricate hand-embroidery art known as 'Chikankari'. Recognized as an iconic cultural craft, Chikankari involves delicate needlework on fine textiles, creating delicate floral patterns. Heavily integrated into the state's craft and

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shopping tourism, this centuries-old tradition sustains thousands of local artisans and draws textile enthusiasts worldwide.

**38.** (C) Promoting plastic-free eco-zones and efficient waste management across major tourist destinations
Clean and Sustainable Tourism initiatives in Uttar Pradesh prioritize environmental conservation across major heritage and ecological destinations. This strategy focuses on establishing single-use plastic prohibition zones, deploying effective solid waste management infrastructure, promoting renewable energy usage, and encouraging responsible traveler habits to preserve fragile natural ecosystems and historical monuments for future generations without disrupting tourist entry.

**39.** (D) Deva Sharif Mela
The Deva Sharif Mela is celebrated annually in Barabanki district to honor the renowned Sufi saint Haji Waris Ali Shah. Serving as a symbol of communal harmony and syncretic culture, the fair features traditional Qawwalis, handicraft markets, and religious devotion, attracting pilgrims of various faiths to experience Uttar Pradesh's rich spiritual heritage.

**40.** (A) High corporate confidence in the state's tourism infrastructure and policies
The massive influx of investment proposals for the tourism sector during the Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit 2023 demonstrates strong corporate confidence in the state's economic stability and progressive policies. It indicates that investors recognize the immense commercial potential created by expanded religious corridors, improved regional air connectivity, and supportive financial policy incentives.

**41.** (B) Establishment of permanent multi-story concrete hospitals
Managing the Kumbh Mela requires constructing an extensive temporary city at the riverbanks, featuring floating pontoon bridges, vast tent townships, temporary police booths, and mobile healthcare clinics. Erecting permanent multi-story concrete hospitals within the seasonal riverbed is impractically disruptive and structurally unsuitable, as the area submerges under water during monsoon river floods annually.

**42.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Kashi Vishwanath Dham redevelopment project transformed the surroundings of the ancient temple in Varanasi into a spacious, well-equipped corridor. By expanding pilgrim facilities, ensuring safety, and easing access from the river ghats, tourist footfall has surged dramatically. This sustained increase in visitors directly stimulates the local hospitality, retail, and transportation economic ecosystem.

**43.** (A) UP Tourism - Travel Guide
The official "UP Tourism - Travel Guide" mobile application was developed by the state government to provide comprehensive digital assistance to travelers. Featuring interactive maps, destination details, accommodation directories, approved tour guides, and emergency contacts, the app streamlines travel planning, enhances visitor safety, and modernization of state tourism information services across smartphones.

**44.** (C) Banda
Kalinjar Fort is a formidable medieval fortress located on a hill in the Banda district of the Bundelkhand region. Renowned for its strategic architecture, rock-cut sculptures, and ancient temples, it witnessed major military battles, including the siege where Sher Shah Suri met his death, making it an essential historical site.

**45.** (D) Showcasing indigenous crafts to tourists while offering authentic regional souvenirs
The One District One Product scheme supports cultural tourism by promoting unique, indigenous handicraft items from each district of Uttar Pradesh. By setting up display centers and handicraft outlets at major tourist hubs, the initiative provides local artisans direct market access while offering visitors authentic regional souvenirs, enriching cultural experiences and sustaining traditional trades.

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**46.** (C) Royal Bengal Tigers
Pilibhit Tiger Reserve, located in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh near the foothills of the Himalayas, is globally famous for its dense population of Royal Bengal Tigers. Awarded the international TX2 award for doubling its tiger numbers in record time, the reserve serves as a premier destination for wildlife safari tourism.

and grasslands, providing critical habitat for swamp deer, migratory waterbirds, turtles, and Gangetic dolphins, supporting regional ecological conservation and nature tourism.

**86.** (C) Western UP / NCR
Constructing Noida International Airport at Jewar is projected to unleash major commercial, economic, and tourism growth across Western Uttar Pradesh and the National Capital Region. Upgraded international flight access will directly benefit hospitality, conference trade, corporate MICE events, and tourist circuits connecting Agra, Mathura, and Delhi seamlessly.

**87.** (D) Braj
To witness the traditional 'Raslila' performance, tourists should visit the Braj cultural region, which includes Mathura, Vrindavan, and Barsana. Raslila is a devotional folk dance drama depicting stories from the life of Lord Krishna and Radha, combining music, expressive dance, and theatrical storytelling during major regional festivals.

**88.** (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Shakumbhari Devi Mela takes place in Saharanpur near the ancient temple site. Dadri Mela is celebrated in Ballia as a famous historical cattle fair. Magh Mela convenes annually on the Sangam banks in Prayagraj, while the historic Syed Salar Mela is held at Bahraich, confirming this exact matching sequence.

**89.** (B) East
The historic Ghats of Varanasi along the Ganga River face East due to the river's distinct northward, crescent-shaped flow through the city. This eastern orientation allows pilgrims, bathers, and photographers to view sunrise over the river, creating magnificent morning visual spectacles that define Varanasi's global spiritual and cultural appeal.

**90.** (B) Varanasi, Ghazipur, Ballia
A river cruise sailing downstream along the Ganga River through eastern Uttar Pradesh toward Bihar travels from West to East. Starting from Varanasi, the vessel moves past Ghazipur before reaching Ballia near the eastern state border, establishing the correct geographical downstream order of river districts traversed along this water highway.

**91.** (A) Rani Lakshmibai
Jhansi Fort is historically renowned for its association with Rani Lakshmibai, the valiant queen of Jhansi who led heroic resistance against British colonial forces during the 1857 Indian Uprising. Perched on Bangra Hill, the fort stands as a proud symbol of nationalistic bravery, attracting historical and heritage tourists.

**92.** (C) Local boatmen, tent vendors, and transport operators
The Magh Mela in Prayagraj creates seasonal livelihood opportunities for local boatmen, tent suppliers, street vendors, small traders, and auto-rickshaw operators. Catering to millions of arriving pilgrims generates substantial temporary employment, boosting micro-level service sectors and supporting the local informal economy throughout the winter pilgrimage season.

**93.** (D) Sarnath Stupa
The Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and Fatehpur Sikri are officially inscribed UNESCO World Heritage Sites located within Uttar Pradesh. While Sarnath Stupa is a protected monument of national importance on UNESCO's tentative list, it currently lacks full UNESCO World Heritage status, making it the exception among the listed destinations.

**94.** (C) Nath Sampradaya
Gorakhnath Temple in Gorakhpur serves as the international headquarters and primary spiritual seat of the Nath Sampradaya, an ancient monastic Hindu tradition founded by Guru Gorakhnath. The temple complex attracts thousands of devotees daily, culminating in the grand annual Khichdi Mela during Makar Sankranti, driving significant regional religious tourism.

**95.** (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Moradabad is internationally famous for its exquisite brassware craftsmanship. Varanasi is celebrated for traditional handcrafted wooden toys and lacquered art. Gorakhpur is recognized for its unique reddish terracotta pottery, while Lucknow is world-renowned for luxurious Zardozi metal embroidery, establishing the correct matching sequence among these handicraft centers.

**96.** (D) Adopt a Heritage
The 'Adopt a Heritage' project encourages corporate entities, public sector undertakings,

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tourists, traders, and performers from across northern India.

**57.** (B) Agra
The Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah is a fine Mughal mausoleum located in Agra on the eastern bank of the Yamuna River. Often referred to as the 'Baby Taj' or 'Jewel Box', it features detailed marble inlay work, delicate stone lattice screens, and beautiful garden layouts that influenced later royal Mughal architectural designs.

**58.** (B) To enhance global visibility, streamline tourist information access, and promote destination branding
The primary objective of UP Tourism's digital media strategy is to expand global brand visibility and provide reliable information to prospective visitors. Utilizing official web portals and social platforms allows the state to showcase heritage destinations, facilitate digital bookings, disseminate real-time travel guidelines, and foster international interest in Uttar Pradesh's cultural landscape.

**59.** (A) Rumi Darwaza – Kanpur
Rumi Darwaza is an iconic monumental gateway located in Lucknow, built by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula in 1784 as a masterpiece of Awadhi architecture, not in Kanpur. The remaining matched pairs correctly place Anand Bhawan in Prayagraj, the Taj Mahal in Agra, and Ram ki Paidi along the Saryu River in Ayodhya.

**60.** (A) I, II, III, IV
Arranging these eastern Uttar Pradesh districts from North to South places Maharajganj furthest north along the Nepal border. Moving southward leads next to Gorakhpur, followed by Azamgarh in the central eastern plains, and finally Varanasi further south along the Ganga River, validating the exact North-to-South geographical arrangement sequence.

**61.** (D) Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati
The Kumbh Mela in Prayagraj takes place at Triveni Sangam, the sacred confluence of three holy rivers: the visible Ganga, the Yamuna, and the subterranean mythical Saraswati. Discerning pilgrims believe taking a holy dip at this specific river junction during auspicious celestial alignments purifies sins and secures spiritual liberation.

**62.** (C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The Ramayana Circuit prominently features Chitrakoot, where Lord Rama spent years of exile. The Krishna Circuit centers on Vrindavan, celebrating Lord Krishna's divine life. The Buddhist Circuit incorporates Shravasti, an ancient retreat of Lord Buddha, while the Eco-Tourism Circuit features Dudhwa National Park with its pristine Terai natural forests.

**63.** (B) Bahraich
Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh within the Terai eco-region. Integrated into the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve network, it contains dense sal forests and river ecosystems providing vital protection to endangered wildlife including Gharials, Gangetic Dolphins, Tigers, and Swamp Deer for ecological conservation and safari tourism.

**64.** (D) To leverage the public popularity of famous personalities for state tourism promotional campaigns
Uttar Pradesh appoints prominent public personalities and celebrities as Brand Ambassadors to enhance tourism promotion campaigns. Leveraging their widespread popularity, media reach, and public influence helps showcase the state's vibrant cultural heritage, religious circuits, and eco-tourism assets to global audiences, increasing tourist arrival numbers and overall economic development.

**65.** (A) Farrukhabad
Ancient Sankisa is an important Buddhist pilgrimage site located in the Farrukhabad district of Uttar Pradesh. According to ancient Buddhist tradition, this is the sacred place where Lord Buddha descended back to Earth from heaven after preaching Abhidharma to his mother, making it a key historical destination along the international Buddhist Circuit.

**66.** (C) Homestays aim to offer tourists an authentic experience of traditional cuisine, culture, and village life.
The rural homestay initiative in Uttar Pradesh aims to provide tourists with an authentic experience of traditional village life, local organic cuisine, and regional folklore. By staying with local families, visitors enjoy genuine hospitality, while rural households generate supplementary income, strengthening community-based

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sustainable tourism without relying exclusively on large hotel chains.

**67.** (A) National Waterway 1
The Ganga River Cruise initiative leverages National Waterway 1, which stretches along the Ganga River from Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh to Haldia in West Bengal. Developing river navigation infrastructure along this waterway enables long-distance river cruises, unlocks waterfront tourism potential, and provides travelers unique ecological and cultural river travel experiences.

**68.** (D) Glassware
Firozabad is globally famous as the 'Glass City' of India, specializing in traditional glass bangles, decorative glassware, and artful glass chandeliers. Recognized under the One District One Product scheme, this centuries-old craft legacy attracts buyers, industrial researchers, and craft-tourism enthusiasts seeking to observe traditional glass-blowing techniques in active artisan workshops.

**69.** (B) Atranjikhera
Atranjikhera is a crucial archaeological excavation site located in the Etah district of Uttar Pradesh along the Kali River. Historical excavations revealed extensive cultural deposits spanning from the Ochre Coloured Pottery phase through the Painted Grey Ware period, establishing its immense historical value for ancient archaeological tourism and academic research.

**70.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Dudhwa National Park serves as the centerpiece of eco-tourism in Uttar Pradesh's Terai region. Its pristine forest ecosystem provides critical sanctuary to rare, threatened wildlife, being the only reserve in the state harboring viable populations of Royal Bengal Tigers, Swamp Deer, and Indian Rhinoceros simultaneously, fully justifying its premier status.

**71.** (D) Sitapur
Naimisharanya is an ancient, highly revered pilgrimage site situated in the Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh along the Gomti River. Central to Hindu mythology as the sacred forest where thousands of sages performed spiritual penance and Vedic scriptures were narrated, Naimisharanya is currently undergoing major state infrastructure redevelopment to promote spiritual tourism.

**72.** (A) UP Tourism Policy Incentive Scheme
The UP Tourism Policy Incentive Scheme provides targeted financial capital subsidies, interest rebates, and stamp duty exemptions to private entrepreneurs developing tourism infrastructure. These incentives actively support constructing wellness centers, luxury resorts, theme parks, and budget hotel units across designated state circuits, fostering robust private sector partnership, job creation, and economic expansion.

**73.** (B) They offer information, amenities, and ticketing support to enhance overall tourist convenience.
Tourist Facilitation Centres are specialized service hubs established across key destinations in Uttar Pradesh to assist visitors. They offer reliable local travel information, monument ticketing assistance, certified guide bookings, clean public washrooms, and emergency help, serving to improve visitor satisfaction, comfort, and safety across both religious and heritage circuits.

**74.** (B) Jhansi
Jhansi is historically located in the Bundelkhand region, famous for its Maratha and Bundela fort architecture rather than Nawabi heritage. In direct contrast, Lucknow, Ayodhya, and Rampur served as major historical seats of Awadhi Nawabi culture, renowned for unique courtly traditions, elegant Islamic architecture, fine cuisine, and distinctive classical performing arts.

**75.** (A) I and II
The Jain Circuit incorporates prominent sacred pilgrimage sites including Ayodhya, Hastinapur, and Kaushambi. Simultaneously, the Sufi Circuit features renowned heritage shrines such as Fatehpur Sikri and Kichocha Sharif. However, the Ramayana Circuit explicitly includes key locations in Prayagraj like Shringverpur, where Lord Rama crossed the sacred Ganga River alongside boatman Nishadraj during his exile period.

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**76.** (C) Eco-tourism and forest-fringed reservoir camping
Chuka Beach is a prominent eco-tourism site located within the Pilibhit Tiger Reserve along the shores of the Sharada Sagar Dam reservoir. Surrounded by dense sal forests and tranquil waters, it offers visitors forest camping, nature trails, bamboo hut stays, and serene wildlife viewing away from congested urban areas.

**77.** (D) The withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922
The Chauri Chaura historical site near Gorakhpur is associated with the 1922 violent clash between local protestors and police. This incident led Mahatma Gandhi to halt the nationwide Non-Cooperation Movement. The memorial site serves as a vital historical destination attracting freedom struggle enthusiasts and educational tourists exploring India's independence movement.

**78.** (C) Deploying dedicated Tourist Police personnel wearing distinctive light blue uniforms at key sites
The Uttar Pradesh Police framework incorporates dedicated Tourist Police personnel stationed at major travel hubs, historic monuments, and holy ghats. Recognized by their distinctive uniforms, these officers receive specialized communication and hospitality training to protect visitors from exploitation, address security concerns, assist foreign nationals, and maintain order across high-traffic tourist zones.

**79.** (B) Black Pottery
Nizamabad in Azamgarh district is famous for its unique Black Pottery, which holds a prestigious Geographical Indication tag. Characterized by shiny dark surfaces decorated with silver-colored zink and mercury foil engravings, this specialized traditional craft draws handicraft collectors, tourists, and commercial art buyers to eastern Uttar Pradesh.

**80.** (D) 6 rooms
Under the Uttar Pradesh Homestay Scheme, residential property owners can convert excess living space into licensed tourist accommodation provided the establishment has a maximum of 6 letting rooms. This capacity restriction ensures that properties maintain an authentic home atmosphere, encouraging personalized hospitality while preventing unregulated full-scale commercial hotel operations.

**81.** (A) Akbar and Shah Jahan
Agra's prominent status as a global Mughal heritage hub is primarily tied to Emperors Akbar and Shah Jahan. Akbar founded Fatehpur Sikri and transformed Agra Fort into a grand administrative seat, while Shah Jahan commissioned the breathtaking Taj Mahal, leaving extraordinary architectural treasures that define international tourism in Uttar Pradesh.

**82.** (B) I, II, and IV
Managing the Kumbh Mela requires extensive multi-departmental administrative coordination across health, sanitation, and safety sectors, aided by modern digital command centers for real-time crowd management. Far from banning commercial activities, the event fosters a thriving temporary marketplace that provides immense economic benefits to local small enterprises, transport operators, food vendors, and hospitality providers.

**83.** (A) Lucknow
The Kakori Shaheed Smarak is a patriotic memorial situated near Lucknow. It commemorates the heroic 1925 Kakori Train Action executed by Indian revolutionaries of the Hindustan Republican Association, including Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla Khan. The site attracts patriotic tourists, scholars, and students exploring India's independence movement history.

**84.** (D) Medical Tourism
Lucknow's advanced healthcare ecosystem, represented by premier tertiary institutions like SGPGIMS, King George's Medical University, and Medanta Hospital, drives medical tourism. Patients from neighboring regions and international nations visit Lucknow for specialized treatments, advanced surgeries, and high-quality affordable care, blending medical treatments with urban leisure and cultural tourism.

**85.** (B) Ganga
Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary, the largest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh, spans across several western districts along the floodplains of the Ganga River. The sanctuary protects diverse riverine ecosystems, wetlands,

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**47.** (B) Shravasti
Shravasti is an ancient city in Uttar Pradesh historically identified as the location where Lord Buddha spent twenty-four 'Vassa' (monsoon retreats) during his preaching ministry. Home to the Jetavana Monastery and historic stupas, Shravasti remains an essential center of meditation, study, and spiritual pilgrimage along the global Buddhist Circuit.

**48.** (A) I and II
Sarnath is renowned as the sacred site where Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon, while Kushinagar is the historical location where he attained Mahaparinirvana. Bodh Gaya, however, is located in the neighboring state of Bihar rather than Uttar Pradesh, meaning that placing Bodh Gaya within Uttar Pradesh is geographically and historically incorrect.

**49.** (A) Public-Private Partnership for eco-friendly temporary accommodation
Establishing luxury Tent Cities along the Ganga River in Varanasi exemplifies a public-private partnership aimed at creating eco-friendly, seasonal accommodation. This model addresses intense holiday lodging demand without requiring heavy permanent concrete construction along ecological riverfront zones, providing tourists modern luxury, local cultural programming, and sustainable hospitality management.

**50.** (C) Akbar
Fatehpur Sikri was founded in the late sixteenth century by Mughal Emperor Akbar to serve as his royal capital. Built using red sandstone, the city features architectural masterpieces like Buland Darwaza, Panch Mahal, and the Tomb of Salim Chishti, representing a monumental historical site attracting travelers worldwide to Uttar Pradesh.

**51.** (A) Historic palaces, forts, and havelis converted into tourist lodgings
Heritage Hotels under the UP Tourism Policy are defined as historical structures such as royal palaces, medieval forts, and ancestral havelis converted into tourist lodgings. These conversions retain original architectural styles, historic ambience, and cultural charm while installing modern amenities, allowing guests to experience authentic regional heritage and history firsthand.

**52.** (D) By creating direct jobs in local hospitality, transport services, and craft sales
Tourism acts as a direct employment multiplier in rural Uttar Pradesh by creating income streams beyond conventional farming. Rural tourism initiatives generate employment opportunities in home-cooked catering, local transportation, guided tours, handicraft manufacturing, and eco-lodging. This diversifies village economies, boosts household incomes, and reduces outward economic migration to large metro areas.

**53.** (B) Cultural and Heritage Tourism
Classical music 'Gharanas' such as Banaras and Kirana represent centuries-old artistic traditions that define Uttar Pradesh's rich cultural heritage. Promoted under cultural tourism, these musical lineages showcase traditional Indian classical singing, instrumental mastery, and dance performance. They attract musicologists, foreign scholars, and cultural enthusiasts seeking authentic engagement with India's performing arts.

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**54.** (C) Ayodhya
Ayodhya is undergoing extensive modern urban and spiritual redevelopment under the 'Navya Ayodhya' initiative. Aimed at transforming the holy city into a world-class religious tourism destination, the project upgrades transport connectivity, expands riverfront amenities, preserves historical temples, and establishes digital infrastructure to serve millions of visiting global and domestic pilgrims.

**55.** (A) I, II, and III
Tourism infrastructure development in Ayodhya centers on the landmark Ram Mandir, supported by operationalizing Maharishi Valmiki International Airport and launching Saryu River cruises. Far from excluding technology, the project deeply integrates modern digital amenities, smart traffic systems, and online pilgrim registration services to streamline visitor experiences throughout the city.

**56.** (A) Nauchandi Mela
The Nauchandi Mela in Meerut is a historically famous annual fair celebrated shortly after Holi. Renowned as a vibrant symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity, the fair grounds extend between the ancient Nauchandi Temple and the shrine of Sufi saint Bale Mian, attracting diverse cultural

and private individuals to partner in developing, maintaining, and enhancing visitor amenities at historical monuments. Known as 'Monument Mitras', partners contribute to cleanliness, public sanitation, lighting, and tourist accessibility, fostering public participation in heritage conservation across Uttar Pradesh.

**97.** (A) Managing seasonal overcrowding at religious destinations
A major challenge facing Uttar Pradesh tourism is managing seasonal overcrowding during peak pilgrimage festivals at popular sites like Varanasi, Ayodhya, and Prayagraj. Sudden surges in footfall put immense pressure on local civic infrastructure, waste management, crowd control, traffic networks, and emergency services, requiring continuous modern urban planning and technology-driven management.

**98.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Greater Noida has established itself as the leading MICE destination in Uttar Pradesh. Its emergence is driven by high-capacity facilities like the India Expo Centre and Mart, paired with proximity to the National Capital Region and expressways. Modern infrastructure directly explains why the city successfully attracts international trade fairs and summits.

**99.** (A) High-end and time-sensitive luxury religious tourism
Promoting heliport services across major pilgrimage hubs like Ayodhya, Mathura, and Prayagraj caters directly to high-end, time-sensitive luxury travelers and senior citizens. Helicopter connectivity enables rapid aerial transport between urban flight terminals and sacred shrines, improving accessibility, reducing land travel delays, and expanding premium spiritual tourism options across Uttar Pradesh.

**100.** (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
The Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy actively provides capital subsidies and administrative incentives to private investors developing wellness resorts and retreat centers. The policy explicitly recognizes medical, wellness, and holistic health tourism as crucial growth sectors, encouraging private investment in modern medical facilities, Ayurveda centers, and luxury health retreats throughout the state.

**101.** (B) Ayodhya
Ayodhya's global tourism identity revolves around the ancient epic Ramayana and its venerated standing as the birthplace of Lord Rama. The inauguration of the grand Ram Mandir, alongside extensive riverfront and urban infrastructure upgrades, has turned Ayodhya into one of the world's fastest-growing pilgrimage and cultural travel destinations.

**102.** (C) Gorakhpur
Ramgarh Taal is a large natural lake situated in Gorakhpur that has been transformed into a major water-sports and recreational tourism center. The waterfront features motorboating, kayaking, laser light shows, and scenic walking esplanades, successfully diversifying tourist attractions in eastern Uttar Pradesh beyond traditional pilgrimage sites.

**103.** (D) To sustainably manage and promote eco-tourism activities in forest and wildlife areas
The Uttar Pradesh Eco-Tourism Development Board was established to coordinate, manage, and promote eco-friendly tourism across state forest reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, and wetlands. It balances nature conservation with responsible public access, generating local employment, upgrading eco-lodges, and educating visitors about biodiversity without causing environmental degradation to fragile natural ecosystems.

**104.** (A) Bara Imambara
The Bara Imambara complex in Lucknow features an intricate upper-level maze known as the 'Bhool Bhulaiya'. Consisting of hundreds of identical arched passages and narrow staircases, this unique architectural labyrinth was designed to support the immense weight of the hall's vaulted roof, drawing thousands of curious tourists annually.

**105.** (C) I and III
Water tourism in Uttar Pradesh prominently utilizes the Ganga River for long-distance luxury cruises, while promoting adventure water sports in various lakes and reservoirs like Ramgarh Taal and Chuka Beach. Furthermore, the state government actively encourages substantial private sector investment through public-private

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Rules.
II. The state has implemented Waste-to-Energy (WtE) projects to manage urban municipal solid waste.
III. Kanpur and Agra are identified among the non-attainment cities under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).
IV. The Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board has no jurisdiction over municipal solid waste facilities.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and IV

**49.** Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Cultivation of water-intensive crops like sugarcane and paddy is leading to rapid groundwater depletion in western Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Canal irrigation is entirely absent in western Uttar Pradesh, forcing farmers to rely exclusively on tube wells.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**50.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (City)
P. Gorakhpur
Q. Ayodhya
R. Chitrakoot
S. Moradabad
List II: (River on whose bank it is located)
1. Ramganga
2. Mandakini
3. Saryu
4. Rapti
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

**51.** Consider the following statements regarding the National Green Tribunal's interventions in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The NGT has issued strict guidelines for the restoration of the critically polluted Hindon river.
II. Tanneries in Jajmau, Kanpur, have faced closure and relocation orders by the NGT to protect the Ganga.
III. The NGT completely oversees the state's budget allocation for urban planning.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**52.** Consider the following statements about the wetlands of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Haiderpur Wetland is an artificial wetland situated on the Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor border.
II. Wetlands in the state play a crucial role as wintering grounds for Central Asian Flyway migratory birds.
III. The state has designated all its wetlands as Ramsar sites.
IV. Sandi Bird Sanctuary is a protected wetland in Hardoi district.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II and III

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**53.** Which of the following soil types is predominantly found in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Red soil
(B) Khadar soil
(C) Bhabhar soil
(D) Peaty soil

**54.** The 'Ganga Task Force', a battalion of the Territorial Army raised under the Namami Gange project, has been stationed in select cities. Which of the following cities in Uttar Pradesh is NOT a primary deployment site for the Ganga Task Force?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Meerut

**116.** (D) Deficit in last-mile connectivity and standardized hygiene facilities
The primary impediment to developing rural tourism across remote districts of Uttar Pradesh is the deficit in last-mile road connectivity, public transport options, and standardized hygiene infrastructure. Overcoming these basic infrastructure challenges through targeted rural development projects is essential to make village stays comfortable, accessible, and appealing for international and domestic visitors.

**117.** (B) Varanasi
The ancient Ramnagar Ramlila in Varanasi, performed under the patronage of the Kashi Naresh, is globally renowned for its traditional month-long open-air theatrical format. Recognized by UNESCO as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, it uses no artificial amplification, drawing thousands of spiritual seekers and cultural tourists annually.

**118.** (C) Kashi Vishwanath Dham and Ayodhya Ram Mandir
The remarkable surge in domestic tourism across Uttar Pradesh post-2021 is largely driven by the grand redevelopment of two landmark religious corridors: Kashi Vishwanath Dham in Varanasi and the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya. Modernized pilgrim amenities, expanded walkways, and improved transportation links have attracted unprecedented millions of spiritual travelers state-wide.

**119.** (D) Bundelkhand
The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh is the primary focus for 'Fort Tourism' due to its strategic concentration of historic defensive fortresses. Featuring majestic strongholds such as Kalinjar Fort in Banda, Jhansi Fort, and Talbehat Fort, the region offers rich opportunities for heritage preservation, light shows, and military history tourism.

**120.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Uttar Pradesh government relies extensively on the Public-Private Partnership model to accelerate tourism growth. Partnering with private firms mobilizes corporate investment and professional management expertise needed for modern hotels, ropeways, and leisure facilities without over-burdening state finances, directly explaining the strategic policy adoption across major regional tourist circuits.

**121.** (B) Sonbhadra and Mirzapur
The traditional 'Karma' folk dance is a vibrant cultural attraction practiced primarily by indigenous tribal communities in the Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts of southern Uttar Pradesh. Perched around the Karma tree during autumn harvest festivals, this rhythmic tribal group dance showcases unique local folklore, enriching cultural eco-tourism across the region.

**122.** (B) Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary
Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary, situated in the Lakhimpur Kheri district, forms an integral component of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve network. Featuring dense sal forests, riverine meadows, and seasonal swamps, it provides critical habitat for the endangered Swamp Deer (Barasingha), Royal Bengal Tigers, and migratory birds, serving as a key eco-tourism hub.

**123.** (A) Lucknow
The historic British Residency complex in Lucknow features a popular evening 'Light and Sound Show'. Through dramatic audio-visual narratives, the show depicts key historical events of the Siege of Lucknow during the 1857 Indian War of Independence, making the ruined heritage complex a major educational and cultural tourism draw.

**124.** (C) Purvanchal Expressway
The Purvanchal Expressway is a major 341-kilometer access-controlled highway connecting the state capital Lucknow to eastern districts up to Ghazipur. By drastically cutting travel times across eastern Uttar Pradesh, it improves access to regional destinations, stimulates rural commerce, and boosts tourist traffic to historic and religious sites throughout Purvanchal.

**125.** (D) I, II, and III
The Uttar Pradesh Tourism Department actively integrates digital technology to enhance traveler engagement and streamline administrative operations. The government utilizes Virtual Reality tools to showcase state monuments at international trade expos, maintains a dedicated online portal for homestay registration, and executes targeted social media marketing

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campaigns to attract foreign and domestic tourists.

**126.** (C) Barabanki
The venerated 'Deva Sharif' shrine is located in the Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh. Dedicated to the 19th-century Sufi saint Haji Waris Ali Shah, the shrine attracts pilgrims from diverse religious backgrounds, serving as a shining beacon of communal harmony, cultural syncretism, and spiritual tourism in the heart of Awadh.

**127.** (B) Bhadohi
Bhadohi, known as the 'Carpet City', is world-famous for its hand-knotted carpet and rug weaving industry. Representing a major craft hub under the One District One Product scheme, Bhadohi attracts foreign buyers, textile enthusiasts, and craft-tourism travelers interested in exploring traditional weaving looms and purchasing exquisite handloom products.

**128.** (B) I, II, and IV
Agra remains the primary destination for international tourists visiting Uttar Pradesh, while the Buddhist Circuit draws substantial visitor footfall from Southeast Asian nations. Additionally, Varanasi attracts foreign travelers seeking rich spiritual and cultural experiences. Foreign tourist arrivals have experienced robust growth following global travel revivals rather than suffering a permanent decline.

**129.** (A) Tomb of Akbar
Sikandra, located near Agra, is world-famous as the site of the magnificent Tomb of Akbar the Great. Constructed in red sandstone and white marble with lush garden layouts, the architectural complex combines Islamic, Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain design influences, serving as a major heritage tourist landmark in northern India.

**130.** (C) Promoting cross-sectoral integration such as linking ODOP schemes directly with state tourism circuits
Promoting cross-sectoral integration, such as linking the One District One Product initiative directly with state tourism circuits, represents a key strategic prospect in Uttar Pradesh's long-term policy vision. This approach connects local artisan manufacturing with tourist footfall, enhancing authentic cultural experiences, boosting local craft economies, and driving sustainable regional economic expansion.

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# CHAPTER 08
# Geographical Landscape and Environment

**1.** What is the total geographical area of Uttar Pradesh approximately?
(A) 3,08,245 square kilometres
(B) 2,40,928 square kilometres
(C) 3,42,239 square kilometres
(D) 1,96,024 square kilometres

**2.** Which of the following states does NOT share a border with Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chhattisgarh
(B) Jharkhand
(C) Himachal Pradesh
(D) Punjab

**3.** Consider the following statements regarding the geographical extent of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It shares its longest state border with Madhya Pradesh.
II. It shares its shortest state border with Himachal Pradesh.
III. Saharanpur district borders three states.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**4.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (District)
P. Pilibhit
Q. Sonbhadra
R. Lalitpur
S. Shamli
List II: (Bordering State/Country)
1. Haryana
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Nepal
4. Chhattisgarh
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

**5.** Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Bhabhar region of Uttar Pradesh is not suitable for intensive agriculture.
Reason (R): The Bhabhar tract consists of highly porous, pebble-studded soils where small streams disappear underground.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**6.** Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh is a part of the Bundelkhand plateau region?
(A) Gonda
(B) Sitapur
(C) Deoria
(D) Mahoba

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**7.** The Ganga river enters Uttar Pradesh through which of the following districts?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Bijnor
(C) Muzaffarnagar
(D) Meerut

**8.** Consider the following statements about the Gomti river:
I. It originates from Gomat Taal (Fulhar Lake) in Pilibhit district.
II. It is a major tributary of the Yamuna river.
III. The cities of Lucknow and Jaunpur are situated on its banks.
IV. It meets the Ganga river near Ghazipur.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**9.** Which wetland of Uttar Pradesh was recognized as its first Ramsar site?
(A) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary located in Unnao

III. The target is to increase the state's total forest and tree cover to 15 percent by 2030.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**29.** According to the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021, which district of Uttar Pradesh has the lowest area under forest cover?
(A) Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)
(B) Mau district
(C) Mainpuri district
(D) Deoria district

**30.** Which of the following states is situated to the south of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Uttarakhand
(B) Haryana
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Bihar

**31.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (River)
P. Yamuna
Q. Betwa
R. Ken
S. Tons
List II: (Place of merging with Ganga/Yamuna)
1. Hamirpur
2. Prayagraj
3. Banda
4. Sirsa (Prayagraj)
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

**32.** The predominant drainage pattern found in the Ganga plains of Uttar Pradesh is known as:
(A) Radial pattern
(B) Trellis pattern
(C) Dendritic pattern
(D) Centripetal pattern

**33.** The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established in 2010. Which city in Uttar Pradesh hosts a regional bench or circuit bench of the NGT?
(A) Principal Bench in Lucknow
(B) Regional Bench in Kanpur
(C) Circuit Bench in Prayagraj
(D) No bench is located in UP

**34.** Consider the following statements regarding the seismic zones of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The districts of western Uttar Pradesh and the foothills of the Himalayas are primarily in Seismic Zone IV.
II. The Bundelkhand region is relatively stable and largely falls in Seismic Zone II.
III. Seismic Zone V, the highest risk zone, covers the central plains of the state.
IV. The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA) oversees earthquake preparedness in the state.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II and III

**35.** To promote climate-friendly agricultural practices, the Uttar Pradesh government is expanding organic farming. Which region has been prioritised for creating a cluster of organic farming primarily due to its reliance on rainfed agriculture and low fertiliser use?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Tarai region
(C) Ganga-Yamuna Doab
(D) Rohilkhand plains

**36.** Which of the following rivers is an example of an antecedent river that traverses through the state of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gomti River
(B) Betwa River
(C) Ghaghara
(D) Ken River

**37.** The 'Namami Gange' project incorporates biodiversity conservation. Which species is specifically targeted for conservation through the establishment of breeding centres along the Ganga in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gangetic Dolphin
(B) Indian Peafowl
(C) Indian Rhinoceros
(D) Snow Leopard

**38.** Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Ganga-Yamuna Doab is one

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Authority (SEIAA) clears Category B projects.
II. Category A projects within the state are cleared directly by the UP State Pollution Control Board.
III. Public consultation is a mandatory component for obtaining environmental clearance for major industrial estates.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

**20.** Consider the following statements about the climate of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The state has a tropical monsoon climate.
II. The eastern plains receive higher average rainfall than the western plains.
III. The lowest rainfall in the state is recorded in Mathura.
IV. Winter rains in western Uttar Pradesh are caused by cyclonic depressions from the Bay of Bengal.

Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**21.** To address the problem of declining groundwater levels, the Uttar Pradesh government enacted the Uttar Pradesh Groundwater (Management and Regulation) Act in which year?
(A) 2017
(B) 2019
(C) 2021
(D) 2023

**22.** Which department acts as the nodal agency for the implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(B) Department of Rural Development
(C) Department of Urban Development
(D) Department of Planning

**23.** Under the Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy 2022, what is the targeted solar power generation capacity to be achieved by 2026-27?
(A) 10,000 MW
(B) 15,000 MW
(C) 22,000 MW
(D) 30,000 MW

**24.** The Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ), established regarding environmental conservation and NGT directives, covers an area of roughly 10,400 sq km. How many districts of Uttar Pradesh fall under the TTZ?
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6

**25.** Approximately what percentage of the total geographical area of Uttar Pradesh is prone to floods?
(A) 11 percent
(B) 18 percent
(C) 24 percent
(D) 33 percent

**26.** Who serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA)?
(A) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Revenue Minister of Uttar Pradesh

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**27.** Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The air quality in the western districts of Uttar Pradesh deteriorates significantly during the winter months.
Reason (R): The region experiences temperature inversions and is affected by industrial emissions and crop residue burning from neighbouring states.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**28.** Consider the following statements regarding the forest cover and tree plantation initiatives in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The state government launched an initiative to plant 35 crore saplings in 2023.
II. Sonbhadra district has the maximum forest cover area in the state.

district
(B) Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary situated in Agra district
(C) Sandi Bird Sanctuary located in Hardoi district
(D) Upper Ganga River stretch from Brijghat to Narora

**10.** The severe problem of gully erosion, resulting in the formation of deep ravines, is most prominent in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Etawah
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Basti
(D) Ballia

**11.** Which of the following lakes is incorrectly paired with its location in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ramgarh Tal - Gorakhpur
(B) Moti Jheel - Varanasi
(C) Bakhira Jheel - Sant Kabir Nagar
(D) Keetham Lake - Agra

**12.** Arrange the following tributaries of the Ganga in Uttar Pradesh from West to East:
1. Ramganga
2. Gomti
3. Ghaghara
4. Gandak

Select the correct order using the options given below:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

**13.** Which division of Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of districts?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Prayagraj

**14.** Under the Namami Gange programme, the interception and diversion of major drains to stop pollution is a key activity. In Uttar Pradesh, the Sisamau drain, which was successfully capped and diverted, was located in which city?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Kanpur
(D) Mirzapur

**15.** The Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) was originally constituted in which year under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974?
(A) 1975
(B) 1981
(C) 1986
(D) 1990

**16.** Identify the correct sequence of districts of Uttar Pradesh from North to South:
(A) Siddharthnagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar, Jaunpur
(B) Sant Kabir Nagar, Siddharthnagar, Jaunpur, Ambedkar Nagar
(C) Siddharthnagar, Ambedkar Nagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, Jaunpur
(D) Ambedkar Nagar, Siddharthnagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, Jaunpur

**17.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Ramsar Site in UP)
P. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
Q. Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary
R. Sarsai Nawar Jheel
S. Sur Sarovar
List II: (District)
1. Gonda
2. Etawah
3. Agra
4. Raebareli
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

**18.** Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Tarai region of Uttar Pradesh is highly suitable for sugarcane and paddy cultivation.
Reason (R): The Tarai region features fine alluvium soil and a high water table with substantial rainfall.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**19.** Consider the following statements regarding the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The State Environment Impact Assessment

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of the most agriculturally productive regions in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): The region is composed of deep, fertile alluvial soils replenished continuously by river systems.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**39.** Which of the following combinations of rivers and their point of origin is incorrect?
(A) Rapti - Rukam Kot (Nepal)
(B) Betwa - Amarkantak
(C) Gomti - Pilibhit
(D) Yamuna - Yamunotri Glacier

**40.** In geomorphological terms, the older alluvium deposits in the plains of Uttar Pradesh, which form higher grounds not usually flooded by rivers, are known as:
(A) Khadar
(B) Bhabhar
(C) Bhangar
(D) Tarai

**41.** The Uttar Pradesh government has initiated the 'Catch the Rain' campaign primarily to address which of the following environmental challenges?
(A) Soil erosion in the Doab region
(B) Air pollution in the NCR districts
(C) Protection of wetland biodiversity
(D) Declining groundwater levels

**42.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Wildlife Sanctuary/National Park)
P. Dudhwa National Park
Q. Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary
R. Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
S. Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary
List II: (District)
1. Chandauli
2. Lakhimpur Kheri
3. Chitrakoot
4. Bahraich
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

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**43.** Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh shares its boundary with Nepal?
(A) Gorakhpur district
(B) Maharajganj
(C) Basti district
(D) Gonda district

**44.** Consider the following statements regarding the geographical location of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The latitudinal extent of the state is from 23°52' N to 30°24' N.
II. The longitudinal extent of the state is from 77°05' E to 84°38' E.
III. The east-west length of the state is shorter than its north-south width.
Which of the combinations given above is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**45.** The state of Uttar Pradesh is divided into how many agro-climatic zones?
(A) 3
(B) 6
(C) 9
(D) 12

**46.** Identify the correct sequence of the following states in terms of the length of their border shared with Uttar Pradesh, from longest to shortest:
(A) Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh
(B) Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh
(C) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh
(D) Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand

**47.** The river Hindon, heavily affected by industrial pollution, is a tributary of which major river?
(A) Ganga
(B) Gomti
(C) Ramganga
(D) Yamuna

**48.** Consider the following statements regarding solid waste management and urban pollution in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Open burning of solid waste is completely banned under the Solid Waste Management

partnerships to build jetties, manage cruise operations, and develop recreational facilities.

**106.** (B) Prayagraj
Kaushambi is an ancient archaeological site and holy destination situated near the modern city of Prayagraj. As an important stop on the Buddhist Circuit, Kaushambi preserves ruins of ancient monasteries, stupas, and Ashokan pillars where Lord Buddha delivered several sermons, attracting global Buddhist pilgrims and history scholars.

**107.** (A) Yamuna Expressway
The Yamuna Expressway is a six-lane controlled-access highway directly connecting the National Capital Region to Agra. By dramatically reducing travel time to around two hours, it facilitates seamless weekend travel for domestic and foreign tourists visiting iconic monuments like the Taj Mahal, driving rapid growth in Western UP's hospitality sector.

**108.** (C) Gujarat (Rann Utsav)
Developing temporary luxury Tent Cities along riverbanks and cultural hubs in Uttar Pradesh is heavily inspired by the success of Gujarat's Rann Utsav. This seasonal hospitality model provides high-end accommodations, cultural programming, and local dining experiences without constructing permanent concrete structures in environmentally sensitive riverfront and rural zones.

**109.** (D) Sanjhi
Sanjhi art is a traditional folk painting style originating from the Braj region around Mathura and Vrindavan. Involving intricate hand-cut paper stenciling to create detailed visual depictions of Lord Krishna's divine life, Sanjhi is celebrated and promoted as a unique, preserved cultural heritage art form in Uttar Pradesh.

**110.** (A) I, II, and III
Rural tourism initiatives in Uttar Pradesh aim to revitalize traditional village crafts, provide supplementary financial income to farming households, and curb rural-to-urban migration by creating local hospitality jobs. Rather than converting agricultural lands into commercial amusement parks, these programs focus on preserving rural landscapes, authentic farming traditions, and local cultural heritage.

**111.** (B) Constantinople (Istanbul)
The iconic Rumi Darwaza in Lucknow, erected by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula in 1784, was architecturally modeled after the historic Bab-i-Humayun gateway in Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul). Standing sixty feet tall, this magnificent entrance gate showcases distinctive Awadhi design elements and remains a central landmark for visitors exploring Lucknow's heritage.

**112.** (D) Battery-operated golf carts and electric buses
To mitigate atmospheric pollution and protect the white marble of the Taj Mahal from discoloration, authorities enforce a strict eco-friendly transit zone around the monument. Visitors travel within this protected perimeter using zero-emission battery-operated golf carts, electric buses, and traditional horse carriages, ensuring environmental sustainability around Agra's premier heritage site.

**113.** (A) Prayagraj
Shringverpur is an ancient archaeological and pilgrimage site located along the Ganga River in the Prayagraj district. Celebrated in the Ramayana, it marks the legendary site where King Nishadraj welcomed Lord Rama, Sita, and Lakshmana, assisting them in crossing the holy river into exile, serving as an important Ramayana Circuit hub.

**114.** (C) Banaras Hindu University
Banaras Hindu University in Varanasi, established in 1916 by Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, is a major center of educational, architectural, and cultural tourism. The vast green campus features classic Indo-Gothic architecture, the renowned Bharat Kala Bhavan museum, and the grand Shri Vishwanath Temple, attracting global scholars and tourists alike.

**115.** (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Agra Fort represents majestic Mughal military architecture built under Emperor Akbar. Bara Imambara stands as a masterpiece of Awadhi Nawabi heritage constructed in Lucknow. Jhansi Fort highlights Bundela and Maratha fortification traditions, while the ancient Sarnath Pillar represents Maurya dynasty stone sculpture under Emperor Ashoka, matching correctly.

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**55.** The concept of 'Zero Liquid Discharge' (ZLD) is frequently enforced by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board. It primarily applies to:
(A) Urban municipal solid waste management facilities
(B) Industrial units recycling all wastewater
(C) Agricultural farms using advanced irrigation techniques
(D) Urban storm-water management systems preventing runoff

**56.** Which of the following statements incorrectly describes the geomorphology of the Uttar Pradesh plains?
(A) They are formed by the alluvium deposited by the Ganga and its tributaries.
(B) The general slope of the plain is from north-west to south-east.
(C) The elevation of the plain gradually increases as one moves from west to east.
(D) The tract contains numerous oxbow lakes and abandoned river channels.

**57.** The 'State Action Plan on Climate Change' (SAPCC) of Uttar Pradesh lays special emphasis on adapting agriculture to changing climate patterns. Which of the following is an adaptation strategy promoted under it?
(A) Promoting large-scale mono-cropping of water-intensive cash crops
(B) Completely banning the application of all organic fertilisers
(C) Encouraging traditional flood irrigation across all agro-climatic zones
(D) Promoting short-duration and drought-tolerant crops

**58.** The 'Okhla Bird Sanctuary', situated on the river Yamuna, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Ghaziabad district
(C) Mathura district
(D) Agra district

**59.** Which division of Uttar Pradesh is known for a high concentration of ravines created by the Chambal and Yamuna rivers?
(A) Bareilly Division
(B) Agra Division
(C) Lucknow Division
(D) Moradabad Division

**60.** The environmental phenomenon known as 'smog' poses a severe health hazard in cities like Ghaziabad and Noida during winter. Smog is a mixture primarily of:
(A) Dust and ozone
(B) Smoke and fog
(C) Nitrogen and water vapour
(D) Carbon dioxide and mist

**61.** Which of the following lakes is located in the Lucknow district and serves as an important ecological habitat?
(A) Karela Lake
(B) Surha Tal
(C) Bakhira Lake
(D) Moti Jheel

**62.** Which of the following pairs of 'River - Adjoining City' is incorrectly matched?
(A) Sai - Pratapgarh
(B) Mandakini - Chitrakoot
(C) Rapti - Lucknow
(D) Ramganga - Bareilly

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**63.** Under the disaster management framework, the 'State Disaster Response Fund' (SDRF) is constituted based on the recommendations of the:
(A) NITI Aayog
(B) Uttar Pradesh Planning Department
(C) State Legislative Assembly
(D) Finance Commission of India

**64.** The Bundelkhand plateau in Uttar Pradesh is composed primarily of which types of rocks?
(A) Basalt and Gabbro
(B) Sandstone and Limestone
(C) Gneiss and Granite
(D) Shale and Slate

**65.** The term 'Ecosystem Services' refers to the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. Which of the following is considered a 'regulating service' provided by the forest ecosystems of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Production of timber and fuelwood
(B) Flood control and climate regulation
(C) Provision of ecotourism opportunities
(D) Cultural significance of sacred groves

**66.** To mitigate the problem of soil degradation, the Uttar Pradesh government provides a substantial subsidy for the use of which amendment in alkaline and saline soils (Usar lands)?
(A) Urea

sanctuaries. Which of the following sanctuaries is a part of this tiger reserve?
(A) Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary

**115.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh is known as the 'Rice Bowl' of the state due to its favourable climate and high agricultural output of paddy?
(A) Eastern Plains region
(B) Semi-arid Bundelkhand Region
(C) Agricultural Western Doab Region
(D) Rocky Vindhyan Plateau Zone

**116.** Floating solar power plants are being promoted to save land resources. One of the state's notable floating solar power plants has been installed on which of the following reservoirs?
(A) Matatila Dam
(B) Rajghat Dam
(C) Rihand Dam
(D) Sharda Barrage

**117.** The district of Sonbhadra is rich in mineral resources and power plants, leading to environmental concerns. Which major river flows through this district?
(A) Son
(B) Betwa
(C) Ken
(D) Tons

**118.** In Uttar Pradesh, an 'Agro-Climatic Zone' is classified based on criteria such as rainfall, temperature, soil type, and topography. Which is the largest agro-climatic zone in the state?
(A) Tarai Zone
(B) Western Plain Zone
(C) Bundelkhand Zone
(D) Central Plain Zone

**119.** The state bird of Uttar Pradesh is a species whose natural wetland habitats are threatened by human encroachment. Which bird is it?
(A) Great Indian Bustard
(B) Sarus Crane
(C) Indian Peafowl
(D) Asian Openbill Stork

**120.** Which of the following is considered the most significant contributor to water pollution in the river Ganga near Kanpur?
(A) Heavy agricultural runoff containing synthetic pesticides
(B) Unregulated disposal of municipal solid waste into the river
(C) Untreated tannery effluent discharge
(D) Accidental oil spills from commercial shipping vessels

**121.** To combat the issue of declining groundwater, the state has categorised areas into safe, semi-critical, critical, and over-exploited zones. Which region has the highest concentration of 'over-exploited' blocks?
(A) Eastern Uttar Pradesh
(B) Tarai Belt
(C) Vindhyan Region
(D) Western Uttar Pradesh

**122.** Which river originates from the Amarkantak plateau in Madhya Pradesh and joins the Ganga just east of Prayagraj (in Sirsa)?
(A) Tons
(B) Son
(C) Ken
(D) Betwa

**123.** Which of the following statements about the 'Namami Gange' project is incorrect?
(A) It integrates multidisciplinary efforts to clean and protect the Ganga river basin in a holistic manner.
(B) It is run entirely by the UP State Government without Central aid.
(C) It involves the extensive development of riverfronts along with constructing and modernizing ghats.
(D) Comprehensive afforestation along the banks of the Ganga is a key component of the project.

**124.** The 'National Clean Air Programme' (NCAP) outlines a framework to improve air quality. What is the base year designated under this programme to measure the reduction in particulate matter concentration?
(A) 2014
(B) 2015
(C) 2017
(D) 2019

**125.** The district of Mathura receives the lowest average annual rainfall in Uttar Pradesh. Approximately how much rainfall does it receive annually?
(A) 34 cm
(B) 54 cm

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(D) Nitrogen Dioxide gas (NO2)

**79.** The 'Atal Bhujal Yojana', implemented in several districts of Uttar Pradesh, is primarily focused on:
(A) Providing tap water connections to every rural household
(B) Cleaning the heavily polluted stretches of the Ganga
(C) Desilting major irrigation canals
(D) Promoting community-led sustainable groundwater management

**80.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the demographic and geographical features of the state:
(A) Hapur district is officially the smallest district in Uttar Pradesh in terms of total geographical area.
(B) Lakhimpur Kheri is the largest district in Uttar Pradesh in terms of total geographical area.
(C) Uttar Pradesh covers over 10 percent of India's total land area.
(D) Uttar Pradesh is administratively divided into a total of 18 divisions.

**81.** The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) notification requires certain industries to obtain clearance before establishment. In Uttar Pradesh, the 'State Expert Appraisal Committee' (SEAC) primarily assists which body in this process?
(A) Principal Bench of the National Green Tribunal
(B) State Environment Impact Authority (SEIAA)
(C) Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam Board
(D) Central Pollution Control Board at New Delhi

**82.** Which of the following sanctuaries in Uttar Pradesh is specifically renowned for the conservation of the critically endangered Gharial?
(A) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) National Chambal Sanctuary

**83.** The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) targets the reduction of particulate matter concentrations. How many cities in Uttar Pradesh have been identified as 'non-attainment cities' under this programme?
(A) 7
(B) 10
(C) 15
(D) 17

**84.** The Uttar Pradesh government has promoted the installation of solar street lights and solar water pumps under various schemes. Which nodal agency oversees the implementation of renewable energy programmes in the state?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited State Board
(B) Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPRVUNL)
(C) Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency
(D) Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission Body

**85.** The river Betwa flows through which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh before meeting the Yamuna?
(A) Jhansi and Jalaun
(B) Kanpur and Unnao
(C) Varanasi and Ghazipur
(D) Bareilly and Shahjahanpur

**86.** What is the primary objective of the 'Mukhyamantri Krishak Vriksh Dhan Yojana' launched in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To provide free high-powered tractors and equipment to marginal farmers
(B) To distribute high-yielding organic seeds and bio-fertilisers to farmers
(C) To financially compensate farmers for widespread crop losses due to severe droughts
(D) Promoting tree plantation on farm bunds and private lands

**87.** The climate of Uttar Pradesh is described as:
(A) Equatorial Rain-forest
(B) Tropical Monsoon
(C) Mediterranean
(D) Arid Desert

**88.** Which of the following pairs of 'Wetland/Lake - District' is correctly matched?
(A) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary - Lucknow District
(B) Sandi Bird Sanctuary - Unnao District
(C) Bakhira Sanctuary - Sant Kabir Nagar
(D) Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary - Kanpur District

**89.** The Ganga river flows through how many districts in Uttar Pradesh?

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(B) Potash
(C) Ammonium Sulphate
(D) Gypsum

**67.** The 'Namami Gange' project uses bioremediation techniques in several drains entering the Ganga. What does bioremediation involve?
(A) Using natural microbes to degrade pollutants
(B) Employing heavy mechanical dredgers and excavators to desilt drains
(C) Diverting untreated polluted wastewater to nearby agricultural fields
(D) Treating contaminated water with high chemical doses of liquid chlorine

**68.** Which of the following is the highest peak situated in the Vindhyan ranges of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kaimur Peak
(B) Amsot Peak
(C) Sonakar Peak
(D) Gurushikhar Peak

**69.** Uttar Pradesh is bordered by the country of Nepal to the north. What is the approximate length of the international border shared between Uttar Pradesh and Nepal?
(A) 350 km
(B) 450 km
(C) 579 km
(D) 650 km

**70.** The problem of waterlogging and subsequent soil salinity is most commonly observed in which region of Uttar Pradesh due to intensive canal irrigation?
(A) Semi-arid Bundelkhand Plateau region
(B) Kaimur and Vindhyan Escarpments zone
(C) Northern Bhabhar and Tarai Tract
(D) Western Ganga Plains

**71.** The 'Common Effluent Treatment Plants' (CETPs) have been established in several industrial clusters of Uttar Pradesh. Their primary purpose is to:
(A) Supply clean treated drinking water to industrial township workers
(B) Treat industrial wastewater collectively before discharge
(C) Generate renewable electricity from industrial municipal solid waste
(D) Filter hazardous air pollutants emitted from industrial factory chimneys

**72.** Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched with its respective administrative division?
(A) Lakhimpur Kheri - Bareilly Division
(B) Amethi - Ayodhya Division
(C) Hathras - Aligarh Division
(D) Ghazipur - Azamgarh Division

**73.** The 'Shivalik Range' forms the northernmost boundary of Uttar Pradesh. In which district are the foothills of the Shivalik hills most prominent?
(A) Bijnor
(B) Pilibhit
(C) Maharajganj
(D) Saharanpur

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**74.** Which of the following Ramsar sites in Uttar Pradesh consists of two interconnected oxbow lakes located in the Gonda district?
(A) Parvati Arga Sanctuary
(B) Sandi Bird Sanctuary in Hardoi
(C) Samaspur Bird Sanctuary in Raebareli
(D) Sarsai Nawar Jheel in Etawah

**75.** The state government organises 'Van Mahotsav' annually to promote tree plantation. In which month is Van Mahotsav traditionally celebrated across Uttar Pradesh?
(A) First week of June
(B) First week of July
(C) First week of August
(D) First week of September

**76.** In the context of disaster management in Uttar Pradesh, the state faces periodic droughts primarily in which of the following regions?
(A) Tarai and Bhabhar belt
(B) Bundelkhand region
(C) Eastern Doab alluvial plains
(D) Rohilkhand Plains region

**77.** Which of the following tributaries joins the river Yamuna on its right bank within Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chambal
(B) Hindon River
(C) Tons River
(D) Gomti River

**78.** Which of the following parameters is NOT monitored by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board to calculate the Air Quality Index (AQI)?
(A) Particulate Matter (PM10)
(B) Sulphur Dioxide gas (SO2)
(C) Chlorofluorocarbons

**102.** The total area of Uttar Pradesh is approximately what percentage of the total geographical area of India?
(A) 6.5 percent
(B) 7.3 percent
(C) 8.2 percent
(D) 9.1 percent

**103.** Which state borders Uttar Pradesh to the west and northwest?
(A) Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh
(B) Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan
(C) Bihar and Jharkhand
(D) Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

**104.** Which of the following rivers originating from the Nepal Himalayas creates a highly shifting course and extensive floodplains in eastern Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chambal River
(B) Ken River
(C) Ghaghara
(D) Hindon River

**105.** The 'National Green Tribunal' (NGT) was established under the National Green Tribunal Act of 2010. Its jurisdiction applies to cases under several environmental laws. Which of the following laws is NOT under the jurisdiction of the NGT?
(A) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(B) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
(C) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(D) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

**106.** The Uttar Pradesh government has developed 'Eco-Tourism Circuits' to promote biodiversity awareness. Which of the following locations is a central attraction in the state's eco-tourism circuit?
(A) Dudhwa National Park
(B) Taj Mahal
(C) Bara Imambara
(D) Kashi Vishwanath Temple

**107.** Which of the following environmental challenges is most directly caused by the unlined nature of older irrigation canals in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Air pollution
(B) Waterlogging and salinization
(C) Deforestation
(D) Depletion of stratospheric ozone

**108.** The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Plan identifies specific nodal departments for different disasters. Which department is the nodal agency for managing flood disasters in the state?
(A) Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
(B) Department of Water Resources
(C) Department of Health and Family Welfare
(D) Department of Urban Development and Housing

**109.** Which of the following districts marks the easternmost boundary of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ballia
(B) Deoria
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Chandauli

**110.** Which district of Uttar Pradesh is almost entirely surrounded by Madhya Pradesh on three sides and connected to Uttar Pradesh by a narrow corridor?
(A) Mahoba district
(B) Banda district
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Jhansi district

**111.** Which river acts as a boundary between the districts of Kheri (Lakhimpur) and Bahraich?
(A) Gomti River
(B) Rapti River
(C) Sharda River
(D) Ghaghara

**112.** The term 'Bhabhar' refers to a narrow belt of land running parallel to the Shivalik foothills. What is the approximate width of this belt in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 5 to 10 km
(B) 10 to 30 km
(C) 50 to 70 km
(D) 100 to 150 km

**113.** Uttar Pradesh has undertaken extensive tree plantation campaigns. In the context of environmental science, young trees planted in such campaigns act primarily as:
(A) Carbon emitters
(B) Carbon sinks
(C) Ozone depleters
(D) Methane generators

**114.** The 'Dudhwa Tiger Reserve' is composed of Dudhwa National Park and two wildlife

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Assessment Authority. Category A projects require central clearance from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Public consultation remains mandatory for major industrial estate developments to ensure community participation and environmental safeguards during project appraisal.

**20.** (A) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh experiences a tropical monsoon climate characterized by hot summers and cool winters. Average annual rainfall decreases progressively from the humid eastern plains towards the semi-arid western regions, with Mathura receiving the lowest rainfall in the state. Winter rainfall in western districts is caused by western disturbances originating from the Mediterranean region, not cyclonic depressions from the Bay.

**21.** (B) 2019
To regulate unbridled extraction and reverse alarming declines in subterranean water levels, the state assembly passed the Uttar Pradesh Groundwater (Management and Regulation) Act in 2019. The legislation mandates registration for commercial and industrial users, enforces rainwater harvesting systems in urban areas, and establishes regulatory framework bodies across state, district, and block administrative levels.

**22.** (D) Department of Planning
The Department of Planning functions as the central nodal agency responsible for coordinating, implementing, and monitoring Sustainable Development Goal indicators across Uttar Pradesh. It works alongside various state departments to align local development strategies with global targets, track socio-economic progress, manage baseline data collection, and publish periodic SDG monitoring reports for state administration evaluation.

**23.** (C) 22,000 MW
The Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy 2022 sets an ambitious target of achieving 22,000 MW of solar power generation capacity by the year 2026-27. This target includes 14,000 MW from utility-scale solar parks, 6,000 MW from rooftop solar installations on residential and commercial buildings, and 2,000 MW from distributed solar power systems.

**24.** (C) 5
The Taj Trapezium Zone spans across approximately 10,400 square kilometres surrounding the Taj Mahal to protect the monument from environmental degradation and industrial pollution. In Uttar Pradesh, five districts fall within this protected zone: Agra, Firozabad, Mathura, Hathras, and Etah. Additionally, Bharatpur district from Rajasthan falls within the defined geographical boundary of the zone.

**25.** (C) 24 percent
Approximately 24 percent of the total geographical area of Uttar Pradesh is prone to recurring floods, covering around 2.7 million hectares. The eastern region and northern Tarai belts are particularly vulnerable due to heavy monsoon rainfall and overflow from rivers originating in the Himalayas, including the Ghaghara, Rapti, Gandak, and Ganga river systems.

**26.** (A) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
Under the Disaster Management Act of 2005, the Chief Minister serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the State Disaster Management Authority. In Uttar Pradesh, the authority is responsible for formulating state disaster management policies, approving disaster preparedness plans, coordinating emergency response efforts across departments, and allocating mitigation funds for natural and man-made disasters.

**27.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Air quality in western Uttar Pradesh deteriorates significantly during winter due to stable atmospheric conditions and shallow boundary layers. Thermal inversion traps particulate matter near the ground. High industrial emissions, heavy vehicular traffic, and seasonal crop residue burning in neighbouring states like Punjab and Haryana further exacerbate particulate accumulation, creating severe winter smog across urban centers.

**28.** (D) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh carried out a massive afforestation drive in 2023, planting over 35 crore saplings in a single day. Sonbhadra district holds the largest absolute area under forest cover in the state. To improve environmental sustainability, the state government aims to increase total forest and tree

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(C) 74 cm
(D) 94 cm

**126.** Which prominent wetland of Uttar Pradesh, located in the Mainpuri district, was designated as a Ramsar site in 2019?
(A) Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary
(B) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
(C) Saman Bird Sanctuary
(D) Haiderpur Wetland

**127.** The state government has launched a massive campaign to promote organic farming along the banks of which river to prevent chemical fertilizer runoff?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Gomti
(C) Rapti
(D) Ganga

**128.** What is the primary function of the 'District Environment Management Plan' (DEMP) prepared by the districts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To outline long-term administrative strategies for maximizing statewide industrial output
(B) To systematically distribute government agricultural subsidies to rural farmers
(C) To manage local environmental conservation and pollution control
(D) To regulate and monitor commercial real estate market developments in urban centres

**129.** Which of the following types of ecosystems is NOT naturally found in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest
(B) Mangrove Swamp Forest
(C) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest
(D) Freshwater Wetland

**130.** The Uttar Pradesh state budget regularly allocates funds for 'Green Energy Corridors'. The primary objective of these corridors is to:
(A) Plant dense rows of indigenous trees along all national highways and expressways
(B) Develop eco-friendly tourist resorts and ecological parks in forest areas
(C) Subsidize CNG-based public transport vehicles across all major municipal cities
(D) Grid integration of renewable energy with conventional power



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# ANSWERS

**1.** (B) 2,40,928 square kilometres
Uttar Pradesh spans a total land area of approximately 2,40,928 square kilometres, making it the fourth-largest state in India by geographical extent. This vast territory constitutes about 7.33 percent of the total land mass of India. It stretches roughly 650 kilometres from east to west and nearly 240 kilometres from north to south.

**2.** (D) Punjab
Uttar Pradesh shares geographical borders with nine distinct administrative entities, including eight full states and one union territory, Delhi. The bordering states are Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar. Punjab does not touch any boundary of Uttar Pradesh, as Haryana and Himachal Pradesh completely separate Punjab from the northern state territory.

**3.** (D) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh exhibits unique geographical boundary characteristics across its districts. Madhya Pradesh forms the longest contiguous inter-state border with the state, covering eleven southern districts. Conversely, Himachal Pradesh forms the shortest border, touching only Saharanpur district. Saharanpur occupies a strategically significant position in the far north, directly adjoining three states, namely Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Haryana.

**4.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Pilibhit district shares an international border with Nepal along its northern edge. Sonbhadra district lies in the extreme southeast and shares its boundary with Chhattisgarh among other neighboring states. Lalitpur projects southward, remaining almost entirely surrounded by Madhya Pradesh. Shamli represents the westernmost district of Uttar Pradesh and shares its border directly across the river with Haryana.

**5.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Bhabhar belt lies along the foothills of the Shivalik hills and is composed of coarse sand, gravel, and unassorted pebbles. Due to high porosity, surface water streams rapidly seep subterraneanly, leaving the upper surface completely dry and lacking fine soil nutrients. Consequently, this physical structure creates unfavourable soil conditions, rendering the region unsuitable for intensive agricultural practices.

**6.** (D) Mahoba
The Bundelkhand plateau region in Uttar Pradesh comprises seven distinct southern districts: Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, and Chitrakoot. Mahoba is located in this semi-arid plateau zone characterized by ancient crystalline gneiss rocks and hilly terrain. In contrast, Gonda, Sitapur, and Deoria districts belong to the fertile Gangetic plain region situated further north in the state.

**7.** (B) Bijnor
The Ganga river originates from the Gangotri glacier in Uttarakhand and enters the state of Uttar Pradesh at Bijnor district. Bijnor marks the initial plain entry point of the river after descending from the Himalayan terrain. The river subsequently flows through a total of twenty-eight districts across the state before finally entering Bihar near Ballia district.

**8.** (B) I, III and IV
The Gomti river is a groundwater-fed plain river originating from Gomat Taal, also known as Fulhar Lake, located in Pilibhit district. Major urban centres, including Lucknow, Sultanpur, and Jaunpur, are located along its banks. It flows southeastwards through central plains before discharging into the Ganga river near Saidpur in Ghazipur district. It joins Ganga directly, not Yamuna.

**9.** (D) Upper Ganga River stretch from Brijghat to Narora
The Upper Ganga River stretch, extending from Brijghat to Narora, was officially designated as Uttar Pradesh's first Ramsar site in 2005. This wetland habitat encompasses a riverine stretch supporting significant aquatic biodiversity, including the Gangetic dolphin, gharials, and multiple species of migratory waterfowl. The

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site plays a critical ecological role in maintaining riverine ecosystem health in northern India.

**10.** (A) Etawah
Gully erosion is a severe land degradation phenomenon caused by running water cutting deep channels into topsoil. Etawah district, along with adjacent regions along the Chambal and Yamuna rivers, suffers from extensive gully erosion. This continuous hydraulic action has carved out vast networks of badland topography, famously referred to as the Chambal ravines or badlands across western Uttar Pradesh.

**11.** (B) Moti Jheel - Varanasi
Moti Jheel is an important urban water body and prominent recreational landmark situated in Kanpur, rather than Varanasi. Ramgarh Tal is situated in Gorakhpur district, providing a vital wetland ecosystem. Bakhira Jheel is a protected bird sanctuary located in Sant Kabir Nagar district. Keetham Lake, also known as Sur Sarovar, is located near Agra district.

**12.** (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The northern tributaries flowing into the Ganga river from the Himalayan region follow a spatial order from west to east. Ramganga joins the Ganga in western Uttar Pradesh near Kannauj. Moving eastward, the Gomti river joins near Ghazipur, followed by the Ghaghara river entering further east. The Gandak river flows furthest to the east near the Bihar border.

**13.** (A) Lucknow
Administrative divisions in Uttar Pradesh group multiple districts together for governance. Lucknow Division, along with Kanpur and Kanpur-related administrative divisions, contains six districts: Lucknow, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Hardoi, and Lakhimpur Kheri. This ties for the highest number of districts contained within a single division in the state, while divisions like Gorakhpur and Varanasi contain fewer districts.

**14.** (C) Kanpur
The Sisamau drain was historically one of the largest and most polluting open municipal sewage drains discharging untreated industrial and domestic effluent into the Ganga river. Located in Kanpur, it discharged over 140 million litres per day. Under the Namami Gange project, this drain was completely capped and diverted to a sewage treatment plant for remediation.

**15.** (A) 1975
The Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board was initially established on February 3, 1975, under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. It was later entrusted with additional responsibilities under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, to monitor and regulate environmental pollution across the state.

**16.** (A) Siddharthnagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar, Jaunpur
A spatial layout from north to south across eastern Uttar Pradesh places Siddharthnagar adjacent to the Nepal border in the extreme north. Moving southwards leads into Sant Kabir Nagar, followed by Ambedkar Nagar in the central eastern plain. Continuing further south leads to Jaunpur district, situated closer to the southern Ganga-Gomti plain, completing the precise north-to-south geographical alignment.

**17.** (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is located in Raebareli district, protecting diverse aquatic flora and fauna. Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary consists of two natural oxbow lakes situated in Gonda district. Sarsai Nawar Jheel is a wetland site in Etawah district known for Sarus crane conservation. Sur Sarovar, also known as Keetham Lake, is situated in Agra district along the Yamuna.

**18.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Tarai belt situated south of the Bhabhar tract consists of rich, fine alluvial soil deposited by Himalayan rivers. High groundwater levels combined with heavy seasonal monsoon rainfall create moist marshy conditions. These conditions prove exceptionally favourable for cultivation of water-intensive crops, making sugarcane and paddy the dominant and highly productive agricultural crops grown across this region.

**19.** (B) I and III only
Under the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, Category B projects are evaluated and granted environmental clearances at the state level by the State Environment Impact

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(A) 21
(B) 25
(C) 28
(D) 31

**90.** Which of the following rivers is known as the 'Sorrow of Gorakhpur' due to its frequent, devastating floods?
(A) Rapti
(B) Ghaghara
(C) Gandak
(D) Gomti

**91.** Uttar Pradesh lies in which of the following macro-level earthquake seismic zones predominantly?
(A) Seismic Zones I and II
(B) Zones II, III and IV
(C) Seismic Zones III, IV and V
(D) Seismic Zones IV and V

**92.** The 'Ganga Action Plan' (GAP) Phase I was launched in which year with the objective of improving the water quality of the river Ganga?
(A) 1974
(B) 1980
(C) 1985
(D) 1993

**93.** Which of the following forms the natural border between Uttar Pradesh and Haryana?
(A) River Yamuna
(B) River Ganga
(C) Aravalli Range
(D) Shivalik Range

**94.** The area known as the 'Ganga-Yamuna Doab' is divided into three parts: Upper, Middle, and Lower Doab. The city of Prayagraj is located in which part?
(A) Upper Doab
(B) Middle Doab
(C) Lower Doab
(D) It is outside the Doab region

**95.** The 'State Biodiversity Board' of Uttar Pradesh was established to implement the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act enacted in which year?
(A) 1986
(B) 1998
(C) 2002
(D) 2010

**96.** Which among the following is the most significant contributor to groundwater recharge in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Winter rainfall from western disturbances
(B) Seepage from artificial lakes
(C) Southwest monsoon rainfall
(D) Sub-surface flow from the Himalayas

**97.** The concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) includes 17 overarching goals. Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) is directly addressed in Uttar Pradesh by which of the following flagship missions?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
(B) Jal Jeevan Mission
(C) PM KISAN Samman Nidhi Scheme
(D) Ayushman Bharat Yojana

**98.** Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh shares its border with three different states (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand) and one other state (Bihar)?
(A) Lalitpur district
(B) Mirzapur district
(C) Ballia district
(D) Sonbhadra

**99.** The 'Khadar' soils in Uttar Pradesh are known by local names. Which of the following is NOT a local name for Khadar soil?
(A) Bhur
(B) Nootan Jalodh
(C) Kachhari
(D) Domat

**100.** In the context of industrial pollution control, what does 'PM10' stand for?
(A) Pollutant Mass concentration measuring 10 grams per cubic metre
(B) Standardised Pollution Metric calculated on a logarithmic base 10 scale
(C) Particulate Matter 10 micrometres or less
(D) Permissible Margin of error fixed at 10 percent for emissions

**101.** Which of the following steps is a direct administrative measure to control air pollution in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Implementation of the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)
(B) Banning the use of CNG in public transport
(C) Encouraging the establishment of brick kilns within city limits
(D) Discontinuing the operation of electric buses

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cover to 15 percent of its total geographical area by 2030.

**29.** (A) Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)
According to the India State of Forest Report 2021, Sant Ravidas Nagar, commonly known as Bhadohi district, records the lowest forest cover area among all districts in Uttar Pradesh, covering less than 4 square kilometres. High density of agricultural land and urban settlements leaves minimal natural forest cover across this small carpet-producing district.

**30.** (C) Madhya Pradesh
Madhya Pradesh lies directly south of Uttar Pradesh, sharing the longest border of any neighbouring state. In contrast, Uttarakhand lies to the north, Haryana borders towards the west, and Bihar lies to the east. The southern border with Madhya Pradesh traverses through the Bundelkhand region and parts of the Vindhyan plateau landscape.

**31.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
The Yamuna river meets the Ganga at Prayagraj, forming the sacred Triveni Sangam. The Betwa river flows northwards through Bundelkhand and merges into the Yamuna near Hamirpur. The Ken river flows from Madhya Pradesh through Banda district to join the Yamuna. The Tons river flows through southern hills and directly joins the Ganga near Sirsa.

**32.** (C) Dendritic pattern
The drainage system across the vast alluvial Ganga plains of Uttar Pradesh predominantly displays a dendritic drainage pattern. This pattern resembles the branching structure of tree roots, developing on gentle regional slopes with uniform, soft, and permeable sedimentary strata. Main rivers and their numerous tributaries join sequentially along gentle gradients across the flat landscape.

**33.** (D) No bench is located in UP
The National Green Tribunal functions through five primary places of sitting across India. The Principal Bench is located in New Delhi, while the four zonal benches are established in Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata, and Chennai. No separate regional bench or circuit bench of the National Green Tribunal is physically located within the state of Uttar Pradesh.

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**34.** (A) I, II and IV
Northern Himalayan foothills and western districts in Uttar Pradesh lie near tectonic fault lines, falling in Seismic Zone IV with high risk. Southern hard-rock plateau areas like Bundelkhand are tectonically stable, falling in Seismic Zone II. Seismic Zone V represents the highest risk, which does not cover central plains; central areas lie in Zone III.

**35.** (A) Bundelkhand
The semi-arid Bundelkhand region has been prioritized for organic farming clusters due to its predominant reliance on rainfed agriculture, lower historical consumption of chemical fertilizers, and traditional farming practices. Promoting organic cultivation here enhances soil moisture retention, reduces production costs for farmers, and mitigates environmental degradation caused by chemical runoffs into local water bodies.

**36.** (C) Ghaghara
Antecedent rivers established their course prior to the upliftment of the Himalayan mountain ranges and cut deep gorges to maintain their original flow paths. The Ghaghara, originating from the Tibetan plateau, is a classic antecedent river that cuts through the Himalayas before entering the Gangetic plains. In contrast, rivers like Gomti originate entirely in plains.

**37.** (A) Gangetic Dolphin
The Gangetic Dolphin, India's national aquatic animal, serves as an indicator species for riverine health in the Ganga basin. Conservation initiatives under Namami Gange focus on protecting its dwindling populations in Uttar Pradesh through habitat preservation, establishing rescue centres, monitoring water quality, and creating public awareness among riparian fishing communities along key river stretches.

**38.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Ganga-Yamuna Doab is an exceptionally fertile alluvial tract formed between the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers. Continuous deposition of nutrient-rich alluvium by seasonal river flooding creates deep, highly productive soils. Combined with extensive canal irrigation infrastructure, this geographical region supports intense agricultural productivity and major food-grain cultivation in Uttar Pradesh.

valleys. These deep badland networks cover thousands of hectares, significantly reducing arable land and posing unique physical and socio-economic planning challenges for regional infrastructure development.

**60.** (B) Smoke and fog
Smog is a hazardous environmental combination of smoke and natural fog. In industrialized, densely populated cities like Ghaziabad and Noida, vehicular emissions, industrial smoke, and airborne particulate matter combine with winter atmospheric moisture. Low temperatures and thermal inversion trap this dense mixture near the ground, producing hazardous atmospheric pollution levels.

**61.** (A) Karela Lake
Karela Lake is a natural freshwater wetland situated within Lucknow district, serving as a localized ecological habitat and aquatic ecosystem. Surha Tal is located in Ballia district, Bakhira Lake is situated in Sant Kabir Nagar district, and Moti Jheel is located in Kanpur city, acting as a prominent urban surface water body.

**62.** (C) Rapti - Lucknow
Lucknow is located along the banks of the Gomti river, which flows centrally through the capital city. The Rapti river flows further east, passing through districts like Gorakhpur. The Sai river passes near Pratapgarh, the Mandakini river flows through Chitrakoot, and the Ramganga river flows past the city of Bareilly.

**63.** (D) Finance Commission of India
The State Disaster Response Fund is established under Section 48(1)(a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. Its financial allocation framework and statutory operational guidelines are constituted based on recommendations made by the Finance Commission of India. Central and state governments contribute funds in a fixed ratio to handle statutory disaster mitigation.

**64.** (C) Gneiss and Granite
The Bundelkhand plateau in southern Uttar Pradesh represents an ancient stable landmass forming part of the Peninsular Indian shield. Geologically, it consists primarily of pre-Cambrian crystalline metamorphic and igneous rocks, predominantly gneiss and granite. These hard rock formations give rise to coarse, red soils with limited water retention capacity across the region.

**65.** (B) Flood control and climate regulation
Ecosystem services are classified into provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services. Regulating services involve natural functional processes that moderate environmental conditions. Forest ecosystems in Uttar Pradesh perform critical regulating functions by stabilizing local macroclimates, retaining soil, sequestering carbon, regulating hydrological runoff, and controlling riverine flooding during monsoon seasons across vulnerable plains.

**66.** (D) Gypsum
Alkaline and saline lands, locally referred to as Usar soils in Uttar Pradesh, contain excessive exchangeable sodium concentrations that hinder plant growth and soil permeability. Applying agricultural gypsum (calcium sulphate) neutralizes soil alkalinity by replacing exchangeable sodium ions with calcium ions. The state government provides financial subsidies to promote gypsum reclamation.

**67.** (A) Using natural microbes to degrade pollutants
Bioremediation is an eco-friendly environmental biotechnology technique utilized in the Namami Gange programme to treat polluted drain waters. It relies on introducing naturally occurring microbes and microorganisms that consume and break down complex organic pollutants into non-toxic substances. This biological process significantly reduces biochemical oxygen demand without heavy reliance on synthetic chemicals.

**68.** (C) Sonakar Peak
Sonakar Peak represents the highest elevation point situated within the Vindhyan plateau region traversing southern Uttar Pradesh, specifically located in Mirzapur district. The Kaimur ranges branch off the Vindhyan hills into eastern districts. Gurushikhar is located in Rajasthan's Aravalli range, whereas Amsot Peak lies in the northern Shivalik range of Saharanpur.

**69.** (C) 579 km
Uttar Pradesh forms an international border with the federal democratic republic of Nepal along its northern edge. This contiguous border spans approximately 579 kilometres, traversing seven border districts from west to east: Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti,

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depletion due to over-extraction. However, canal irrigation systems like the Upper Ganga Canal are widely operational across the region. Farmers rely heavily on tube wells to supplement surface canal supply rather than using them exclusively.

**50.** (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Gorakhpur is located along the banks of the Rapti river. Ayodhya, famous for its historic heritage, lies on the banks of the sacred Saryu river. Chitrakoot is situated along the banks of the Mandakini river in southern Uttar Pradesh. Moradabad, known for its brass manufacturing, is situated on the Ramganga river.

**51.** (A) I and II only
The National Green Tribunal has issued binding directives to mitigate industrial pollution along the Hindon river and mandated environmental compliance for tanneries operating in Jajmau near Kanpur. However, urban planning budget allocations remain an administrative function of state government municipal departments and fall entirely outside the statutory domain of judicial environmental tribunals.

**52.** (A) I, II and IV
Haiderpur Wetland is a human-made wetland formed near the Madhya Ganga Barrage on the Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor border, offering critical habitat along the Central Asian Flyway. Sandi Bird Sanctuary protects natural wetland areas in Hardoi district. However, while Uttar Pradesh possesses ten Ramsar sites, thousands of smaller regional wetlands remain unlisted under Ramsar designation.

**53.** (A) Red soil
The Bundelkhand plateau in Uttar Pradesh features red soils formed from the weathering of ancient crystalline metamorphic and igneous granite rocks. Locally classified into varieties such as Rakar and Parwa, these coarse red soils possess low moisture retention capacity and organic matter content, contrasting sharply with deep fertile alluvial soils in Gangetic plains.

**54.** (D) Meerut
The Ganga Task Force is a specialized battalion raised under the Namami Gange mission to enforce river protection rules, support afforestation, and conduct awareness campaigns. Its primary operational deployments in Uttar Pradesh are situated along critical, highly populated river segments including Kanpur, Prayagraj, and Varanasi. Meerut is not a primary deployment location.

**55.** (B) Industrial units recycling all wastewater
Zero Liquid Discharge is an advanced industrial wastewater management strategy enforced by environmental regulatory agencies. It mandates that highly polluting industrial manufacturing facilities treat, purify, and recycle all process effluent onsite. This process ensures that zero untreated or treated liquid waste is discharged into nearby natural water bodies, rivers, or public sewer systems.

**56.** (C) The elevation of the plain gradually increases as one moves from west to east.
The plains of Uttar Pradesh slope general northwest to southeast, carrying rivers like Ganga and Yamuna towards Bengal. Elevation gradually decreases moving from northwest towards southeast, falling from over 200 metres in the western plains to under 100 metres near eastern borders. Thus, stating that elevation increases from west to east is geographically incorrect.

**57.** (D) Promoting short-duration and drought-tolerant crops
The State Action Plan on Climate Change promotes sustainable climate-resilient farming practices across Uttar Pradesh. Key adaptation strategies include introducing short-duration, drought-tolerant, and disease-resistant crop varieties, improving micro-irrigation systems, and promoting crop diversification. These measures build agricultural resilience against unpredictable monsoon patterns, rising heat waves, and frequent prolonged dry spells.

**58.** (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Okhla Bird Sanctuary is situated on the Yamuna river in Gautam Buddha Nagar district, at the point where the river exits Delhi. The wetland sanctuary provides a critical habitat for over four hundred bird species, serving as a vital wintering stopover for migratory waterfowl travelling along the Central Asian Flyway route.

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**59.** (B) Agra Division
Agra Division, encompassing districts such as Agra and Etawah, contains extensive ravine topography created by severe hydraulic gully erosion along the Chambal and Yamuna river

and promoting efficient irrigation methods like drip and sprinkler technology to recharge aquifer systems sustainably.

**80.** (C) Uttar Pradesh covers over 10 percent of India's total land area.
Uttar Pradesh occupies approximately 2,40,928 square kilometres, which constitutes roughly 7.33 percent of India's total geographical area, not over 10 percent. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra each occupy larger geographic shares. Hapur is indeed the smallest district by area, Lakhimpur Kheri is the largest, and the state comprises 18 administrative divisions.

**81.** (B) State Environment Impact Authority (SEIAA)
The State Expert Appraisal Committee acts as a specialized technical advisory body that evaluates environmental impact assessments for Category B development projects. It directly assists the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority by conducting detailed technical appraisals, reviewing public consultation feedback, and recommending conditions for environmental clearance approval across Uttar Pradesh.

**82.** (D) National Chambal Sanctuary
The National Chambal Sanctuary, located along the tri-junction of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan, is a tri-state protected area globally famous for preserving the critically endangered Gharial. Its clean, flowing river ecosystem, sandbanks, and protected aquatic environment offer ideal breeding habitats for gharials, mugger crocodiles, and Gangetic dolphins.

**83.** (D) 17
Under the National Clean Air Programme, seventeen cities in Uttar Pradesh have been identified as non-attainment cities for failing to meet prescribed national ambient air quality standards. These cities include major industrial and urban centres like Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Ghaziabad, and Noida, requiring targeted clean air action plans.

**84.** (C) Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency
The Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency serves as the designated state nodal agency responsible for promoting, implementing, and coordinating renewable energy programs across the state. It oversees grid-connected and off-grid solar initiatives, bio-energy deployment, solar street lighting, rooftop solar schemes, and agricultural solar pumping installations state-wide.

**85.** (A) Jhansi and Jalaun
The Betwa river enters southern Uttar Pradesh from Madhya Pradesh, flowing through Jhansi, Lalitpur, and Jalaun districts. It proceeds northeastwards across the Bundelkhand plateau before merging into the Yamuna river near Hamirpur. Major irrigation projects like Matatila and Rajghat dams are constructed across this river within these districts.

**86.** (D) Promoting tree plantation on farm bunds and private lands
The Mukhyamantri Krishak Vriksh Dhan Yojana is an agroforestry scheme launched in Uttar Pradesh to encourage farmers to plant trees on private farmland and field bunds. The initiative aims to increase tree cover outside designated forests, generate supplementary timber income for rural agricultural households, and improve carbon sequestration capacity across farm landscapes.

**87.** (B) Tropical Monsoon
The climate of Uttar Pradesh is broadly classified as Tropical Monsoon, dominated by seasonal reversal of wind directions. It features hot, dry summers, a rainy southwest monsoon season from June to September supplying most annual precipitation, and cool dry winters affected occasionally by shallow western disturbance depressions across northern plains.

**88.** (C) Bakhira Sanctuary - Sant Kabir Nagar
Bakhira Sanctuary is a protected freshwater wetland situated in Sant Kabir Nagar district and is designated as a Ramsar site. In contrast, Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary is located in Unnao district, Sandi Bird Sanctuary lies in Hardoi district, and Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary is situated in Agra district, rendering other pairs incorrect.

**89.** (C) 28
The Ganga river flows through twenty-eight districts in Uttar Pradesh during its course across the state. Entering at Bijnor district in the northwest, it flows through major urban centres including Kanpur, Prayagraj, and Varanasi

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Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj. It plays an important role in regional cross-border commerce and conservation.

**70.** (D) Western Ganga Plains
Intensive, unlined canal irrigation combined with flat topography in the Western Ganga Plains causes persistent seepage, raising water table levels near the surface. Excess waterlogging brings dissolved subsoil salts to top layers through capillary action. Upon evaporation, these salts accumulate, creating widespread secondary soil salinization and rendering agricultural lands unproductive.

**71.** (B) Treat industrial wastewater collectively before discharge
Common Effluent Treatment Plants are centralized wastewater treatment facilities established across major industrial clusters in Uttar Pradesh, such as leather, textile, and chemical industrial areas. Their primary operational purpose is to collect, treat, and purify hazardous trade effluents generated by small and medium industrial units collectively before discharging water safely into rivers.

**72.** (C) Hathras - Aligarh Division
Hathras district belongs to Aligarh Division alongside Aligarh, Etah, and Kasganj districts. Lakhimpur Kheri falls under Lucknow Division rather than Bareilly. Amethi is part of Ayodhya Division, having been reorganized from its prior administrative association with Sultanpur. Ghazipur is administratively included under Varanasi Division rather than Azamgarh Division.

**73.** (D) Saharanpur
The Shivalik Range represents the southernmost outer ridge of the Himalayan mountain system. In Uttar Pradesh, its foothills and low hill structures are most prominently featured in Saharanpur district, forming its far northern relief boundary. This hilly terrain gives rise to several seasonal torrents known locally as khols that drain into plains.

**74.** (A) Parvati Arga Sanctuary
Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary is a designated Ramsar site situated in Gonda district. It comprises two natural, interconnected oxbow lakes, Parvati and Arga, formed by historical shifts in local river channels. This permanent freshwater wetland provides essential refuge for diverse resident aquatic species and thousands of migratory birds during winter months.

**75.** (B) First week of July
Van Mahotsav is an annual tree plantation festival celebrated across India, including Uttar Pradesh, during the first week of July. Timing this ecological drive with the onset of the southwest monsoon ensures optimal soil moisture and weather conditions, facilitating higher survival rates for millions of newly planted saplings statewide.

**76.** (B) Bundelkhand region
The Bundelkhand region experiences chronic drought conditions due to low erratic rainfall, elevated summer temperatures, high evaporation rates, and shallow rocky soils with minimal moisture retention capacity. These geographic factors lead to recurring acute water scarcity, agricultural distress, and groundwater depletion across its seven southern districts of Uttar Pradesh.

**77.** (A) Chambal
The Chambal river originates from the Vindhyan range in Madhya Pradesh and flows north-eastwards, joining the Yamuna river on its right bank near Muradganj in Etawah district. Conversely, rivers like Hindon join Yamuna on its left bank, whereas Tons and Gomti are separate rivers joining the Ganga directly in Uttar Pradesh.

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**78.** (C) Chlorofluorocarbons
The Air Quality Index framework evaluates eight major atmospheric pollutants: PM10, PM2.5, Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Ozone, Ammonia, and Lead. Chlorofluorocarbons are synthetic ozone-depleting substances controlled under global treaties and are not included in local ambient Air Quality Index monitoring systems by state pollution control boards.

**79.** (D) Promoting community-led sustainable groundwater management
Atal Bhujal Yojana is a central sector scheme focused on improving groundwater management through community participation in water-stressed districts of Uttar Pradesh. It emphasizes participatory groundwater planning, behavioral change, water budgeting at the village level,

risks and contributing significantly to urban air degradation.

**101.** (A) Implementation of the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)
The Graded Response Action Plan is an administrative emergency mechanism implemented in urban areas to combat severe air pollution spikes. It enforces staged emergency measures based on air quality levels, such as banning construction activities, restricting polluting vehicle entry, increasing mechanical road sweeping, and regulating industrial operation hours during extreme smog episodes.

**102.** (B) 7.3 percent
Uttar Pradesh covers a geographical area of 2,40,928 square kilometres out of India's total geographical area of 32,87,263 square kilometres. Mathematically, this land area accounts for approximately 7.33 percent of the total land mass of the country, positioning Uttar Pradesh as the fourth largest state in India by geographical area.

**103.** (B) Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan
Along its western and northwestern borders, Uttar Pradesh is bounded by Haryana, the National Capital Territory of Delhi, and Rajasthan. The Yamuna river runs along a significant portion of this border. Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh border towards the north, whereas Bihar and Jharkhand lie towards the eastern boundaries of the state.

**104.** (C) Ghaghara
The Ghaghara river originates in the high Himalayan glaciated zone in Nepal as the Karnali. Upon entering eastern Uttar Pradesh, it carries massive discharge and sediment loads during monsoon months. This causes frequent shifting of river channels, rapid erosion, and extensive seasonal inundation across floodplains in Bahraich, Ayodhya, and Ballia.

**105.** (D) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 grants judicial jurisdiction over civil environmental cases arising under seven statutory acts, including Water Act, Air Act, Forest Conservation Act, and Environment Protection Act. However, cases concerning the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and Indian Forest Act, 1927 are explicitly excluded from NGT legal jurisdiction.

**106.** (A) Dudhwa National Park
Dudhwa National Park serves as a central highlight within Uttar Pradesh's designated Eco-Tourism Circuits, such as the Dudhwa-Katarniaghat circuit. Located in the northern Tarai landscape, it attracts nature enthusiasts by showcasing rich biodiversity including tigers, single-horned rhinoceroses, swamp deer, and diverse wetland bird habitats under sustainable wildlife conservation frameworks.

**107.** (B) Waterlogging and salinization
Unlined irrigation canals across flat agricultural plains permit continuous lateral seepage of surface water into surrounding subsoil strata. Over extended periods, this artificial seepage elevates water tables close to the surface, triggering chronic waterlogging. Subsequent evaporation of standing water leaves concentration of dissolved salts, causing widespread secondary soil salinization.

**108.** (B) Department of Water Resources
Under the disaster management organizational matrix of Uttar Pradesh, the Department of Water Resources acts as the primary nodal agency for flood disaster management. It oversees flood control infrastructure, monitors river discharge levels, maintains embankments, provides early warning hydrological forecasts, and coordinates flood relief and breach repair efforts during monsoon seasons.

**109.** (A) Ballia
Ballia district represents the easternmost administrative boundary of Uttar Pradesh. Extending into Bihar like a wedge, Ballia is surrounded by Bihar state on three sides, bounded by the Ganga and Ghaghara rivers. In contrast, Shamli is the westernmost district, Saharanpur the northernmost, and Sonbhadra marks the southernmost geographic boundary.

**110.** (C) Lalitpur
Lalitpur district exhibits a unique peninsular geographic outline in southern Uttar Pradesh, surrounded by Madhya Pradesh on its northern, western, and southern borders. It remains attached to Uttar Pradesh only through a narrow physical corridor on its northeastern side near Jhansi district, lying within the ancient Bundelkhand hard-rock plateau terrain.

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before exiting the state near Ballia district in the east to enter Bihar.

**90.** (A) Rapti
The Rapti river originates in the Nepal Himalayas and flows into eastern Uttar Pradesh. Due to its unstable river channel, severe siltation, and sudden heavy monsoon spates causing extensive loss of life and land around Gorakhpur district, it has historically earned the local moniker Sorrow of Gorakhpur among regional communities.

**91.** (B) Zones II, III and IV
Uttar Pradesh spans across three main seismic hazard zones: Seismic Zones II, III, and IV. The southern plateau region falls under stable Zone II, central alluvial plains lie within moderate Zone III, while northern foothill districts adjacent to the Himalayas and western regions fall under high-risk Seismic Zone IV.

**92.** (C) 1985
The Ganga Action Plan Phase I was officially launched in June 1985 as a major pollution abatement initiative for the Ganga river. The programme aimed to improve river water quality by intercepting, diverting, and treating domestic sewage and industrial wastewater entering the river from major riparian urban cities across states.

**93.** (A) River Yamuna
The Yamuna river forms a natural geographical boundary separating Uttar Pradesh from Haryana along its western border. The river flows southwards along this border stretch through districts such as Saharanpur, Shamli, Baghpat, and Gautam Buddha Nagar, physically dividing the agricultural plains of Uttar Pradesh from the territory of Haryana.

**94.** (C) Lower Doab
The Ganga-Yamuna Doab is divided longitudinally into Upper, Middle, and Lower Doab regions. The Lower Doab comprises the southeastern portion of the interfluve ending at the confluence of the two rivers. Prayagraj is located at this terminal point in the Lower Doab, where the Yamuna river merges into the Ganga.

**95.** (C) 2002
The State Biodiversity Board of Uttar Pradesh was established to implement statutory provisions under the Biological Diversity Act, enacted by the Parliament of India in 2002. The board works to conserve biological diversity, promote sustainable use of biological resources, and ensure fair sharing of benefits arising from genetic resource utilization.

**96.** (C) Southwest monsoon rainfall
Southwest monsoon rainfall during the summer rainy season serves as the largest contributor to natural groundwater recharge in Uttar Pradesh. Excessive rain soaking into porous alluvial soils across Gangetic plains recharges unconfined shallow and deep aquifer systems, maintaining water tables necessary for agricultural tube well extraction throughout the year.

**97.** (B) Jal Jeevan Mission
Sustainable Development Goal 6 focuses on ensuring access to clean water and sanitation for all. In Uttar Pradesh, Jal Jeevan Mission directly aligns with this objective by providing functional household tap connections, ensuring safe drinking water supply, and promoting sustainable rural water infrastructure management across all administrative districts of the state.

**98.** (D) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district, located in the southeastern tip of Uttar Pradesh, holds a unique geographic position sharing boundaries with four different states. It borders Madhya Pradesh to the west, Chhattisgarh to the south, Jharkhand to the southeast, and Bihar to the east, making it the only district in India bordering four states.

**99.** (A) Bhur
Khadar soils represent newly deposited alluvial soils found along active river floodplains. They are locally designated by terms like Nootan Jalodh, Kachhari, and Domat. In contrast, Bhur refers to elevated, sandy wind-blown mounds or ridges found along dried riverbanks in the older Bhangar alluvial plains rather than Khadar tract soils.

**100.** (C) Particulate Matter 10 micrometres or less
In environmental science and air pollution monitoring, PM10 stands for inhalable particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or smaller. These microscopic airborne particles include dust, pollen, soot, and smoke, which easily penetrate respiratory tracts, posing severe human health

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agriculture, widespread cultivation of water-demanding crops like sugarcane and paddy, high density of private electrical tube wells, and excessive groundwater extraction exceeding natural annual monsoon recharge rates drive severe sub-surface aquifer depletion.

**122.** (A) Tons
The Tons river, also known as Tamasa, originates from the Kaimur range in Madhya Pradesh and flows northeastwards. It enters Uttar Pradesh in southern Prayagraj district and merges directly into the Ganga river at Sirsa, situated east of Prayagraj. It is distinct from the Tons tributary of the Yamuna.

**123.** (B) It is run entirely by the UP State Government without Central aid.
The Namami Gange programme is an integrated conservation mission launched as a Central Sector Scheme by the Union Government of India, fully funded by central budgetary allocations. Stating that it is funded and run entirely by the state government without central aid is factually incorrect, as implementation involves coordinated central-state governance.

**124.** (C) 2017
The National Clean Air Programme was launched by the Union Environment Ministry in January 2019 to reduce particulate matter pollution concentrations across non-attainment cities. The framework establishes the year 2017 as the baseline against which a 20 to 30 percent reduction in PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations is measured and monitored.

**125.** (B) 54 cm
Mathura district, located in the southwestern semi-arid plain of Uttar Pradesh near the Rajasthan border, receives the lowest average annual rainfall in the state, measuring approximately 54 centimetres. In contrast, Gorakhpur district in the humid northeastern plain receives the highest average annual precipitation, exceeding 180 centimetres.

**126.** (C) Saman Bird Sanctuary
Saman Bird Sanctuary is a natural oxbow wetland located in Mainpuri district, Uttar Pradesh. Designated as an internationally important Ramsar site in 2019, it serves as a critical refuge for seasonal migratory birds along the Central Asian Flyway and supports notable breeding populations of the vulnerable Sarus crane.

**127.** (D) Ganga
The Uttar Pradesh government has promoted organic farming belts along a five-kilometre corridor on both banks of the Ganga river. This targeted eco-friendly agricultural initiative aims to eliminate chemical fertilizer and synthetic pesticide runoff into the river, thereby improving aquatic biodiversity, protecting river water quality, and promoting sustainable agriculture.

**128.** (C) To manage local environmental conservation and pollution control
District Environment Management Plans are formulated across districts in compliance with National Green Tribunal directives. Their primary function is to establish localized environmental action frameworks for managing municipal solid waste, plastic waste, bio-medical waste, industrial effluent discharge, air quality monitoring, noise control, and conservation of local water bodies.

**129.** (B) Mangrove Swamp Forest
Mangrove swamp forests develop in coastal intertidal regions characterized by saline water and deltaic ecosystems, such as the Sundarbans. Being a completely landlocked state, Uttar Pradesh lacks coastal ecosystems and mangrove forests. Its natural ecosystems comprise tropical moist deciduous, tropical dry deciduous, tropical thorn forests, and freshwater wetlands.

**130.** (D) Grid integration of renewable energy with conventional power
Green Energy Corridors are specialized high-capacity power transmission networks established to evacuate and integrate power generated from renewable sources, such as solar and wind, into the main electrical grid. In Uttar Pradesh, these infrastructure investments facilitate grid integration, ensuring stable bulk transmission of solar energy from southern solar power parks.

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**111.** (D) Ghaghara
The Ghaghara river flows between Lakhimpur Kheri and Bahraich districts in northeastern Uttar Pradesh, forming their natural administrative boundary. Taking heavy discharge from Himalayan tributaries like the Sharda, the Ghaghara flows south-eastwards through Tarai and eastern plains, depositing fertile alluvium while causing periodic seasonal flooding in adjacent districts.

**112.** (B) 10 to 30 km
The Bhabhar region forms a contiguous narrow belt running west to east along the foothills of the Shivalik range across northern Uttar Pradesh. It possesses a width varying between 10 to 30 kilometres. The belt consists of coarse gravels and boulders brought down by torrents descending from Himalayan slopes.

**113.** (B) Carbon sinks
In environmental science, growing trees function primarily as biological carbon sinks. Through photosynthesis, expanding young forests absorb atmospheric carbon dioxide, converting gas into solid biomass stored within trunks, foliage, and root systems. Extensive state plantation drives enhance carbon sequestration, helping offset greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change.

**114.** (D) Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
The Dudhwa Tiger Reserve comprises Dudhwa National Park, Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, and Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary. Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Bahraich district, offering critical ecological corridors along the Gerwa river for tigers, Asian elephants, and aquatic species, thereby strengthening wildlife conservation efforts within the Tarai Arc Landscape.

**115.** (A) Eastern Plains region
The Eastern Plains region is referred to as the Rice Bowl of Uttar Pradesh due to favourable agro-ecological conditions. Characterized by high annual rainfall, fertile fine alluvial soil, warm sub-tropical climate, and extensive canal-river networks, districts in this zone excel in widespread paddy cultivation and record high seasonal agricultural yields.

**116.** (C) Rihand Dam
A major floating solar power plant in Uttar Pradesh has been commissioned on the reservoir of Rihand Dam, situated in Sonbhadra district. Installing photovoltaic solar panels on surface waters conserves precious land, reduces water evaporation loss from reservoirs, and enhances solar panel efficiency due to the cooling effect of water bodies.

**117.** (A) Son
The Son river originates from the Amarkantak plateau in Madhya Pradesh and flows eastwards through Sonbhadra district in southern Uttar Pradesh before entering Bihar to join the Ganga. Sonbhadra contains significant mineral resources, limestone formations, and thermal power facilities operating along the Son river basin and its Rihand tributary.

**118.** (D) Central Plain Zone
Among the nine agro-climatic zones classified in Uttar Pradesh, the Central Plain Zone covers the largest geographical area and district count. Encompassing central districts like Lucknow, Kanpur, Unnao, and Fatehpur, this zone features flat alluvial topography, moderate monsoon rainfall, extensive canal systems, and intensive cultivation of wheat, paddy, and sugarcane.

**119.** (B) Sarus Crane
The Sarus Crane is officially designated as the state bird of Uttar Pradesh. Recognized as the world's tallest flying bird, it inhabits open freshwater wetlands and agricultural marshlands. Habitat degradation, drainage of natural wetlands, and agricultural expansion pose persistent threats to its native breeding populations across Gangetic floodplains.

**120.** (C) Untreated tannery effluent discharge
Kanpur hosts a large cluster of leather tanning industries, particularly located in the Jajmau industrial sector. Historical discharge of untreated tannery effluent containing high levels of chromium, toxic heavy metals, and heavy organic loads into the Ganga river has been identified as the primary source of severe aquatic pollution near Kanpur.

**121.** (D) Western Uttar Pradesh
Western Uttar Pradesh exhibits the highest concentration of over-exploited groundwater blocks in the state. Intensive commercial

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**39.** (B) Betwa - Amarkantak
The Betwa river originates from the Vindhyan range in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh, not from Amarkantak. Amarkantak serves as the origin point for the Narmada and Son rivers. The Rapti originates in Nepal hills, Gomti originates from Fulhar Lake in Pilibhit, and Yamuna originates from the Yamunotri Glacier in Uttarakhand.

**40.** (C) Bhangar
Bhangar represents the older alluvial deposits situated at higher terrace levels above the reach of annual river floods across the plains. These soils are clayey, darker, and contain calcareous concretions locally known as kankar. In contrast, Khadar refers to newer, fertile alluvial soil deposited regularly by annual floodwaters along active floodplains.

**41.** (D) Declining groundwater levels
The Catch the Rain campaign is a flagship rainwater harvesting drive implemented across Uttar Pradesh to tackle declining groundwater tables. The initiative focuses on constructing rainwater harvesting structures, renovating traditional water bodies, desilting ponds, and conserving monsoon runoff to ensure long-term groundwater recharge in water-stressed urban and rural regions across the state.

**42.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Dudhwa National Park is situated in Lakhimpur Kheri district along the Nepal border. Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Chandauli district near Varanasi. Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary lies in Bahraich district within the Tarai ecosystem. Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Chitrakoot district and serves as an important tiger reserve in Bundelkhand.

**43.** (B) Maharajganj
Maharajganj district is situated in northeastern Uttar Pradesh and shares a direct international boundary with Nepal. Seven districts in the state share borders with Nepal: Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj. Gorakhpur, Basti, and Gonda districts lie south of this border belt and do not touch Nepal.

**44.** (A) I and II only
Uttar Pradesh is located between 23°52' N to 30°24' N latitudes and 77°05' E to 84°38' E longitudes. Its east-west length measures approximately 650 kilometres, whereas its north-south width is around 240 kilometres. Therefore, the east-west length is significantly longer than its north-south width, making the third statement geographically inaccurate.

**45.** (C) 9
Planning authorities divide Uttar Pradesh into nine distinct agro-climatic zones based on variation in soil type, rainfall, temperature, and topography. These zones include Tarai, Western Plain, Mid-Western Plain, South Western Semi-Arid, Central Plain, Bundelkhand, North Eastern Plain, Eastern Plain, and Vindhyan zone. This classification aids targeted agricultural planning and crop management.

**46.** (A) Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh
Madhya Pradesh shares the longest boundary line with Uttar Pradesh, bordering eleven districts. Bihar shares the second longest border, spanning seven eastern districts. Uttarakhand also borders seven districts but covers less border length than Bihar. Himachal Pradesh shares the shortest inter-state border with Uttar Pradesh, touching only Saharanpur district along a small northern stretch.

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**47.** (D) Yamuna
The Hindon river is an important rain-fed river originating in the Shivalik ranges of Saharanpur. It flows southwards between the Ganga and Yamuna rivers before joining the Yamuna river on its left bank in Gautam Buddha Nagar district. It suffers from heavy industrial effluent pollution from sugar, paper, and chemical industries.

**48.** (A) I, II and III
Under Solid Waste Management Rules, open burning of waste is prohibited to curb air pollution. Uttar Pradesh operates waste-to-energy processing plants to reduce urban land accumulation. Kanpur and Agra are listed as non-attainment cities under NCAP due to elevated particulate levels. The state pollution board retains regulatory oversight over waste treatment plants.

**49.** (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Extensive cultivation of water-intensive crops such as sugarcane and paddy in western Uttar Pradesh has triggered severe groundwater

# CHAPTER 09
# Climate and Soil

**1.** The climate of Uttar Pradesh is primarily classified under which of the following categories?
(A) Hot Desert
(B) Tropical Monsoon
(C) Mediterranean
(D) Equatorial

**2.** Uttar Pradesh is divided into how many Agro-Climatic Zones?
(A) 6
(B) 9
(C) 12
(D) 15

**3.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh receives the highest average annual rainfall?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Mathura
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Jhansi

**4.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh receives the lowest average annual rainfall?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Ballia
(C) Mathura
(D) Bijnor

**5.** The South-West Monsoon generally arrives in Uttar Pradesh during which of the following periods?
(A) Early to middle part of May
(B) Second to third week of June
(C) Early to middle part of July
(D) Middle to latter part of August

**6.** Consider the following statements regarding the distribution of rainfall in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The eastern plain region receives more rainfall than the western plain region.
II. Rainfall continuously increases as one moves from the Terai region towards the southern plateau.
III. The primary source of monsoon rains in the state is the Bay of Bengal branch.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**7.** The older alluvial soil in the Ganga plain, which is generally found above the flood level, is locally known as:
(A) Khadar
(B) Bangar
(C) Bhabar
(D) Usar

**8.** The newer, highly fertile alluvial soil deposited annually by floods in the river basins of Uttar Pradesh is known as:
(A) Bangar
(B) Bhur
(C) Khadar
(D) Mar

**9.** Which chemical amendment is most commonly recommended for the reclamation of alkaline (Usar) soils in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Urea
(B) Potassium Chloride
(C) Ammonium Sulphate
(D) Gypsum

**10.** Match List I with List II to select the correct answer.
List I: (Local Soil Name)
P. Bhabar
Q. Terai
R. Khadar
S. Bangar
List II: (Soil Characteristic)
1. New alluvium deposited by floods
2. Porous soil with pebbles and coarse stones
3. Old alluvium with calcareous nodules (kankar)
4. Moist, marshy and highly fertile soil
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

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**74.** Which of the following administrative divisions of Uttar Pradesh receives the lowest annual rainfall?
(A) Agra Division
(B) Gorakhpur Division
(C) Varanasi Division
(D) Ayodhya Division

**75.** The permeability and water-holding capacity of the Bhabar soil can be best described as:
(A) Low permeability and high water-holding capacity
(B) High permeability and low water-holding capacity
(C) Completely impermeable and highly water-logged during monsoons
(D) Highly retentive of moisture throughout the year

**76.** The alluvial soil in Uttar Pradesh accounts for approximately what percentage of the total geographical area of the state?
(A) Approximately 30%
(B) Approximately 45%
(C) Approximately 60%
(D) Around 70%

**77.** Soil Health Cards issued to farmers in Uttar Pradesh are generally valid for what period before a re-test is recommended?
(A) 1 year
(B) 3 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 10 years

**78.** Which agricultural region in Uttar Pradesh has the highest density of canal irrigation, thereby increasing the risk of soil salinity and waterlogging?
(A) Bundelkhand Plateau
(B) Vindhyan Region
(C) Western Plain
(D) Eastern Plain

**79.** The problem of waterlogging (locally known as 'Sem') is most severely observed in the command area of which major irrigation project in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ken Multi-purpose Canal Project
(B) Betwa River Canal Network Project
(C) Dhasan Main Canal Irrigation Project
(D) Sharda Sahayak Canal Project

**80.** Select the correct sequence of the given Uttar Pradesh districts arranged in descending order of typical maximum summer temperature (Highest to Lowest):
(A) Jhansi → Agra → Bareilly → Saharanpur
(B) Saharanpur → Bareilly → Agra → Jhansi
(C) Bareilly → Jhansi → Saharanpur → Agra
(D) Agra → Saharanpur → Jhansi → Bareilly

**81.** In the context of soil fertility in Uttar Pradesh, most alluvial soils of the state are found to be inherently deficient in:
(A) Potassium, Calcium and trace minerals
(B) Nitrogen and organic matter
(C) Phosphorus, Magnesium and Sodium
(D) Iron, Aluminium and Heavy Metals

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**82.** Integrated Farming System (IFS) is recommended in climate-vulnerable zones of Uttar Pradesh primarily because it:
(A) Focuses exclusively on cultivating a single high-yielding commercial cash crop
(B) Completely eliminates the need for any artificial water usage or irrigation
(C) Mandates the intensive use of heavy chemical fertilizers across all fields
(D) Reduces climate risks by combining crops and livestock

**83.** Consider the following statements regarding the steps for Usar (alkaline) soil reclamation in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Scraping the surface salt layer and ensuring proper levelling of the field.
II. Applying Gypsum based on the soil test report.
III. Flooding the field to leach down the salts beyond the root zone.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**84.** Which crop diversification strategy is frequently advised to farmers in the drought-prone Bundelkhand region to manage climate risk?
(A) Shifting from millets to water-intensive sugarcane
(B) Exclusively cultivating deep-water rice
(C) Shifting from traditional paddy to pulses and oilseeds
(D) Replacing all agricultural land with commercial eucalyptus plantations

**22.** Which green manure crop is extensively recommended and cultivated in Uttar Pradesh for the biological reclamation of saline and alkaline lands?
(A) Green Moong
(B) Cultivated Cowpea
(C) Egyptian Clover / Berseem
(D) Dhaincha

**23.** To promote organic farming in Uttar Pradesh, which central scheme is actively implemented to encourage cluster-based chemical-free agriculture?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
(B) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
(C) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
(D) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

**24.** Which of the following traditional rainwater harvesting structures is widely promoted in the drought-prone areas of Bundelkhand?
(A) Traditional deep stepwells (Baolis)
(B) Sub-surface bamboo drip irrigation networks
(C) Farm ponds (Khet Talab) and check dams
(D) Subterranean water channels or surangams

**25.** Select the correct sequence of regions in Uttar Pradesh arranged in descending order of their average annual rainfall (Highest to Lowest):
(A) Terai Region → Eastern Plain → Central Plain → Western Plain
(B) Western Plain → Central Plain → Eastern Plain → Terai Region
(C) Central Plain → Terai Region → Western Plain → Eastern Plain
(D) Eastern Plain → Western Plain → Terai Region → Central Plain

**26.** Which type of soil erosion is most predominantly observed in the western districts of Uttar Pradesh like Agra and Mathura during the summer?
(A) Wind erosion
(B) Gully erosion
(C) Glacial erosion
(D) Sheet erosion

**27.** The extensive gully erosion that has transformed agricultural land into ravines (Bihad) in Uttar Pradesh is primarily associated with which river?
(A) Ganga
(B) Chambal
(C) Ghaghara
(D) Gandak

**28.** Sheet erosion, often called the 'creeping death' of soil, is most common in which conditions in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Arid desert margins during continuous and strong summer winds
(B) Flat alluvial plains during heavy rainfall
(C) Deep ravines and gully slopes located along the Yamuna river
(D) Highly calcareous soils throughout the dry winter season

**29.** The local terms 'Reh', 'Kallar', and 'Usar' in Uttar Pradesh refer to which type of soil?
(A) Saline and alkaline soil
(B) Highly weathered tropical laterite soil
(C) Deep black cotton soil (Regur)
(D) Highly organic red peaty soil

**30.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the Bangar soil found in the Ganga plains?
(A) It is composed of older alluvium.
(B) It contains calcareous concretions known as kankar.
(C) It is highly prone to annual flooding.
(D) It requires more fertilizer compared to Khadar soil.

**31.** Consider the following statements regarding soil conservation techniques implemented in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Contour farming is widely practised in the steep hills of Purvanchal.
II. Windbreaks and shelterbelts are planted in western UP to check wind erosion.
III. Deep ploughing during summer helps in soil moisture conservation and pest control.
IV. Check dams are constructed in Bundelkhand to prevent rapid runoff and soil loss.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**32.** In the Land Use Classification of Uttar Pradesh, what does the term "Current Fallow" represent?
(A) Land which has never been cultivated in recorded history
(B) Land left uncultivated for a period of 1 to 5 years
(C) Land left uncultivated for one agricultural year or less

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**11.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh is characterized by porous soil composed of pebbles, boulders, and coarse sand where small streams often disappear underground?
(A) Terai Region
(B) Bhabar Region
(C) Vindhyan Region
(D) Bundelkhand Region

**12.** The Terai region of Uttar Pradesh, known for its marshy and moisture-retentive soil, is highly suitable for the cultivation of which crop combination?
(A) Cotton and Bajra
(B) Sugarcane and Paddy
(C) Groundnut and Sunflower
(D) Gram and Mustard

**13.** During the summer season, which region of Uttar Pradesh records the highest average temperature due to its proximity to the Tropic of Cancer?
(A) Bundelkhand region
(B) Ruhelkhand region
(C) Purvanchal region
(D) Central Awadh region

**14.** Winter rainfall in western Uttar Pradesh is primarily caused by which of the following meteorological phenomena?
(A) Retreating northeast monsoon
(B) Tropical cyclonic storms
(C) Western Disturbances
(D) Local summer thunderstorms

**15.** In Uttar Pradesh, how does the climate of the western plain differ from that of the eastern plain?
(A) The western plain is significantly more humid and receives higher annual rainfall overall.
(B) The western plain has a noticeably shorter summer and a much longer monsoon season.
(C) There is no significant climatic difference between the eastern and western plains.
(D) The western plain experiences more extreme temperatures and lower rainfall.

**16.** 'Bhur' soil in Uttar Pradesh, characterized by elevated mounds of wind-blown coarse sand, is predominantly found along the banks of which river?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Gomti
(C) Ganga
(D) Betwa

**17.** Which geographical region of Uttar Pradesh is most prone to annual devastating floods?
(A) Bundelkhand Region
(B) Eastern Plain Region
(C) Western Plain Region
(D) Southern Vindhyan Plateau

**18.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh is highly susceptible to frequent droughts due to hard rock terrain, low groundwater retention, and erratic rainfall?
(A) Terai Region
(B) Central Plain Region
(C) Doab Region
(D) Bundelkhand Region

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**19.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh frequently suffers from severe drought conditions.
Reason (R): The region receives highly erratic rainfall and its rocky terrain prevents adequate groundwater recharge.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**20.** The Soil Health Card scheme, aimed at promoting soil test-based nutrient management, was launched nationwide in which year?
(A) 2012
(B) 2015
(C) 2017
(D) 2019

**21.** What is the primary objective of issuing Soil Health Cards to farmers in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To advise on crop-specific fertilizer dosages based on soil testing
(B) To provide direct cash subsidies to small farmers for purchasing agricultural land
(C) To determine the official market value of agricultural land for securing bank loans
(D) To mandate the exclusive and compulsory use of organic compost in all farming operations

(C) Rakar
(D) Bhur

**43.** The coarse-grained, sandy loam soil found in the Bundelkhand region, mostly light in colour and used for growing millets, is known as:
(A) Mar
(B) Parwa
(C) Kabar
(D) Karail

**44.** 'Rakar' soil in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh is best described as:
(A) Deep, highly fertile black clayey soil
(B) Eroded, coarse rocky soil on slopes
(C) Highly saline and alkaline soil found in low depressions
(D) Freshly deposited riverine alluvium soil

**45.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Eastern Uttar Pradesh frequently experiences severe floods during the monsoon season.
Reason (R): The rivers flowing through eastern UP originate in the Himalayas, carry heavy silt loads, and have a shallow riverbed in the plains.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**46.** The extensive canal irrigation network in western Uttar Pradesh has inadvertently contributed to which major soil problem?
(A) Excessive acidity
(B) Desertification and sand dune formation
(C) Waterlogging and soil salinity
(D) Extreme loss of clay content

**47.** Which agro-climatic zone of Uttar Pradesh is characterized by semi-arid conditions, high summer temperatures, and lowest rainfall?
(A) Bhabar and Terai Foothill Zone
(B) North Eastern Alluvial Plain Zone
(C) Eastern Sub-Humid Plain Zone
(D) South-Western Semi-Arid Zone

**48.** Under the Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) implemented in Uttar Pradesh, claims are settled based on which parameters?
(A) Data collected exclusively through physical crop cutting experiments in fields
(B) Official land ownership records maintained by state revenue departments
(C) Weather triggers such as rainfall deficit and temperature extremes
(D) Market fluctuations in Minimum Support Price declared by government

**49.** The use of agricultural grade Iron Pyrite in Uttar Pradesh is primarily recommended for the reclamation of:
(A) Extremely acidic tropical laterite soils
(B) Saline-alkaline (Usar) soils
(C) Eroded desert sand dunes
(D) Low-lying waterlogged marshes

**50.** The disease 'Khaira' in paddy, a very common agricultural issue in the alluvial soils of Uttar Pradesh, is caused by the deficiency of which micronutrient?
(A) Boron
(B) Iron
(C) Manganese
(D) Zinc

**51.** Consider the following statements regarding drought management strategies in the Bundelkhand region:
I. Promotion of dryland farming techniques and short-duration crop varieties.
II. Complete prohibition of animal husbandry to save water.
III. Construction of farm ponds (Khet Talab) to harvest rainwater.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**52.** What is the characteristic feature of the 'Karail' soil found in the lower Ganga plains and certain eastern districts of UP?
(A) It is a highly porous sandy soil suitable exclusively for growing riverbed melons
(B) It is an extremely acidic and peaty soil formed under waterlogged conditions
(C) Dark, heavy clay soil similar to black cotton soil
(D) It is a coarse, highly infertile rocky soil found predominantly on hilltops

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**53.** The summer season in Uttar Pradesh is dominated by intense, hot, and dry westerly winds locally referred to as:
(A) Loo
(B) Mango showers
(C) Kalbaisakhi
(D) Chinooks

**54.** Which district of Uttar Pradesh has historically recorded the highest absolute temperature during the summer season?
(A) Bareilly
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Gonda
(D) Banda

**55.** The winter rainfall brought by western disturbances to Uttar Pradesh is highly beneficial for which category of crops?
(A) Zaid crops
(B) Rabi crops
(C) Kharif crops
(D) Plantation crops

**56.** Consider the following Agro-Climatic Zones of Uttar Pradesh:
1. North Eastern Plain Zone
2. Western Plain Zone
3. Central Plain Zone

Which of the following represents the correct geographical arrangement from West to East?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

**57.** Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh does NOT fall under the Terai agro-climatic region?
(A) Siddharthnagar
(B) Maharajganj
(C) Pilibhit
(D) Hathras

**58.** The Vindhyan agro-climatic zone of Uttar Pradesh encompasses parts of which division?
(A) Mirzapur Division
(B) Moradabad Division
(C) Saharanpur Division
(D) Aligarh Division

**59.** The 'Khet Talab Yojana' (Farm Pond Scheme) implemented by the UP government primarily aims to:
(A) Promote commercial fish farming and aquaculture in western districts of UP
(B) Harvest rainwater to combat drought and recharge groundwater
(C) Convert low-yielding agricultural land into artificial recreational lakes
(D) Divert major river water streams directly to developing urban centres

**60.** Match List I with List II to select the correct answer.
List I: (Institute)
P. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research
Q. Indian Institute of Pulses Research
R. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute
S. Indian Institute of Vegetable Research
List II: (Location in UP)
1. Varanasi
2. Jhansi
3. Lucknow
4. Kanpur
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

**61.** The average rainfall in the plains of Uttar Pradesh decreases in which direction?
(A) From South to North
(B) From West to East
(C) From East to West
(D) From North-West to South-East

**62.** Which two months account for the maximum amount of monsoon rainfall in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) May and June
(B) July and August
(C) September and October
(D) November and December

**63.** During the summer season in Uttar Pradesh, the average temperature gradually increases in which direction?
(A) From South to North
(B) From North to South
(C) From East to West across the plains
(D) From West to East

**64.** Saline and alkaline soils in Uttar Pradesh cover a significant area. Which of the following crop rotations is most suitable for such partially reclaimed soils?
(A) Sugarcane followed by Potato
(B) Cotton followed by Groundnut

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(C) Dhaincha - Paddy - Wheat
(D) Maize followed by Mustard

**65.** Which of the following is NOT an appropriate measure for the reclamation of alkaline (Usar) soil?
(A) Heavy soil application of agricultural Gypsum
(B) Applying Sodium Nitrate fertilizer continuously
(C) Repeated leaching of topsoil using good quality fresh water
(D) Systematic cultivation of salt-tolerant crop varieties

**66.** Consider the following statements regarding the climate of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The climate is fundamentally subtropical monsoon type.
II. The state experiences four distinct monsoon seasons.
III. The eastern region has a higher relative humidity than the western region.
IV. Winter temperatures drop significantly in the northwestern districts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**67.** The Terai soil is generally rich in which component, making it distinct from the Bhabar soil?
(A) Nitrogen and organic matter
(B) Calcareous nodules (Kankar)
(C) Fine sand and gravel
(D) High salt concentrations

**68.** Which of the following crops is known to be relatively tolerant to saline soil conditions in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chickpea (Gram)
(B) Field Beans
(C) Barley
(D) Garden Peas

**69.** The first soil testing laboratory in Uttar Pradesh was established in the year 1956 in which district?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Allahabad (Prayagraj)
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

**70.** The "Dark Zones" in Uttar Pradesh refer to areas severely affected by:
(A) Severe industrial air pollution and seasonal winter smog
(B) Complete absence of state electrical power grid connectivity
(C) Dense, impenetrable natural forest and vegetation cover
(D) Severe over-exploitation of groundwater resources

**71.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Wind erosion is a major agricultural problem in the southwestern districts of Uttar Pradesh like Agra and Mathura.
Reason (R): These districts adjoin the Rajasthan desert, have sandy soils, and experience hot, dry winds in summer.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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**72.** Which micro-irrigation scheme is heavily promoted in Uttar Pradesh under the slogan "Per Drop More Crop" to conserve soil moisture and prevent degradation?
(A) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)
(B) National Hydrology Project for Groundwater Management
(C) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
(D) Command Area Development and Water Management Programme

**73.** Flood Plain Zoning, an important measure for flood management in Uttar Pradesh, essentially involves:
(A) Permanently evacuating all human populations residing in eastern UP flood zones
(B) Concreting the entire flood plain surface to accelerate river water flow
(C) Building large storage dams and reservoirs exclusively within the flat plains
(D) Restricting land use in flood plains to reduce damage risks

(D) Land permanently converted for industrial use

**33.** The ideal N:P:K (Nitrogen: Phosphorus: Potassium) consumption ratio for maintaining soil fertility is generally considered to be 4:2:1. In Uttar Pradesh, this ratio is heavily skewed in favour of which nutrient?
(A) Phosphorus
(B) Nitrogen
(C) Potassium
(D) Calcium

**34.** What is the most significant projected impact of climate change (specifically rising winter temperatures) on the agriculture of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) A tremendous and sustained increase in the yield of the Rabi wheat crop
(B) A complete shift of paddy cultivation from summer to the winter season
(C) Total eradication of all soil-borne fungal and bacterial diseases
(D) Lower Rabi wheat yields caused by premature ripening

**35.** The "Meghdoot" mobile application, promoted among farmers in Uttar Pradesh, serves which specific purpose?
(A) Issuing localized weather forecasts and farm advisories
(B) Providing direct financial assistance and subsidies for quality seeds
(C) Facilitating the online sale and rental of tractors and farm machinery
(D) Measuring and mapping the exact acreage of agricultural land digitally

**36.** Which Agro-Climatic Zone of Uttar Pradesh covers districts like Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda, and Mahoba?
(A) Central Plain Zone
(B) Vindhyan Zone
(C) Bundelkhand Zone
(D) South-Western Semi-Arid Zone

**37.** The soil-testing laboratories established across various districts of Uttar Pradesh do NOT typically test for which of the following?
(A) Seed genetic modifications
(B) Determination of overall soil pH level and acidity
(C) Estimation of organic carbon content and organic matter
(D) Comprehensive macro and micro-nutrient status analysis

**38.** Global warming is affecting the local climate of Uttar Pradesh by causing:
(A) A highly predictable and evenly distributed monsoon rainfall pattern
(B) A complete and permanent halt of all western disturbances in winter
(C) A significant and permanent decrease in average summer temperatures
(D) More frequent extreme events like heavy rains and heatwaves

**39.** Which flood-management measure is most extensively deployed by the Uttar Pradesh government along the Rapti and Ghaghara rivers in eastern UP?
(A) Construction of deep subsurface drainage
(B) Construction of extensive earthen embankments (bunds)
(C) Diverting the entire river flow to the western plains
(D) Concrete paving of the entire riverbed

**40.** Match List I with List II to select the correct answer.
List I: (Agro-Climatic Zone of UP)
P. Bhabar and Terai Zone
Q. Western Plain Zone
R. Central Plain Zone
S. Vindhyan Zone
List II: (Representative District)
1. Mirzapur
2. Pilibhit
3. Meerut
4. Kanpur
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

**41.** In Uttar Pradesh, red soil is predominantly found in which of the following districts?
(A) Lucknow, Unnao and adjoining districts
(B) Bareilly and Moradabad
(C) Aligarh and Mathura
(D) Mirzapur and Sonbhadra

**42.** In the Bundelkhand region, the black clayey soil which is highly retentive of moisture and swells when wet is locally called:
(A) Mar
(B) Parwa

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**85.** Under the Uttar Pradesh government regulations, installing rainwater harvesting systems is mandatory for all new buildings constructed on plots measuring:
(A) 50 sq meters and above
(B) 100 sq meters and above
(C) 300 sq meters and above
(D) 1000 sq meters and above

**86.** The Uttar Pradesh State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) does NOT focus on which of the following areas?
(A) Promoting sustainable agricultural practices
(B) Expanding grid-connected solar energy generation
(C) Comprehensive water resources management and conservation
(D) Promoting shifting cultivation (Jhum)

**87.** Under the Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme, what is considered a 'weather trigger' for settling a payout?
(A) A sudden and steep drop in prevailing market wholesale prices of the harvested crop
(B) Deviation of key weather parameters from set historical thresholds
(C) Widespread damage caused to standing agricultural crops by roaming stray cattle
(D) Acute unavailability of farm labor during peak crop harvesting season periods

**88.** 'Chaupan', 'Rakkar', and 'Bhur' are terms related to which aspect of Uttar Pradesh's geography?
(A) Local names of wind patterns
(B) Local names of traditional water harvesting structures
(C) Local names for various types of soils
(D) Traditional breeds of drought-resistant cattle

**89.** Which type of soil in Uttar Pradesh is considered most ideal for the extensive cultivation of wheat?
(A) Highly acidic and leached tropical laterite soil
(B) Coarse and shallow rocky soil of the southern plateau
(C) Heavily waterlogged and poorly drained peaty soil
(D) Fertile loamy alluvial soil

**90.** Match List I with List II to select the correct answer.
List I: (Flood-Prone River)
P. Rapti
Q. Ghaghara
R. Yamuna
S. Hindon
List II: (Severely Affected District)
1. Gorakhpur
2. Ballia
3. Agra
4. Ghaziabad
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

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**91.** Which district of Uttar Pradesh faces the maximum problem of gully erosion, resulting in the formation of extensive ravines?
(A) Gonda
(B) Etawah
(C) Basti
(D) Pratapgarh

**92.** The climate of Eastern Uttar Pradesh is broadly classified as:
(A) Extremely arid and hot dry climate type
(B) Sub-humid with monsoon rains
(C) Hyper-arid desert-like climate
(D) Cold alpine mountain climate

**93.** How does the occurrence of a strong El Niño generally affect the monsoon rainfall in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) It causes deficit or weakened monsoon rainfall
(B) It causes widespread unseasonal winter rainfall across all regions
(C) It leads to abnormally heavy and early monsoon rainfall throughout the state
(D) It has absolutely no measurable impact on the monsoon rainfall in the state

**94.** What is the most critical climatic factor limiting agricultural productivity in the Bundelkhand region?
(A) Excessive humidity
(B) Severe winter frost
(C) Erratic and deficient rainfall
(D) Extremely high atmospheric pressure

**95.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Khadar soils are renewed every year and are highly fertile.
Reason (R): Khadar soils are located in the low-lying floodplains and receive fresh silt deposits

during annual floods.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**96.** During the winter season, which part of Uttar Pradesh generally records the lowest temperatures?
(A) The Eastern and South-Eastern agricultural districts
(B) The Central plain districts situated around Lucknow
(C) North-western foothill districts
(D) The arid rocky terrain of the Bundelkhand plateau

**97.** The local soil known as 'Bhat' in the northeastern parts of Uttar Pradesh (like Kushinagar and Gorakhpur) is a type of alluvium characterized by high levels of:
(A) Hydrated iron oxide minerals
(B) Lime and calcareous matter
(C) Heavy swelling black clay
(D) Soluble saline mineral deposits

**98.** Consider the following statements regarding types of soil erosion in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Splash erosion is the first stage of water erosion caused by falling raindrops.
II. Sheet erosion uniformly removes the thin top layer of soil.
III. Rill erosion involves the formation of small, shallow channels.
IV. Gully erosion is easily fixed by normal ploughing operations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**99.** The 'Bhat' soil found in the Gandak river basin is exceptionally suitable for the cultivation of which major cash crop?
(A) Sugarcane
(B) Cotton
(C) Cultivated Groundnut
(D) Tea

**100.** Dry farming techniques in Uttar Pradesh are predominantly practised in regions where average annual rainfall is typically less than:
(A) 75 cm
(B) 150 cm
(C) 200 cm
(D) 250 cm

**101.** A significant advantage of applying fertilizers strictly based on soil test reports in Uttar Pradesh is:
(A) It lowers costs and prevents degradation from overusing chemicals
(B) It completely and entirely replaces the need for any artificial irrigation
(C) It guarantees that the agricultural crop matures in half the normal time
(D) It makes the surrounding soil completely immune to all known insect pests

**102.** The "Catch the Rain" campaign actively implemented in Uttar Pradesh primarily focuses on:
(A) Large-scale storing of rainwater to artificially lower regional summer temperatures
(B) Collecting and purifying rainwater exclusively for heavy industrial cooling systems
(C) Constructing physical shields to prevent rain from falling on harvested farm crops
(D) In situ rainwater harvesting for soil moisture and groundwater

**103.** Consider the following statements regarding the soils of the Vindhyan region in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The soils are developed from the weathering of Vindhyan rocks.
II. They are mostly red and lateritic in nature, containing iron oxides.
III. They are extremely rich in nitrogen and highly fertile without fertilizers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**104.** Which state government initiative actively promotes the production and use of Vermicompost among farmers to enhance soil organic carbon?
(A) Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangala Social Welfare Yojana
(B) UP Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Bima Yojana
(C) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Kisan

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Samriddhi Yojana
(D) UP MSME and Industrial Protsahan Development Yojana

**105.** In Uttar Pradesh, frost damage during severe winters poses the highest risk to which of the following commercial crops?
(A) Monsoon Paddy
(B) Hybrid Maize
(C) Raw Jute
(D) Potato

**106.** The shifting of crop belts (e.g., wheat viability moving further north) in Uttar Pradesh is a forecasted consequence of:
(A) Global warming and climate change
(B) Deforestation in the Amazon basin
(C) Global depletion of the ozone layer
(D) Widespread overuse of canal irrigation

**107.** The Flood Management Programme (FMP) in Uttar Pradesh gives priority to anti-erosion works. Which structural method is commonly used along river banks to prevent cutting?
(A) Constructing deep borewells
(B) Placing boulder spurs and porcupines
(C) Spraying chemical sealants on the water
(D) Planting water hyacinth

**108.** Match List I with List II to select the correct answer.
List I: (Climatic/Agricultural Feature)
P. Highest frequency of droughts
Q. Highest risk of riverbank erosion and floods
R. Maximum intensity of hot 'Loo' winds
S. Most suitable zone for deep-rooted crops like pulses
List II: (Region of UP)
1. Eastern Plain
2. Bundelkhand Region
3. Western and South-Western Plain
4. Bundelkhand Plateau
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

**109.** An extensive canal network can alter the local micro-climate by:
(A) Slightly increasing relative humidity and moderating summer heat
(B) Significantly decreasing overall atmospheric relative humidity
(C) Completely blocking incoming regional monsoon wind currents
(D) Drastically increasing the frequency and occurrence of severe hailstorms

**110.** Which is the most dominant source of irrigation in Uttar Pradesh, playing a critical role in mitigating the impact of erratic monsoon rainfall?
(A) Canals
(B) Tanks and Ponds
(C) Tube wells
(D) Traditional wells

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**111.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Sugarcane is extensively cultivated in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): The Terai region has high soil moisture, rich organic matter, and a high water table which are ideal for sugarcane.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**112.** The term "Agro-Climatic Zone" in Uttar Pradesh classification is based primarily on which set of variables?
(A) Administrative district boundaries and dominant local languages
(B) Regional population density and level of industrialization
(C) Rainfall, temperature, soil, and cropping patterns
(D) Geographical distance of districts from the state capital

**113.** Consider the following statements regarding the weather-forecasting agricultural advisories issued to UP farmers:
I. They advise on the timing of sowing and harvesting based on rain forecasts.
II. They predict disease and pest outbreaks linked to humidity and temperature.
III. They provide legal aid for land disputes.
IV. They are disseminated via SMS and mobile apps like Meghdoot.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only

**19.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Bundelkhand region experiences recurrent drought conditions due to a combination of meteorological and geological factors. Annual rainfall in this plateau is erratic and insufficient, while the rocky terrain composed of crystalline granite restricts rainwater percolation into underground aquifers. This lack of groundwater recharge directly accentuates moisture deficits, validating the cause behind severe agricultural and hydrological droughts.

**20.** (B) 2015
The Soil Health Card scheme was launched nationwide by the Government of India in February 2015 to promote balanced crop nutrition. Under this initiative, soil samples are periodically tested for macro and micro-nutrients, organic carbon, and electrical conductivity. The issued cards assist farmers across states, including Uttar Pradesh, in applying appropriate fertilizers, reducing unnecessary chemical input costs.

**21.** (A) To advise on crop-specific fertilizer dosages based on soil testing
Soil Health Cards provide detailed information on the nutrient status of individual farm plots, identifying specific macro and micronutrient deficiencies. By analyzing soil parameters such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, organic carbon, and pH, the scheme provides tailored recommendations on precise fertilizer dosages. This ensures balanced soil health, optimizes crop yield, and prevents environmental degradation from over-fertilization.

**22.** (D) Dhaincha
Dhaincha, scientifically known as Sesbania bispinosa, is widely cultivated as a green manure crop in Uttar Pradesh for biological soil reclamation. It rapidly produces large amounts of organic biomass and fixes atmospheric nitrogen in soil nodes. Incorporating green Dhaincha into saline and alkaline soils improves physical structure, lowers high soil pH, and boosts overall organic matter content.

**23.** (B) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana is implemented across Uttar Pradesh to encourage organic farming through cluster-based approaches and Participatory Guarantee System certification. The scheme provides financial assistance, training, and marketing support to groups of farmers adopting chemical-free agricultural practices. This promotes sustainable soil health, enhances biodiversity, improves water retention, and reduces reliance on synthetic chemical inputs and pesticides.

**24.** (C) Farm ponds (Khet Talab) and check dams
In the drought-prone Bundelkhand region, farm ponds, locally known as Khet Talab, and small check dams are widely constructed to harvest surface runoff during monsoon rains. These localized structures capture rainwater on individual farm plots, conserving soil moisture, replenishing depleting groundwater tables, and providing essential supplementary irrigation for crops during dry spells and critical plant growth stages.

**25.** (A) Terai Region → Eastern Plain → Central Plain → Western Plain
Annual rainfall in Uttar Pradesh displays a distinct spatial gradient, decreasing from north to south and from east to west. The northern Terai region receives the highest rainfall exceeding 120 centimeters, followed by the Eastern Plain, Central Plain, and Western Plain, which records the lowest precipitation around 60 to 80 centimeters due to distance from monsoonal tracks.

**26.** (A) Wind erosion
Wind erosion is the predominant form of soil degradation in southwestern districts of Uttar Pradesh like Agra and Mathura during dry summer months. High temperatures, low air humidity, sparse vegetation cover, and loose sandy topsoil allow strong westerly winds to lift and transport topsoil particles easily. This causes loss of fertile topsoil and lowers regional land productivity.

**27.** (B) Chambal
Extensive gully erosion along the Chambal River valley has created vast, deeply carved, uncultivable badlands known as ravines or Bihad across southwestern Uttar Pradesh. Heavy surface runoff on steep, unprotected sandy soils carves narrow channels that widen into deep gullies over time. This severe soil degradation destroys arable land and hinders agricultural development in adjoining river basins.

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(A) It drastically increases soil acidity and lowers essential nutrient availability
(B) It restricts root penetration and impedes internal drainage
(C) It makes topsoil highly loose and extremely susceptible to strong wind erosion
(D) It permanently lowers subsoil temperatures during critical crop growth phases

**125.** Consider the following statements regarding the division of Uttar Pradesh into Agro-Climatic Zones:
I. It helps in formulating location-specific agricultural research and extension strategies.
II. The classification assumes that the entire state has a uniform soil type and rainfall pattern.
III. The Eastern Plain Zone is characterized by high population density and smaller landholdings compared to the Western Plain Zone.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**126.** The NITI Aayog's State Energy and Climate Index (SECI) assesses states on various parameters. Which administrative body provides the primary data for the agriculture and water resources parameters for Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Union Ministry of External Affairs
(B) The Reserve Bank of India Central Office
(C) Respective State Departments of UP
(D) The World Meteorological Organization Climate Division

**127.** Which traditional method is historically used by farmers in the Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh to protect crops from frost damage during severe cold wave nights?
(A) Spraying standing crops with specialized liquid nitrogen solutions
(B) Harvesting all standing crops completely prior to midnight
(C) Covering the entire agricultural field with plastic tarpaulin sheets
(D) Applying light evening irrigation to fields

**128.** What is the primary reason behind the relative success of wheat cultivation in the non-monsoon Rabi season in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) The state receives continuous and heavy rainfall from the returning southwest monsoon throughout winter
(B) Wheat crops cultivated in Uttar Pradesh do not require any water or soil moisture to grow successfully
(C) Extensive irrigation and light winter showers from western disturbances
(D) Atmospheric winter temperatures across Uttar Pradesh remain constantly elevated above 35°C continuously

**129.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh is most suitable for the cultivation of Mentha (Peppermint) due to its favourable climate and soil conditions?
(A) The dry and barren rocky terrain of the southern Bundelkhand region
(B) Central and western plains like Barabanki and Budaun
(C) The highly degraded and alkaline soils located in southern Prayagraj
(D) The extensive gully-eroded riverine ravine lands of Etawah district

**130.** To combat the effects of climate change and soil degradation, the Uttar Pradesh government promotes "Agro-forestry". What does this practice involve?
(A) Completely abandoning conventional crop agriculture to grow dense wild forests exclusively
(B) Systematically cutting down existing natural forests to create new arable agricultural land
(C) Cultivating food crops inside restricted government designated National Parks and reserves
(D) Integrating trees and shrubs with crops or livestock on the same land

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(D) I, III and IV only

**114.** The National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project is implemented in selected vulnerable districts of Uttar Pradesh to:
(A) Completely replace all traditional agriculture with synthetic food production
(B) Provide free electrical power grid connectivity to all rural households
(C) Promote the international export of raw agricultural topsoil
(D) Demonstrate and scale up climate-resilient farming practices

**115.** Which of the following regions of Uttar Pradesh has the lowest groundwater development index (meaning highest scope for safe groundwater extraction)?
(A) Eastern UP
(B) Western UP
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Central UP

**116.** 'Montmorillonite' clay mineral, which causes deep cracks in the soil during summer, is a prominent feature of which soil found in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Fresh Khadar Alluvium Soil
(B) Porous Bhabar Sand and Gravel
(C) Mar (Black Soil)
(D) Wind-blown Bhur Sand Mounds

**117.** Which soil management practice is NOT suitable for maintaining soil fertility in the long run?
(A) Residue burning in fields
(B) Systematic crop rotation with legumes
(C) Regular application of farmyard manure
(D) Cultivation and incorporation of green manuring crops

**118.** Consider the following statements regarding Land Use Classification in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Net Sown Area constitutes the largest percentage of the state's total reporting area.
II. Area under forests is significantly higher than the national average.
III. Culturable wasteland can be brought under cultivation through reclamation practices.
IV. Area under non-agricultural uses includes land under settlements, roads, and canals.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**119.** In the context of Uttar Pradesh's agriculture, what does the 'Zaid' season primarily correspond to?
(A) The peak cold winter farming season which is suitable exclusively for wheat
(B) Hot summer months between Rabi and Kharif crops
(C) The heavy southwest monsoon season which is primarily suitable for paddy
(D) The brief post-monsoon autumn season prior to winter sowing operations

**120.** Which state agency in Uttar Pradesh is primarily responsible for groundwater investigation, assessment, and formulation of recharge schemes?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam Board
(B) Uttar Pradesh State Pollution Control Board
(C) Ground Water Department, UP
(D) State Disaster Management Authority

**121.** The agricultural land of Uttar Pradesh is facing a deficiency of which secondary macronutrient, largely due to the continuous use of high-analysis fertilizers like Urea and DAP?
(A) Carbon
(B) Oxygen
(C) Hydrogen
(D) Sulphur

**122.** Under changing climate scenarios, the cultivation of which traditional coarse cereal is being highly encouraged in Uttar Pradesh due to its high drought tolerance and low water requirement?
(A) Pearl Millet (Bajra)
(B) Aromatic Basmati Rice
(C) Commercial Sugarcane
(D) Water-intensive Banana

**123.** The 'Aonla' (Amla) crop, which requires a specific dry subtropical climate, is commercially cultivated most successfully in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut
(B) Pratapgarh
(C) Shamli
(D) Saharanpur District

**124.** The presence of 'Kankar' pan (a hard layer of calcium carbonate nodules) in the subsoil of the Bangar region causes which major problem for agriculture?

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sulphate. Leaching this soluble compound with water restores normal soil structure, neutralizes excessive alkalinity, and improves overall agricultural productivity.

**10.** (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Soil classifications in Uttar Pradesh reflect distinct physical characteristics and topographies. Bhabar soil consists of coarse pebbles with high porosity along the Himalayan foothills. Terai soil is moist, marshy, and highly fertile. Khadar refers to fresh, fertile alluvium deposited by annual floods, whereas Bangar represents older alluvial soil located above flood levels containing calcareous kankar nodules.

**11.** (B) Bhabar Region
The Bhabar region forms a narrow belt along the northern foothill boundary of Uttar Pradesh. It features porous soil composed of coarse sand, gravel, pebbles, and boulders brought down by fast-flowing Himalayan streams. Due to exceptionally high subsoil permeability, smaller surface streams submerge and flow underground within this zone, reappearing further south in the marshy Terai tract.

**12.** (B) Sugarcane and Paddy
The Terai region of Uttar Pradesh is characterized by high soil moisture, abundant groundwater, fine alluvial soil, and heavy annual rainfall. These swampy and marshy ecological conditions create an ideal environment for water-intensive cultivation. Consequently, sugarcane and paddy are the primary crops extensively grown in this belt, yielding high agricultural output due to favorable natural hydrological conditions.

**13.** (A) Bundelkhand region
The Bundelkhand region in southern Uttar Pradesh records the highest average summer temperatures due to its proximity to the Tropic of Cancer. The plateau consists of hard, dark granitic rocks that absorb and retain intense heat during dry summer months. Temperatures in districts like Jhansi and Banda frequently exceed 45 degrees Celsius, accompanied by dry scorching winds.

**14.** (C) Western Disturbances
Winter rainfall in western Uttar Pradesh is primarily driven by Western Disturbances, which are non-monsoonal low-pressure systems originating over the Mediterranean Sea. These moisture-carrying cyclonic storms travel eastward across central Asia to enter northern India. The resulting winter rainfall, though light to moderate, is critical for the germination and healthy development of Rabi crops, particularly wheat.

**15.** (D) The western plain experiences more extreme temperatures and lower rainfall.
The western plain of Uttar Pradesh experiences a more continental climate compared to the eastern plain, resulting in higher temperature extremes during both summer and winter. Furthermore, monsoon moisture diminishes as air masses move westward, leading to noticeably lower annual rainfall in western districts. In contrast, the eastern plain benefits from higher humidity, milder temperatures, and greater rainfall totals.

**16.** (C) Ganga
Bhur soil consists of elevated mounds of coarse, wind-blown sand found prominently along the banks and floodplains of the Ganga River. During dry summer months, strong winds deposit sandy particles along elevated riverbanks, forming undulating sand dunes. This soil possesses poor organic content and low water retention capacity, making it suitable only for specific drought-resistant crops.

**17.** (B) Eastern Plain Region
The Eastern Plain region of Uttar Pradesh is highly prone to severe annual floods caused by major Himalayan rivers like the Ghaghara, Rapti, Gandak, and Ganga. Flat terrain, gentle slopes, heavy monsoon precipitation, and riverbed siltation cause these rivers to overflow their banks frequently during peak monsoon, submerging vast areas of agricultural fields and human settlements.

**18.** (D) Bundelkhand Region
The Bundelkhand region in southern Uttar Pradesh suffers from frequent and severe droughts caused by erratic rainfall, elevated summer temperatures, and high evaporation rates. Underlying hard granitic bedrock prevents substantial groundwater recharge and natural moisture retention. Consequently, surface water reservoirs dry up quickly, creating acute seasonal water scarcity that severely impacts local agriculture and rural livelihoods.

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**37.** (A) Seed genetic modifications
Soil testing laboratories set up across Uttar Pradesh analyze physical and chemical soil properties to optimize crop nutrition. Standard soil testing evaluates parameters like soil pH, electrical conductivity, organic carbon, primary macronutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, and essential micronutrients. Genetic testing or modification analysis of crop seeds falls outside the operational domain of soil diagnostic labs.

**38.** (D) More frequent extreme events like heavy rains and heatwaves
Global warming significantly destabilizes regional weather patterns in Uttar Pradesh, causing an increased frequency of extreme climatic events. The state faces intensified summer heatwaves, erratic monsoon precipitation, prolonged drought spells, and sudden heavy rainfall downpours. These climate disruptions trigger severe flooding, accelerate topsoil erosion, disrupt traditional crop planting calendars, and reduce stable agricultural yields state-wide.

**39.** (B) Construction of extensive earthen embankments (bunds)
To manage recurring monsoon floods in eastern Uttar Pradesh, the state government relies heavily on constructing and strengthening continuous earthen embankments or bunds along major flood-prone rivers such as the Rapti and Ghaghara. These engineering structures retain high river discharges within designated channels, preventing overflowing waters from inundating adjacent agrarian fields, villages, and residential infrastructure.

**40.** (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The agro-climatic zones of Uttar Pradesh represent distinct geographical divisions aligned with representative districts. Pilibhit is located within the northern Bhabar and Terai Zone, Meerut falls under the highly productive Western Plain Zone, Kanpur serves as a primary district in the Central Plain Zone, and Mirzapur represents the southern hilly Vindhyan Zone.

**41.** (D) Mirzapur and Sonbhadra
Red soils in Uttar Pradesh are predominantly located in the southern plateau districts of Mirzapur and Sonbhadra, as well as parts of Bundelkhand. These soils develop from the weathering of ancient crystalline metamorphic and sandstone rocks under high temperatures. Rich in iron oxides, which impart a distinct red color, these shallow, porous soils possess low fertility and low moisture retention.

**42.** (A) Mar
Mar is a dark, black clayey soil found locally in parts of the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Similar in physical properties to black cotton soil, it contains high proportions of montmorillonite clay. Mar soil exhibits high moisture-retention capacity, expands and becomes sticky when wet, and develops deep, wide cracks during dry summer periods, aiding natural aeration.

**43.** (B) Parwa
Parwa is a light-colored, coarse-grained sandy loam soil prevalent across the Bundelkhand plateau in Uttar Pradesh. Characterized by low organic matter and moderate drainage, it lacks high fertility but responds well to light irrigation and organic inputs. Farmers predominantly utilize Parwa soil for growing drought-tolerant crops, coarse grains, pulses, and rainfed seasonal millets.

**44.** (B) Eroded, coarse rocky soil on slopes
Rakar soil is a coarse, gravelly, and heavily eroded soil type found mainly along upper slopes and degraded hillocks in the Bundelkhand region. Formed from the decay of crystalline rocks, it possesses very thin soil cover, low nutrient levels, and poor water retention. Due to high susceptibility to runoff erosion, Rakar soil supports limited dryland agriculture.

**45.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Eastern Uttar Pradesh is subjected to severe monsoon flooding due to its drainage topography. Rivers like the Rapti, Ghaghara, and Gandak originate in the steep Himalayan slopes, carrying immense volumes of water and heavy silt loads. Upon entering the flat plains, water velocity drops, causing silt deposition, riverbed aggradation, and widespread channel overflow into adjacent agricultural tracts.

**46.** (C) Waterlogging and soil salinity
The expansion of continuous canal irrigation networks in western Uttar Pradesh has led to secondary environmental problems, notably waterlogging and soil salinity. Seepage from

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**28.** (B) Flat alluvial plains during heavy rainfall
Sheet erosion occurs when intense rainfall uniformly strips away a thin, valuable layer of topsoil over large flat agricultural surfaces. In the alluvial plains of Uttar Pradesh, heavy monsoon downpours loosen fine surface particles, carrying them away in overland runoff. Often unnoticeable in early stages, sheet erosion gradually reduces long-term soil fertility and degrades overall agricultural capacity.

**29.** (A) Saline and alkaline soil
Local terms like Reh, Kallar, and Usar denote saline and alkaline soils widely distributed across the Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh. Poor natural drainage, excessive canal irrigation, high water tables, and high evaporation rates lead to the accumulation of soluble sodium salts on the soil surface. These crusted infertile soils hinder seed germination and severely impede crop root development.

**30.** (C) It is highly prone to annual flooding.
Bangar soil consists of older alluvial deposits situated at higher elevations above active river floodplains in the Gangetic basin. Unlike Khadar soils, Bangar land is elevated enough to remain safe from annual monsoon flooding. It contains subsoil calcareous concretions termed kankar, displays higher clay content, and requires balanced chemical fertilizer application and irrigation for high crop yields.

**31.** (B) II, III and IV only
Effective soil conservation in Uttar Pradesh involves multiple targeted practices. Shelterbelts and windbreaks reduce wind velocity and topsoil movement in western districts, while deep summer ploughing enhances moisture absorption and destroys weed roots and insect pests. In Bundelkhand, check dams harvest seasonal water and control water erosion. Contour farming applies to hilly terrains rather than flat Purvanchal plains.

**32.** (C) Land left uncultivated for one agricultural year or less
In land use classification across Uttar Pradesh, Current Fallow refers to arable land left uncultivated for a period of one agricultural year or less. Leaving land fallow allows natural recovery of soil fertility, moisture, and organic nutrients depleted during preceding cropping cycles. It is a standard agronomic practice to restore soil health before re-engaging in seasonal crop cultivation.

**33.** (B) Nitrogen
In Uttar Pradesh, fertilizer usage exhibits a severe nutrient imbalance heavily skewed toward nitrogenous fertilizers, primarily Urea. While the recommended ideal N:P:K ratio for balanced soil health is 4:2:1, continuous heavy subsidization of Urea leads to disproportionately high nitrogen consumption. This imbalance causes soil acidification, depletes micronutrients, reduces fertilizer response efficiency, and degrades overall soil health.

**34.** (D) Lower Rabi wheat yields caused by premature ripening
Climate change accompanied by rising winter temperatures accelerates the thermal development of winter crops across Uttar Pradesh. Elevated temperatures during early spring shorten the grain-filling period of Rabi wheat, leading to premature ripening and forced maturity. This thermal stress significantly decreases individual grain weight, overall grain size, and total crop yield across major wheat-producing agricultural zones.

**35.** (A) Issuing localized weather forecasts and farm advisories
The Meghdoot mobile application is a joint initiative designed to deliver localized weather forecasts and crop-specific agricultural advisories directly to farmers. In Uttar Pradesh, the app provides real-time updates regarding rainfall predictions, temperature fluctuations, wind speed, and humidity, enabling farmers to make timely decisions about irrigation, fertilizer application, pesticide spraying, and crop harvesting.

**36.** (C) Bundelkhand Zone
The Bundelkhand Agro-Climatic Zone covers southern districts of Uttar Pradesh, including Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Jalaun, and Chitrakoot. This zone is characterized by a dry semi-arid climate, undulating rocky terrain, shallow and infertile soils, erratic rainfall patterns, and high summer temperatures, requiring specialized dryland farming practices and water harvesting techniques.

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overall grain quality and yield before the arrival of warm spring temperatures.

**56.** (B) 2, 3, 1
Arranging the specified agro-climatic zones of Uttar Pradesh geographically from West to East yields the order: Western Plain Zone, followed by Central Plain Zone, and terminating in North Eastern Plain Zone. The Western Plain sits near the western state boundary, Central Plain encompasses the central Gangetic heartland, and North Eastern Plain borders Nepal and Bihar in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

**57.** (D) Hathras
Hathras district is situated in southwestern Uttar Pradesh and forms part of the South-Western Semi-Arid or Western Plain Agro-Climatic Zone. It does not belong to the northern Terai agro-climatic belt, which consists of moist foothill districts like Pilibhit, Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj characterized by high groundwater tables, heavy monsoon precipitation, and swampy alluvial soils.

**58.** (A) Mirzapur Division
The Vindhyan agro-climatic zone of Uttar Pradesh encompasses the rocky, undulating hill tracts of southeastern districts within Mirzapur Division, including Mirzapur and Sonbhadra. This zone is characterized by red sandstones, crystalline rocks, shallow acidic-to-neutral soils, higher summer temperatures, and rainfed farming, setting it apart geographically and ecologically from the northern and central Gangetic plains.

**59.** (B) Harvest rainwater to combat drought and recharge groundwater
The Khet Talab Yojana implemented by the Uttar Pradesh government aims to construct farm ponds across agricultural holdings, particularly in drought-prone regions like Bundelkhand. By capturing monsoon surface runoff directly on agricultural lands, these farm ponds store water for critical supplementary irrigation, prevent topsoil erosion, enhance moisture retention, and help recharge local groundwater aquifers.

**60.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Prominent central agricultural research institutions are established across major cities in Uttar Pradesh. The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research is headquartered in Lucknow, the Indian Institute of Pulses Research is situated in Kanpur, the Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute operates in Jhansi, and the Indian Institute of Vegetable Research is located in Varanasi.

**61.** (C) From East to West
Average monsoon rainfall across the plains of Uttar Pradesh decreases systematically along an East-to-West axis. As moisture-laden monsoon currents originating from the Bay of Bengal travel inland along the Gangetic plain, they progressively discharge moisture. Consequently, eastern districts receive over 100 to 120 centimeters of rainfall, whereas far western districts receive only 50 to 70 centimeters annually.

**62.** (B) July and August
July and August represent the peak period of the southwest monsoon season in Uttar Pradesh, accounting for over 60 to 70 percent of total annual rainfall. During these two months, the monsoon trough remains actively positioned over the Gangetic plains, delivering continuous and heavy rain spells that fill reservoirs, recharge aquifers, and supply water for standing Kharif crops.

**63.** (B) From North to South
During the summer season in Uttar Pradesh, average temperatures display a clear upward gradient from North to South. The northern districts near the Himalayan foothills experience relatively cooler temperatures due to higher elevation and proximity to mountains. Moving southward toward the plateau region of Bundelkhand and Vindhyas, elevated solar radiation and dry rocky landscapes drive summer heat to extreme levels.

**64.** (C) Dhaincha - Paddy - Wheat
On partially reclaimed saline and alkaline soils in Uttar Pradesh, a crop rotation of Dhaincha followed by Paddy and Wheat is highly recommended. Cultivating Dhaincha as green manure fixes atmospheric nitrogen and produces organic acids that neutralize soil alkalinity. Subsequent transplanting of flood-tolerant Paddy further leaches surface salts downward, creating favorable conditions for growing Rabi Wheat.

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unlined canals, combined with over-irrigation and poor subsurface drainage, elevates local water tables. Capillary action draws dissolved underground salts to the surface, forming infertile saline crusts that degrade productive agricultural land.

**47.** (D) South-Western Semi-Arid Zone
The South-Western Semi-Arid Zone, covering districts such as Agra, Mathura, and Aligarh, is the driest region in Uttar Pradesh. It is defined by low annual precipitation, extremely high summer temperatures exceeding 45 degrees Celsius, high potential evapotranspiration rates, and proximity to the Thar Desert. Agriculture in this zone heavily relies on tubewell irrigation and heat-tolerant crop varieties.

**48.** (C) Weather triggers such as rainfall deficit and temperature extremes
The Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme operates on parametric weather indices rather than field crop loss assessments. Compensation claims are settled based on automated meteorological data indicating specific weather triggers, such as severe rainfall deficits, unseasonal heavy precipitation, excess humidity, or extreme temperature fluctuations exceeding predefined threshold limits during vulnerable phases of crop growth.

**49.** (B) Saline-alkaline (Usar) soils
Agricultural grade Iron Pyrites, containing iron and sulphur, are applied to chemical reclamation of saline-alkaline or Usar soils in Uttar Pradesh. Upon moist soil application, pyrites oxidize to form sulphuric acid, which reacts with insoluble soil calcium compounds to release soluble calcium ions. These calcium ions displace harmful exchangeable sodium on clay surfaces, reducing alkalinity and restoring fertility.

**50.** (D) Zinc
Khaira disease is a widely recognized physiological disorder in paddy crops across Uttar Pradesh caused by zinc deficiency. In intensive alluvial cropping systems, intensive cropping and high pH restrict zinc availability to plant roots. Symptoms include chlorosis, leaf bronzing, and stunted plant growth. Application of zinc sulphate to soil or foliage effectively cures this deficiency, restoring crop health.

**51.** (C) I and III only
Drought management in Bundelkhand focuses on sustainable natural resource usage. Strategies include promoting dryland farming practices, cultivating short-duration, drought-tolerant crop varieties, and constructing Khet Talabs to capture surface runoff for emergency supplemental irrigation. Complete prohibition of animal husbandry is unfeasible and counterproductive, as livestock rearing serves as a vital secondary livelihood source during crop failures.

**52.** (C) Dark, heavy clay soil similar to black cotton soil
Karail soil is a dark, fine-textured, heavy clay soil found in low-lying depressions of eastern Uttar Pradesh and lower Ganga plains. Structurally similar to regur or black cotton soil, it possesses high moisture-retention capacity and rich mineral content. Karail soil expands significantly when wet and shrinks upon drying, making it highly suitable for growing rainfed Rabi crops like pulses and oilseeds.

**53.** (A) Loo
During the summer months from April to June, Uttar Pradesh experiences intense, hot, and dry westerly winds locally known as Loo. Blowing across the dry plains of northwestern India, these winds blow with high velocities and push daytime temperatures above 40 degrees Celsius. Exposure to Loo causes high evapotranspiration rates, rapid soil drying, and severe dehydration in humans and livestock.

**54.** (D) Banda
Banda district, located in the southern Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, historically records some of the highest absolute summer temperatures in the state and country. Proximity to the Tropic of Cancer, bare rocky topography, dry continental air masses, and sparse vegetation contribute to extreme heating, pushing summer temperatures beyond 48 to 49 degrees Celsius in May and June.

**55.** (B) Rabi crops
Winter precipitation brought by Western Disturbances across Uttar Pradesh is exceptionally beneficial for Rabi crops, particularly wheat, barley, mustard, and gram. These non-monsoonal showers provide crucial moisture during early growth and flowering stages, reducing irrigation costs and enhancing

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (B) Tropical Monsoon
Uttar Pradesh experiences a humid subtropical climate, which is broadly classified under the tropical monsoon category. This climatic pattern is defined by hot summers, pleasant winters, and a distinct rainy season brought by monsoon winds. The state receives the majority of its annual precipitation between June and September from the Bay of Bengal branch of the southwest monsoon.

**2.** (B) 9
Uttar Pradesh is categorized into nine distinct agro-climatic zones based on diverse soil types, rainfall distribution, temperature variations, and cropping patterns. These nine zones include Bhabar and Terai, Western Plain, Central Plain, Bundelkhand, and Eastern Plain, among others. This zoning structure facilitates targeted agricultural strategies and localized crop planning suited to regional conditions across the entire state.

**3.** (A) Gorakhpur
Gorakhpur receives the highest average annual rainfall among all districts in Uttar Pradesh, exceeding 180 centimeters annually. Situated in the northeastern part near the Terai belt, it lies directly in the path of moisture-laden monsoon winds entering from the Bay of Bengal. This heavy precipitation fuels extensive agricultural activity, supporting moisture-demanding crops like rice and sugarcane throughout the region.

**4.** (C) Mathura
Mathura district, situated in southwestern Uttar Pradesh near the arid borders of Rajasthan, receives the lowest average annual rainfall in the state, measuring around 54 centimeters. The southwest monsoon loses most of its moisture before reaching this western extremity. Consequently, the region experiences semi-arid climatic conditions, necessitating efficient irrigation networks and dryland farming techniques for agriculture.

**5.** (B) Second to third week of June
The southwest monsoon generally enters Uttar Pradesh through its eastern border during the second to third week of June. Originating from the Bay of Bengal, these moisture-laden winds progress steadily westward across the Gangetic plains. The arrival of these rains marks the onset of the Kharif cropping season, bringing relief from intense summer heat and replenishing groundwater.

**6.** (C) I and III only
Rainfall in Uttar Pradesh decreases gradually from east to west and from the northern Terai region toward the southern plateau. The eastern plains receive significantly higher precipitation than western districts because monsoon winds from the Bay of Bengal lose moisture as they move inland. These Bay of Bengal branch winds constitute the main source of seasonal rainfall across the state.

**7.** (B) Bangar
Bangar represents the older alluvial soil deposited in the upper stretches of the Ganga plain. Located higher than normal river floodplains, it remains untouched by annual seasonal flooding. This soil type contains calcareous deposits known as kankar nodules, possesses moderate fertility, and requires adequate fertilization along with structured irrigation methods to sustain intensive agricultural practices across northern India.

**8.** (C) Khadar
Khadar is the newly deposited alluvial soil found in the lower floodplains of river basins across Uttar Pradesh. Renewed continuously through annual river floods, it consists of fine silt, clay, and sand. High organic matter and excellent water retention render Khadar soil exceptionally fertile, making it suitable for growing intensive water-demanding crops like paddy, wheat, and sugarcane.

**9.** (D) Gypsum
Gypsum, chemically known as calcium sulphate dihydrate, is widely utilized to reclaim alkaline or Usar soils across Uttar Pradesh. Application of gypsum replaces exchangeable sodium ions on soil particles with calcium ions, converting harmful sodium carbonates into soluble sodium

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**65.** (B) Applying Sodium Nitrate fertilizer continuously
Continuous application of Sodium Nitrate fertilizer is counterproductive for reclaiming alkaline or Usar soil. Alkaline soils already suffer from an excess of exchangeable sodium ions that destroy soil structure and raise pH. Adding more sodium compounds exacerbates soil sodicity, increases salinity, degrades permeability, and severely hinders root growth. Recommended measures include gypsum application, leaching, and planting salt-tolerant crops.

**66.** (B) I, III and IV only
The climate of Uttar Pradesh is subtropical monsoon with three main seasons: summer, monsoon, and winter. Relative humidity is consistently higher in the eastern plains due to greater monsoonal moisture, while winter temperatures drop sharply in northwestern districts owing to cold winds from northern mountains and Western Disturbances. Thus, the state does not have four distinct monsoon seasons.

**67.** (A) Nitrogen and organic matter
Terai soil is rich in organic matter and nitrogen content, distinguishing it from the coarse, well-drained Bhabar soil to its north. Formed by fine alluvial silt deposits washed down from hills in high-moisture swampy conditions, Terai soil retains substantial moisture and humus. This high natural fertility supports dense natural vegetation and intensive cultivation of water-demanding crops.

**68.** (C) Barley
Barley is a cereal crop known for its high tolerance to saline and moderately alkaline soil conditions compared to pulses like chickpea or garden peas. In salt-affected areas of Uttar Pradesh, barley can extract soil water and maintain osmotic balance even under elevated salt concentrations, making it a reliable Rabi crop choice during early stages of land reclamation.

**69.** (A) Kanpur
The first official soil testing laboratory in Uttar Pradesh was established in Kanpur in 1956. Settling this facility marked the beginning of systematic scientific soil testing and fertility management in the state. Soil testing plays a fundamental role in evaluating nutrient levels, recommending balanced fertilizer dosages, and aiding the reclamation of degraded and alkaline lands across agricultural regions.

**70.** (D) Severe over-exploitation of groundwater resources
Dark Zones in Uttar Pradesh refer to specific administrative blocks where groundwater extraction exceeds the natural annual recharge capacity. Over-reliance on private tubewells for intensive agriculture has caused water tables to decline rapidly in these areas. Consequently, these blocks are categorized as critical or over-exploited, triggering regulatory restrictions on new tubewell installations and promoting micro-irrigation.

**71.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Wind erosion poses a significant threat to agriculture in southwestern districts of Uttar Pradesh like Agra and Mathura. These districts border the semi-arid Rajasthan desert, featuring sandy soils with low cohesive strength. During hot summer months, strong dry westerly winds lift loose topsoil particles, scattering them over large areas and confirming the direct geographical link between desert proximity and wind erosion.

**72.** (C) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
Under the banner of Per Drop More Crop, the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana actively promotes micro-irrigation techniques, such as drip and sprinkler systems, across Uttar Pradesh. This component aims to maximize water-use efficiency, minimize conveyance losses, preserve soil moisture balance, and protect agricultural fields from degradation, erosion, and waterlogging caused by unscientific flood irrigation methods.

**73.** (D) Restricting land use in flood plains to reduce damage risks
Flood Plain Zoning is a non-structural flood management strategy that involves regulating and restricting land use within natural river floodplains. By categorizing floodplain areas based on flood frequency and risk levels, the policy aims to restrict permanent infrastructure and heavy residential developments in high-risk zones, thereby minimizing economic loss, environmental damage, and human casualties during seasonal river overflows.

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extensively used for co-generation of power.
III. Biomass power generation in the state is entirely owned and operated by the central government.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**13.** At which of the following places does the Upper Ganga Canal originate?
(A) Narora
(B) Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Haridwar

**14.** Which district of Uttar Pradesh has the highest net irrigated area?
(A) Mahoba
(B) Lalitpur
(C) Hardoi
(D) Sonbhadra

**15.** The Hathnikund barrage, which allocates water resources among multiple states including Uttar Pradesh, is built on which river?
(A) Ganga
(B) Yamuna
(C) Ramganga
(D) Ghaghara

**16.** Which of the following non-conventional energy resources has the highest installed grid-connected capacity in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Wind power
(B) Small Hydro power
(C) Geothermal power
(D) Solar power

**17.** The Meja reservoir, important for irrigation and drinking water supply, is located in which district?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Chandauli

**18.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.

List I: Dam
P. Matatila Dam
Q. Rihand Dam
R. Meja Dam
S. Arjun Dam

List II: River
1. Belan
2. Arjun
3. Betwa
4. Rihand

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

**19.** Under the Uttar Pradesh Groundwater Management and Regulation Act, what is the term used for areas where groundwater extraction exceeds the annual recharge?
(A) Dark Zones or Over-exploited Blocks
(B) Safe Zones with normal recharge levels
(C) Buffer Zones with moderate extraction
(D) Green Blocks with surplus water reserves

**20.** Which of the following best describes the core aim of the Amrit Sarovar scheme in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Constructing modern dams across major rivers
(B) Providing piped tap water to urban households
(C) Interlinking major rivers of Purvanchal region
(D) Rejuvenating local water bodies in each district

**21.** What restricts the potential for large-scale wind energy generation in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Strict environmental bans on installing wind turbines
(B) State's landlocked geography and low average wind speeds
(C) Absence of open agricultural land for wind turbine farms
(D) High altitude mountain ranges blocking regional wind flow

**22.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh is most severely affected by gully erosion, resulting in a ravine landscape?
(A) Terai region
(B) Vindhyan plateau
(C) Chambal valley
(D) Doab region

**23.** What is the primary purpose of the Uttar Pradesh State Water Policy?
(A) To completely ban agricultural extraction of deep groundwater

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**83.** (D) I, II and III
Reclaiming Usar or alkaline soils involves systematic physical and chemical steps. First, scraping white surface salt crusts and levelling the land ensures uniform water distribution. Next, applying targeted doses of chemical amendments like gypsum neutralizes exchangeable sodium. Finally, flooding fields with clean fresh water leaches displaced sodium salts downward beyond the crop root zone, restoring soil productivity.

**84.** (C) Shifting from traditional paddy to pulses and oilseeds
In the drought-prone Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, farmers are advised to shift away from water-intensive crops like paddy toward cultivating pulses and oilseeds, such as chickpea, pigeon pea, mustard, and sesame. Pulses and oilseeds possess deep root systems, require significantly less water, tolerate intermittent dry spells, and improve soil fertility by fixing atmospheric nitrogen natively.

**85.** (C) 300 sq meters and above
According to Uttar Pradesh government urban planning regulations and building bylaws, installation of functional rainwater harvesting systems is mandatory for all new residential, commercial, and institutional buildings constructed on plots measuring 300 square meters and above. This regulatory mandate aims to capture urban roof runoff, recharge declining groundwater aquifers, and mitigate urban flooding in expanding cities.

**86.** (D) Promoting shifting cultivation (Jhum)
The Uttar Pradesh State Action Plan on Climate Change focuses on sustainable agriculture, water resource management, forest conservation, and expanding renewable energy systems like solar power. Shifting cultivation, or Jhum, is an unsustainable slash-and-burn farming method practiced in northeastern hilly states, and is neither practiced nor promoted under the environmental policies and agricultural action plans of Uttar Pradesh.

**87.** (B) Deviation of key weather parameters from set historical thresholds
Under the Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme, a weather trigger is defined as a specific deviation of measured climatic parameters—such as rainfall volume, dry spell length, temperature extremes, or humidity level—from pre-defined historical thresholds. When weather data recorded at automated weather stations breaches these predefined trigger values, automated financial payouts are issued to insured farmers.

**88.** (C) Local names for various types of soils
Terms like Chaupan, Rakkar, and Bhur represent local classifications of soils found across Uttar Pradesh. Chaupan refers to heavy clayey or alkaline soils, Rakkar describes thin, gravelly, eroded soils on sloped surfaces in Bundelkhand, and Bhur denotes elevated mounds of coarse wind-blown sand along the Gangetic riverbanks. Each soil type possesses unique agricultural management requirements.

**89.** (D) Fertile loamy alluvial soil
Fertile loamy alluvial soil is ideal for wheat cultivation across the Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh. Well-drained loams possess a balanced mixture of sand, silt, and clay, offering good moisture retention, rich mineral nutrients, and adequate root aeration. These favorable soil characteristics, combined with cool winter weather and supplemental irrigation, sustain exceptionally high wheat yields state-wide.

**90.** (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Major rivers in Uttar Pradesh cause seasonal flooding across specific districts. The Rapti River frequently floods Gorakhpur in eastern UP, while the Ghaghara River inundates low-lying areas in Ballia. The Yamuna River swells during monsoons affecting western districts like Agra, and the Hindon River causes localized overflow and bank erosion in urbanized districts like Ghaziabad.

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**91.** (B) Etawah
Etawah district in western Uttar Pradesh experiences the most severe gully erosion in the state, resulting in vast, barren ravine networks along the Yamuna and Chambal river valleys. Rapid, unchecked surface runoff on loose, unprotected sandy-loam topsoils carves narrow drainage lines into deep channels, destroying vast stretches of arable land and rendering them unsuitable for regular crop cultivation.

**92.** (B) Sub-humid with monsoon rains
Eastern Uttar Pradesh is broadly classified as having a sub-humid climate characterized by rainy monsoons, hot summers, and mild dry winters. The region receives substantial

winter showers provide timely moisture, lower ambient air temperatures during critical tillering and grain-filling phases, and enhance overall crop yield and grain quality.

**129.** (B) Central and western plains like Barabanki and Budaun
Central and western plain districts of Uttar Pradesh, such as Barabanki, Budaun, Sambhal, and Rampur, are premier hubs for Mentha (Peppermint) cultivation. The region features favorable climatic conditions, well-drained loamy alluvial soils, and good irrigation facilities. These environmental factors support rapid vegetative growth and high essential oil content, making Uttar Pradesh a global leader in mentha oil production.

**130.** (D) Integrating trees and shrubs with crops or livestock on the same land
Agro-forestry is a sustainable land management system that intentionally integrates perennial trees and woody shrubs with agricultural crops or livestock on the same farm unit. Promoted across Uttar Pradesh to combat land degradation and climate change, agro-forestry enhances soil organic carbon, improves moisture retention, prevents topsoil erosion, diversifies farm income through timber and fruit, and sequesters atmospheric carbon effectively.

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groundwater contamination, and maintains long-term soil structure, fertility, and biological activity across agricultural lands.

**102.** (D) In situ rainwater harvesting for soil moisture and groundwater
The Catch the Rain campaign in Uttar Pradesh focuses on rainwater harvesting where it falls, when it falls. The initiative promotes creating and rejuvenating localized water-harvesting structures, such as check dams, farm ponds, rooftop systems, and percolation pits. Harvesting surface runoff enhances soil moisture, recharges depleting groundwater aquifers, and mitigates seasonal water distress across drought-prone regions.

**103.** (A) I and II only
Soils of the Vindhyan region in southeastern Uttar Pradesh develop through the weathering of underlying ancient red sandstone and crystalline rocks. These soils are predominantly red and lateritic, containing high concentrations of iron oxides that impart a characteristic reddish hue. However, they are inherently low in nitrogen, organic humus, and available phosphorus, requiring organic and inorganic fertilization.

**104.** (C) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Kisan Samriddhi Yojana
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Kisan Samriddhi Yojana in Uttar Pradesh actively promotes sustainable soil health management, including vermicomposting, organic farming, and land reclamation. The scheme encourages farmers to produce organic manure through earthworm activity, enriching topsoil with organic carbon, improving soil water retention capacity, boosting beneficial microbial activity, and reducing reliance on synthetic chemical fertilizers.

**105.** (D) Potato
Potato crops in Uttar Pradesh are highly sensitive to frost damage during severe winter cold waves in December and January. Freezing nighttime temperatures cause ice crystals to form inside delicate plant tissue cells, bursting cell walls and causing leaf blackening, severe foliage damage, and stunted tuber growth. Farmers utilize light evening irrigation and smoke generation to mitigate frost risks.

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**106.** (A) Global warming and climate change
Shifting crop belts across Uttar Pradesh, such as the northward migration of optimal wheat cultivation zones, represent a direct impact of global warming and climate change. Rising winter temperatures shorten necessary cold spells required for vernalization and grain filling in traditional southern and central belts, forcing optimal agricultural boundaries for temperature-sensitive Rabi crops toward cooler northern latitudes.

**107.** (B) Placing boulder spurs and porcupines
Under the Flood Management Programme in Uttar Pradesh, structural measures such as boulder spurs and RCC porcupines are widely deployed along vulnerable riverbanks. These engineering structures deflect high-velocity water currents away from fragile banks, reduce flow energy near margins, and encourage silt deposition, effectively preventing severe riverbank erosion and saving adjacent agricultural lands from scouring.

**108.** (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
The geographical regions of Uttar Pradesh feature distinct climatic and agricultural traits. The Bundelkhand region exhibits the highest frequency of severe droughts, while Eastern Plain faces maximum riverbank erosion and annual floods. Western and South-Western plains experience intense hot Loo winds during summer, and the Bundelkhand plateau serves as an ideal zone for growing deep-rooted pulses.

**109.** (A) Slightly increasing relative humidity and moderating summer heat
Extensive canal irrigation networks alter regional micro-climates by introducing open water surfaces and saturated soils into agricultural landscapes. Continuous evaporation from canals and transpiration from irrigated crops increase local atmospheric relative humidity. This micro-climatic shift produces a slight cooling effect, moderating intense summer temperatures and creating a localized humid environment surrounding primary canal commands.

**110.** (C) Tube wells
Tube wells represent the most dominant source of irrigation in Uttar Pradesh, accounting for over 70 percent of the state's total net irrigated area. Providing reliable, on-demand groundwater extraction, tubewell irrigation plays a critical

**74.** (A) Agra Division
Agra Division, situated in the far southwestern semi-arid belt of Uttar Pradesh, receives the lowest annual rainfall among all administrative divisions in the state. Situated far from eastern monsoonal entry tracks and adjacent to the Thar Desert, the division receives an average annual precipitation of only 50 to 60 centimeters, leading to dry atmospheric conditions and high seasonal temperatures.

**75.** (B) High permeability and low water-holding capacity
Bhabar soil is composed of loose, unstratified deposits of pebbles, boulders, coarse gravel, and sand brought down from the Shivalik hills. This extremely porous structure imparts high permeability, allowing surface water to sink rapidly beneath the subsoil. Consequently, Bhabar soil exhibits very low water-holding capacity, making it unsuitable for conventional crop farming without continuous moisture management.

**76.** (D) Around 70%
Alluvial soil is the most expansive and agricultural soil group in Uttar Pradesh, covering approximately 70 percent of the state's total geographical area. Formed by continuous deposition of fine sediment carried by major river systems like the Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaghara, and Ramganga, these fertile soils comprise both older Bangar and newer Khadar formations, supporting intensive crop production.

**77.** (B) 3 years
Soil Health Cards issued to farmers across Uttar Pradesh carry a standard validity period of three years. Re-testing soil every three years allows agricultural authorities to monitor dynamic shifts in nutrient composition, organic matter, and soil pH resulting from continuous cropping and fertilizer use. Periodic updates ensure that farmers receive adjusted fertilizer recommendations aligned with current soil health status.

**78.** (C) Western Plain
The Western Plain zone of Uttar Pradesh possesses the highest density of canal irrigation networks in the state, including major systems like the Upper and Lower Ganga Canals. Continuous, intensive canal irrigation combined with poor subsurface drainage and over-watering has elevated water tables, accelerating soil degradation through waterlogging and capillary-induced surface soil salinization across large agricultural areas.

**79.** (D) Sharda Sahayak Canal Project
The command area of the Sharda Sahayak Canal Project in central and eastern Uttar Pradesh suffers extensively from severe waterlogging, locally termed Sem. Unlined canal channels, seepage across flat topography, and inadequate drainage networks cause water tables to rise near the surface. This continuous saturation displaces soil air, degrades root environments, and leads to secondary soil salinization.

**80.** (A) Jhansi → Agra → Bareilly → Saharanpur
Maximum summer temperatures across Uttar Pradesh follow a gradient from the southern plateau to the northern mountain foothills. Jhansi, in the rocky Bundelkhand region, records the highest temperatures, followed by Agra in the dry southwestern plain. Bareilly in the central northern plain experiences moderate heat, while Saharanpur, located near the cool northern Himalayan foothills, records lower peak summer temperatures.

**81.** (B) Nitrogen and organic matter
Most alluvial soils across the Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh are inherently deficient in nitrogen and organic matter. High ambient temperatures accelerate the decomposition of organic humus, while continuous intensive multi-cropping depletes available nitrogen reserves. Consequently, agricultural practices in the state rely on leguminous crop rotations, organic green manuring, and nitrogenous chemical fertilizers to sustain crop yields.

**82.** (D) Reduces climate risks by combining crops and livestock
Integrated Farming System is heavily promoted in climate-vulnerable regions of Uttar Pradesh because it diversifies farm production and builds economic resilience. By combining crop cultivation with complementary activities like livestock rearing, poultry, aquaculture, and agro-forestry, farmers mitigate the risks of single-crop failure caused by drought or floods, while maximizing nutrient recycling and income stability on farm holdings.

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the summer monsoon Kharif planting. Farmers utilize canal or tubewell irrigation during Zaid to cultivate fast-growing, heat-tolerant crops like seasonal watermelons, cucumbers, muskmelons, bitter gourds, and fodder crops.

**120.** (C) Ground Water Department, UP
The Ground Water Department of Uttar Pradesh is the nodal state agency responsible for evaluating, monitoring, and managing groundwater resources. It conducts quantitative aquifer assessments, identifies over-exploited dark zones, maps water tables, and formulates technical frameworks for artificial groundwater recharge, rainwater harvesting, and sustainable water management policies across urban and rural sectors state-wide.

**121.** (D) Sulphur
Continuous application of high-analysis fertilizers like Urea and Diammonium Phosphate has induced widespread deficiency of sulphur, an essential secondary macronutrient, across Uttar Pradesh soils. Traditional sulphur-containing inputs like single superphosphate have been replaced by nitrogen-phosphorus intensive fertilizers lacking sulphur. Sulphur deficiency impairs plant protein synthesis, reduces oil content in oilseeds, and lowers overall crop productivity.

**122.** (A) Pearl Millet (Bajra)
Under changing climate conditions characterized by erratic rainfall and elevated temperatures, Pearl Millet (Bajra) is actively promoted across Uttar Pradesh. Bajra is a highly drought-tolerant coarse cereal requiring minimal water and surviving well in sandy or infertile soils. Its low input cost, high temperature resilience, and rich nutritional value make it an ideal climate-resilient crop for dryland agriculture.

**123.** (B) Pratapgarh
Pratapgarh district in Uttar Pradesh is nationally renowned for the extensive commercial cultivation of Aonla (Indian Gooseberry). The district possesses favorable dry subtropical climatic conditions, well-drained semi-arid soils, and established processing facilities. Aonla trees thrive in Pratapgarh's soil conditions, generating significant horticultural output and sustaining a major localized fruit processing and supply industry.

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**124.** (B) It restricts root penetration and impedes internal drainage
The presence of a hard subsoil Kankar pan, composed of impenetrable calcium carbonate concretions in Bangar soils, poses severe physical barriers to agricultural crops. This hard hardpan layer restricts deep root penetration, preventing crops from accessing deeper soil moisture during dry spells. Furthermore, it impedes internal downward drainage, creating temporary waterlogging and root asphyxiation during heavy monsoon rainfall.

**125.** (C) I and III only
Dividing Uttar Pradesh into Agro-Climatic Zones allows agricultural research and government extension services to tailor strategies to regional ecological realities. The classification accounts for significant intra-state variations in soil, climate, and rainfall rather than assuming uniformity. Furthermore, the Eastern Plain Zone features higher population density and smaller average landholdings compared to the commercially oriented Western Plain Zone.

**126.** (C) Respective State Departments of UP
For NITI Aayog's State Energy and Climate Index, localized data concerning agriculture, water resources, land use, and environmental parameters for Uttar Pradesh are provided directly by the Respective State Departments. Line departments, including the Department of Agriculture, Department of Irrigation and Water Resources, and Department of Energy, compile and supply official administrative statistics.

**127.** (D) Applying light evening irrigation to fields
Applying light evening irrigation is a traditional, effective practice used by farmers in the Gangetic plains to protect standing crops from freezing frost during severe winter nights. Water possesses a high specific heat capacity, releasing heat slowly as it cools. Irrigating fields raises soil surface temperatures and surrounding micro-climatic air temperature, preventing leaf tissue fluids from freezing.

**128.** (C) Extensive irrigation and light winter showers from western disturbances
The success of wheat cultivation during the dry Rabi season in Uttar Pradesh is enabled by extensive canal and tubewell irrigation networks combined with light winter rainfall triggered by Western Disturbances. These non-monsoonal

role in mitigating the adverse impacts of erratic or delayed monsoon rainfall, sustaining intensive multi-cropping patterns across both Kharif and Rabi agricultural seasons.

**111.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sugarcane is grown extensively in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh due to ideal natural conditions. The region possesses abundant soil moisture, a naturally high water table, deep fertile alluvial soil, and rich organic matter. These physical and hydrological attributes fulfill the high water and nutrient demands of sugarcane, directly driving commercial crop cultivation across northern foothill districts.

**112.** (C) Rainfall, temperature, soil, and cropping patterns
Agro-Climatic Zones in Uttar Pradesh are classified based on crucial ecological and agricultural parameters rather than political or administrative boundaries. Primary criteria include annual rainfall volume, seasonal temperature ranges, predominant soil types, terrain topography, water availability, and prevailing regional cropping patterns. This ecological classification enables tailored agronomic planning and targeted regional agricultural development initiatives state-wide.

**113.** (B) I, II and IV only
Agricultural weather advisories in Uttar Pradesh provide farmers with operational guidance based on meteorological forecasts. They advise on optimal sowing, irrigation, and harvesting schedules, while predicting pest and disease risks linked to temperature and humidity shifts. Disseminated via SMS and mobile applications like Meghdoot, these advisory systems focus on farm management and do not handle legal land disputes.

**114.** (D) Demonstrate and scale up climate-resilient farming practices
The National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture project is implemented in vulnerable districts of Uttar Pradesh to enhance agricultural resilience against climate variability. The initiative demonstrates and promotes location-specific climate-resilient technologies, including drought-tolerant crop varieties, micro-irrigation systems, rainwater harvesting, custom machinery hiring, and integrated farming systems to safeguard farmer livelihoods against weather shocks.

**115.** (A) Eastern UP
Eastern Uttar Pradesh possesses a relatively lower groundwater development index compared to western districts, indicating a higher safe scope for future groundwater extraction. Heavy monsoon rainfall, frequent river overflow, high aquifer recharge rates, and lower density of commercial tubewell pumping maintain healthy groundwater levels, whereas western regions face over-exploitation, declining water tables, and critical dark zone designations.

**116.** (C) Mar (Black Soil)
Montmorillonite is an expanding clay mineral abundant in Mar soil, the black clayey soil found in parts of the Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh. Due to the high swelling-shrinking capacity of montmorillonite, Mar soil expands substantially when saturated during rains and shrinks during dry summer periods, developing deep, broad cracks that naturally aerate deeper soil layers.

**117.** (A) Residue burning in fields
Burning crop residue in agricultural fields is highly harmful to long-term soil health and fertility. The high heat generated during burning destroys essential soil organic matter, kills beneficial soil micro-organisms, and releases critical volatile nutrients like nitrogen and sulphur into the atmosphere as polluting gases. It also destabilizes topsoil structure, increasing vulnerability to water and wind erosion.

**118.** (B) I, III and IV only
Land Use Classification in Uttar Pradesh shows Net Sown Area occupying the largest proportion of total reported land. Culturable wasteland can be reclaimed for agriculture through targeted soil treatments, while non-agricultural land includes infrastructure like roads, canals, and urban settlements. However, forest cover in Uttar Pradesh remains significantly below the national average of around 21 percent.

**119.** (B) Hot summer months between Rabi and Kharif crops
In Uttar Pradesh's agricultural calendar, the Zaid season corresponds to the short, hot summer period spanning from March to June, falling between the winter Rabi harvest and

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# CHAPTER 10
# Natural Resources

**1.** Which of the following canal systems is the longest in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sharda Canal
(B) Upper Ganga Canal
(C) Lower Ganga Canal
(D) Agra Canal

**2.** What is the largest source of irrigation in Uttar Pradesh by percentage of net irrigated area?
(A) Canals
(B) Tanks and Lakes
(C) Tubewells
(D) Dug wells

**3.** In which district of Uttar Pradesh is the Matatila Dam primarily located?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Mahoba
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Mirzapur

**4.** The Rajghat Dam project is a joint venture between Uttar Pradesh and which other state?
(A) Bihar
(B) Uttarakhand
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Madhya Pradesh

**5.** On which river is the Parichha Dam constructed?
(A) Ken
(B) Betwa
(C) Chambal
(D) Yamuna

**6.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Tubewells are the dominant source of irrigation in western Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Western Uttar Pradesh has a high groundwater table and soft alluvial soil conducive to tubewell boring.
Select the correct answer:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**7.** Which of the following is the oldest canal of Uttar Pradesh, initially constructed by the Mughals and later restored by the British?
(A) Upper Ganga Canal
(B) Sharda Canal
(C) Betwa Canal
(D) Eastern Yamuna Canal

**8.** What is the primary objective of the Catch the Rain campaign implemented in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To harvest and conserve rainwater effectively
(B) To predict monsoon patterns accurately
(C) To distribute free seeds before the monsoon
(D) To build large multi-purpose river valley projects

**9.** Which natural resource constitutes the primary raw material for the traditional glass industry of Firozabad?
(A) Limestone
(B) Silica sand
(C) Bauxite
(D) Gypsum

**10.** The Ken-Betwa river linking project aims to transfer surplus water primarily to which drought-prone region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Purvanchal
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Rohilkhand
(D) Awadh

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**11.** Which major dam in Uttar Pradesh resulted in the creation of the Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar?
(A) Rihand Dam
(B) Matatila Dam
(C) Rajghat Dam
(D) Meja Dam

**12.** Consider the following statements regarding the biomass energy potential in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The state has high biomass power potential primarily due to its large sugar industry.
II. Bagasse, a by-product of sugarcane, is

annual precipitation, ranging between 100 and 120 centimeters, primarily driven by the Bay of Bengal branch of the southwest monsoon, sustaining high atmospheric humidity and supporting intensive wetland farming like paddy.

**93.** (A) It causes deficit or weakened monsoon rainfall
El Niño refers to the abnormal warming of surface waters in the equatorial central and eastern Pacific Ocean, which disrupts global atmospheric circulation patterns. In India, including Uttar Pradesh, strong El Niño events are historically associated with suppressed or erratic southwest monsoon rainfall, resulting in seasonal precipitation deficits, delayed monsoonal arrivals, and higher risks of mid-season agricultural droughts.

**94.** (C) Erratic and deficient rainfall
The most critical climatic constraint limiting agricultural productivity in the Bundelkhand region is erratic, irregular, and deficient rainfall. The region receives low average annual precipitation with frequent long dry spells during critical crop growth phases. Combined with high evaporation rates and poor water retention in rocky soils, water scarcity severely restricts crop selection, yield stability, and cropping intensity.

**95.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Khadar soils are highly fertile because they are continuously renewed through natural river processes. Located in active low-lying floodplains across Gangetic river basins, Khadar lands receive annual deposits of fresh silt, clay, and organic matter during seasonal monsoon floods. This continuous replenishment of mineral nutrients sustains exceptionally high soil fertility, fully validating the underlying ecological mechanism.

**96.** (C) North-western foothill districts
During the winter season, northwestern foothill districts of Uttar Pradesh, such as Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Bijnor, record the lowest temperatures in the state. Proximity to the Himalayas, combined with exposure to cold northerly winds following the passage of Western Disturbances, causes nighttime temperatures to drop sharply, occasionally leading to localized frost conditions.

**97.** (B) Lime and calcareous matter
Bhat soil, locally identified in northeastern districts of Uttar Pradesh such as Kushinagar, Deoria, and Gorakhpur, is a distinct alluvial soil containing exceptionally high concentrations of lime and calcareous matter. Formed in the Gandak river flood basin, it exhibits a whitish-grey appearance, high water-retention capacity, neutral to alkaline reaction, and excellent suitability for sugarcane farming.

**98.** (A) I, II and III only
Soil erosion progresses through distinct hydrological stages. Raindrop impact causes initial splash erosion, followed by sheet erosion which strips topsoil uniformly. Continued runoff creates small channels during rill erosion. Gully erosion, however, forms deep channels that cut through fields, making them unfixable by simple ploughing and requiring major structural conservation like check dams and terracing.

**99.** (A) Sugarcane
Bhat soil, located predominantly within the Gandak river basin in northeastern Uttar Pradesh, is exceptionally suitable for growing sugarcane. High natural concentrations of calcium carbonate and lime, combined with excellent moisture retention and organic content, foster robust sugarcane root development and high sucrose accumulation, making districts like Kushinagar premier hubs for commercial sugar production.

**100.** (A) 75 cm
Dry farming techniques in Uttar Pradesh are primarily practiced in semi-arid regions receiving less than 75 centimeters of average annual rainfall, such as Bundelkhand and southwestern districts. In these areas, agricultural systems prioritize moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, deep ploughing, mulching, and cultivating short-duration, drought-resistant crops like millets and pulses that survive on limited rainfall.

**101.** (A) It lowers costs and prevents degradation from overusing chemicals
Applying fertilizers strictly based on scientific soil test recommendations prevents indiscriminate overuse of chemical inputs. Testing identifies precise nutrient deficiencies, enabling targeted application of required fertilizers in balanced amounts. This practice reduces input costs for farmers, prevents soil acidification, minimizes

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(B) To mandate that only state entities can extract river water
(C) To promote large-scale export of drinking water to other states
(D) To ensure integrated and sustainable water resource management

**24.** Consider the following statements regarding the Sharda Canal system:
I. It is the most extensive canal network in Uttar Pradesh.
II. It originates at Banbasa on the Indo-Nepal border.
III. It primarily irrigates the Bundelkhand region.
IV. It was constructed during the British colonial period.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

**25.** The Khara Hydroelectric Project in Uttar Pradesh is situated on which canal system?
(A) Upper Ganga Canal
(B) Eastern Yamuna Canal
(C) Lower Ganga Canal
(D) Sharda Canal

**26.** Which of the following thermal power plants is located in Aligarh district?
(A) Obra
(B) Harduaganj
(C) Anpara
(D) Parichha

**27.** The Baigul Dam, utilized for irrigation, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Pilibhit
(B) Bijnor
(C) Bareilly
(D) Saharanpur

**28.** Which sector accounts for the largest share of surface and groundwater consumption in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Domestic drinking water
(B) Industrial manufacturing
(C) Agricultural sector
(D) Thermal power generation

**29.** Which of the following natural resources is abundantly available in the Sonbhadra district, supporting the local cement industry?
(A) Limestone
(B) Silica sand
(C) Bauxite
(D) Gypsum

**30.** Identify the correct order of the following canal systems of Uttar Pradesh based on their geographic origin from North to South.
(A) Eastern Yamuna Canal, Upper Ganga Canal, Lower Ganga Canal, Agra Canal
(B) Upper Ganga Canal, Eastern Yamuna Canal, Agra Canal, Lower Ganga Canal
(C) Agra Canal, Lower Ganga Canal, Upper Ganga Canal, Eastern Yamuna Canal
(D) Eastern Yamuna Canal, Agra Canal, Upper Ganga Canal, Lower Ganga Canal

**31.** The Okhla Barrage, built across the Yamuna river, primarily regulates water supply for which canal?
(A) Upper Ganga Canal
(B) Agra Canal
(C) Betwa Canal
(D) Ken Canal

**32.** In the context of Uttar Pradesh's energy resources, what is UPNEDA?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Nuclear Energy Development Agency
(B) Uttar Pradesh Natural Extraction and Development Authority
(C) Uttar Pradesh National Energy Distribution Agency
(D) Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency

**33.** Which tree species, widely found in the forests of Uttar Pradesh, is the primary raw material for the matchbox industry based in Bareilly?
(A) Semal
(B) Teak
(C) Khair
(D) Sal

**34.** The Chandra Prabha Dam is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Chandauli
(D) Prayagraj

**35.** The National River Linking Project includes a critical link benefiting Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Which two rivers does it connect?

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(D) Bauxite for aluminium

**124.** The term 'Arable Land' in Uttar Pradesh's economic statistics refers to:
(A) Land that is suitable for growing crops
(B) Land completely covered by forests
(C) Barren land consisting of rocks and ravines
(D) Land utilized solely for urban settlements

**125.** Consider the following statements about groundwater regulations in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Registration is mandatory for drilling tubewells in notified over-exploited areas.
II. Rainwater harvesting structures are mandatory for new commercial buildings of a certain size.
III. Domestic users are completely banned from using groundwater.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**126.** Which of the following expressways heavily utilizes fly ash—a byproduct of thermal power plants—as an environmentally friendly construction resource in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Yamuna Expressway
(B) Agra-Lucknow Expressway
(C) Purvanchal Expressway
(D) Ganga Expressway

**127.** The Baigul reservoir, an important surface water resource, is formed on the Baigul river, which is a tributary of the:
(A) Gomti
(B) Betwa
(C) Ramganga
(D) Son

**128.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: Industrial Product
P. Wooden Toys
Q. Black Pottery
R. Glassware
S. Matches
List II: Resource Base District
1. Firozabad
2. Bareilly
3. Varanasi
4. Azamgarh (Nizamabad)
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**129.** How does the Uttar Pradesh Water Policy address the issue of water pricing for commercial industries?
(A) Providing raw river water free of charge to all commercial industries
(B) Prohibiting commercial industries from using surface river water resources
(C) Delegating all commercial water tariff decisions entirely to village panchayats
(D) Mandating graded pricing to promote water conservation

**130.** Consider the following statements regarding the Ken-Betwa river link project:
I. It is India's first major river interlinking project.
II. It will provide irrigation mainly to the Awadh region.
III. The Daudhan Dam is a central component of this project.
IV. It involves the transfer of water from the Betwa river to the Ken river.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I, II and III
(C) II and IV
(D) I and IV

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(B) Eastern Yamuna Canal
(C) Upper Ganga Canal
(D) Betwa Canal

**47.** Which agency is responsible for monitoring water quality standards of the rivers flowing through Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation
(B) Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board
(C) Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam
(D) Uttar Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation

**48.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: Hydro/Thermal Power Project
P. Obra Thermal Power Plant
Q. Harduaganj Thermal Power Plant
R. Parichha Thermal Power Plant
S. Khara Hydroelectric Project
List II: District
1. Aligarh
2. Jhansi
3. Saharanpur
4. Sonbhadra
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

**49.** In the context of irrigation resources, what does the term 'irrigation potential created' mean?
(A) Total area coverable by the constructed infrastructure
(B) Total agricultural area actually irrigated by farmers in a season
(C) Theoretical maximum rainfall volume a region receives annually
(D) Total volume of water stored in regional underground aquifers

**50.** The Betwa Canal, vital for the Bundelkhand region, originates from which place?
(A) Orai
(B) Mahoba
(C) Parichha
(D) Banda

**51.** Which of the following soil types in Uttar Pradesh is locally known as 'Khadar'?
(A) New alluvial soil
(B) Old alluvial soil
(C) Red soil
(D) Black cotton soil

**52.** The Sheetla Hydroelectric Project is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Muzaffarnagar
(D) Jhansi

**53.** Which natural resource is the foundation of the traditional black pottery craft in Nizamabad (Azamgarh)?
(A) Red sandstone quarried from the southern Vindhyan hill ranges
(B) Local riverbed clay mixed with mustard oil and silver powder
(C) High-grade gypsum deposits sourced from the central Doab region
(D) Fine limestone powder blended with natural mineral pigments

**54.** Consider the following statements about the Sharda Sahayak Command Area Development Project:
I. It aims to increase the agricultural production of the Ghaghara-Gomti-Ganga doab.
II. It supplements the Sharda canal system with water from the Ghaghara river.
III. It covers districts primarily in western Uttar Pradesh.
IV. The project helps to reduce water-logging in the lower reaches.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III

**55.** What is the primary cause of the gap between 'irrigation capacity created' and 'actual irrigated area' in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Widespread agricultural shift of farmers towards purely rain-fed crops
(B) Abundance of seasonal monsoon rainfall making canal water redundant
(C) Strict legal prohibitions preventing farmers from using canal water
(D) Incomplete field channels and distribution network gaps

**56.** The Katarniyaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, significant for forest and riverine resources, is located in which district?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Pilibhit
(C) Lakhimpur Kheri

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S. Uranium

List II: Associated District

1. Sonbhadra
2. Lalitpur
3. Prayagraj (Shankargarh)
4. Banda

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**79.** Which policy outlines the framework for setting up solar parks and providing incentives for rooftop solar installations in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UP New and Renewable Energy Policy 2014
(B) UP Solar Energy Policy 2022
(C) UP Bio-Energy Policy 2018
(D) UP Industrial Investment Policy 2012

**80.** The Gomti river, which provides essential water resources to central Uttar Pradesh, originates from which natural feature?
(A) A glacier in the Himalayas
(B) A spring in the Vindhyan ranges
(C) The confluence of the Ken and Betwa rivers
(D) A natural lake (Fulhar Jheel) in Pilibhit

**81.** To regulate industrial pollution and maintain river water quality, which standard is strictly monitored by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board?
(A) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
(B) Soil Moisture Deficit Index (SMDI)
(C) Ambient Air Quality Index (AQI)
(D) Gross Calorific Heat Value (GCV)

**82.** Which of the following projects is an example of generating energy from municipal solid waste in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Narora Atomic Power Station
(B) Rihand Floating Solar Park
(C) Waste-to-Energy plant in Kanpur
(D) Harduaganj Thermal Power Station

**83.** The Uttar Pradesh government promotes the cultivation of which specific category of crops in the Bundelkhand region to optimize the use of limited water resources?
(A) Millets and Pulses
(B) Sugarcane and Paddy
(C) Jute and Tea
(D) Banana and Papaya

**84.** Consider the following statements about the Rihand Dam:
I. It is a concrete gravity dam located in Sonbhadra district.
II. Its reservoir is called Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar.
III. It generates hydroelectric power.
IV. It is built on a tributary of the Yamuna river.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) III only
(C) IV only
(D) II and IV

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**85.** The Belan Canal system primarily serves which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Meerut
(D) Bareilly

**86.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh is characterised by a high potential for biogas generation due to dense cattle populations and agricultural residues?
(A) The rocky plateau region of Vindhyan ranges
(B) The deep gully ravines of the Chambal basin
(C) Central Doab and western districts
(D) The urban industrial agglomeration of Noida

**87.** Under the Uttar Pradesh Bio-Energy Policy 2022, subsidies are provided for setting up plants to produce which of the following?
(A) Refined Petroleum Products
(B) Enriched Uranium Fuel
(C) Synthetic Coal Briquettes
(D) Compressed Biogas (CBG)

**88.** The presence of 'Usar' (saline/alkaline) soils in several districts of Uttar Pradesh restricts land productivity. Which mineral is commonly applied to reclaim such soils?
(A) Gypsum
(B) Bauxite
(C) Mica
(D) Iron ore

**89.** Which initiative was heavily promoted by the state government to plant record numbers of saplings along riverbanks, particularly the Ganga, to prevent soil erosion?
(A) Jal Jeevan Mission Rural
(B) Ganga Hariteema Abhiyan
(C) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Gramin
(D) PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme

**68.** What is the function of the 'Participatory Irrigation Management' (PIM) approach promoted in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Handing over complete ownership of primary canals to private corporate companies
(B) Replacing traditional canal irrigation infrastructure entirely with solar tubewells
(C) Collecting agricultural irrigation taxes directly through central government agencies
(D) Involving farmers' associations in lower-level canal maintenance

**69.** Which natural disaster frequently causes extensive damage to land and water resources in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh during the monsoon?
(A) Earthquakes
(B) Floods
(C) Cyclonic storms
(D) Landslides

**70.** Which state agency is primarily responsible for the afforestation and economic management of forest resources in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam
(B) Uttar Pradesh Bhoomi Vikas Bank Limited
(C) Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation
(D) Uttar Pradesh Mineral Board

**71.** The 'Bhangar' soils of Uttar Pradesh are characterized by:
(A) Fine new alluvium deposited by annual river floods
(B) High concentrations of insoluble red iron oxide
(C) Highly marshy and peaty organic surface matter
(D) Old alluvium containing kankar nodules

**72.** Consider the following statements regarding the river water resources of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Ganga river basin is the largest river basin in the state.
II. Most rivers in the state flow from a northwest to southeast direction.
III. The Yamuna river meets the Ganga at Varanasi.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**73.** The 'Dark Zones' in the context of Uttar Pradesh's natural resources refer to:
(A) Dense forest canopy zones where natural sunlight is completely blocked from reaching ground
(B) Administrative blocks where groundwater extraction exceeds natural recharge
(C) Remote rural regions completely devoid of grid electricity connections
(D) Industrial areas heavily polluted by airborne black carbon particles

**74.** Which of the following reservoirs is correctly paired with its district?
(A) Matatila - Jhansi
(B) Meja - Prayagraj
(C) Parichha - Lalitpur
(D) Jirgo - Chandauli

**75.** The implementation of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) heavily relies on modernising sewage treatment plants (STPs). In Uttar Pradesh, the largest STP capacity has been built in which city?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

**76.** The major source of drinking water supply in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh is:
(A) Treated river water supplied through rural pipelines
(B) Harvested monsoon rainwater stored in household tanks
(C) Groundwater extracted through handpumps and tubewells
(D) Desalinated water processed from regional saline aquifers

**77.** Which of the following is an exception to the generally fertile alluvial plains of Uttar Pradesh, characterized by rocky terrain and red soils?
(A) Rohilkhand plains region
(B) Awadh plains
(C) Doab region
(D) Bundelkhand region

**78.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: Natural Resource/Product
P. Silica Sand
Q. Bauxite
R. Coal

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(D) Gonda

**57.** Which type of energy generation is the Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy targeting through the establishment of 'Solar Parks'?
(A) Small-scale rooftop solar power for urban residential buildings
(B) Utility-scale grid-connected solar power generation projects
(C) Off-grid agricultural solar pumps for smallholder farmers
(D) Solar-powered public transport fleets for municipal cities

**58.** The Ramganga Multipurpose Project dam is located in which neighbouring state, though it significantly manages water flow and irrigation for Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Himachal Pradesh
(B) Uttarakhand
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Bihar

**59.** Which scheme emphasizes community participation to improve groundwater management in over-exploited blocks of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Atal Bhujal Yojana
(B) PM Kisan Samman Nidhi
(C) PM Fasal Bima Yojana
(D) Ujjwala Yojana

**60.** Arrange the following major rivers of Uttar Pradesh in the correct sequence from West to East based on their flow through the state:
I. Gomti
II. Yamuna
III. Gandak
IV. Ganga
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) I, II, III, IV

**61.** Which of the following natural resources is abundantly available in the Sonbhadra district, supporting the local cement industry?
(A) Coal
(B) Bauxite
(C) Iron ore
(D) Limestone

**62.** Which of the following canal systems has the largest command area in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Upper Ganga Canal
(B) Betwa Canal
(C) Sharda Canal
(D) Eastern Yamuna Canal

**63.** The Dhasan Canal, which serves the Hamirpur and Jalaun districts, draws water from a tributary of which major river?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Betwa
(C) Ken
(D) Ganga

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**64.** What is the main objective behind developing resource-centred eco-tourism in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Facilitating forest land privatization for large corporate mining projects
(B) Clearing protected forest land for luxury hotel and resort construction
(C) Relocating all indigenous forest communities outside sanctuary boundaries
(D) Generating local livelihoods while conserving natural habitats

**65.** The Singrauli coalfield, which feeds several thermal power plants in Uttar Pradesh, is located in which district?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Chandauli
(D) Prayagraj

**66.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh is highly dependent on thermal power for its electricity generation.
Reason (R): The state possesses vast domestic reserves of high-grade metallurgical coal.
Select the correct answer:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**67.** The Ken Canal system provides crucial irrigation facilities to which district?
(A) Banda
(B) Agra
(C) Mathura
(D) Aligarh

**90.** Identify the correct chronological order of the construction/commissioning of the following irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh, from oldest to newest.
(A) Upper Ganga Canal, Eastern Yamuna Canal, Sharda Canal
(B) Eastern Yamuna Canal, Upper Ganga Canal, Sharda Canal
(C) Sharda Canal, Eastern Yamuna Canal, Upper Ganga Canal
(D) Upper Ganga Canal, Sharda Canal, Eastern Yamuna Canal

**91.** The Suheldev Wildlife Sanctuary, which conserves valuable forest resources, is spread across which districts?
(A) Shravasti and Balrampur
(B) Agra, Mathura and Etawah
(C) Mirzapur, Chandauli and Sonbhadra
(D) Lalitpur, Mahoba and Jhansi

**92.** Why is the economic use of river water for navigation currently limited in Uttar Pradesh compared to irrigation?
(A) Rivers in UP are entirely seasonal and dry up completely in winter
(B) A complete legal statutory ban on inland water transport exists
(C) Irrigation abstraction and shallow depths limit navigation
(D) River water salinity and toxicity cause severe corrosion to boat hulls

**93.** National Waterway 1 (NW-1) facilitates economic transport of bulk goods on which river in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Ghaghara
(C) Gomti
(D) Ganga

**94.** The Sajnam Dam is an important water resource project located in which district?
(A) Mahoba
(B) Banda
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Hamirpur

**95.** Which of the following water management structures is the odd one out?
(A) Hathnikund
(B) Rihand
(C) Okhla
(D) Narora

**96.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Terai region of Uttar Pradesh has extensive belts of tall grasses and dense forests.
Reason (R): The Terai receives high rainfall, and numerous streams emerging from the Bhabhar region make the soil moist and marshy.
Select the correct answer:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**97.** The traditional industry of extracting 'Khair' (catechu) is predominantly found in which forest region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Doab
(C) Vindhyan
(D) Terai

**98.** Which scheme is targeted at preventing river pollution by establishing community crematoriums along the banks of the Ganga?
(A) Namami Gange
(B) Amrit Sarovar
(C) PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana
(D) Atal Bhujal Yojana

**99.** The Agra Canal draws its water from which river?
(A) Ganga
(B) Chambal
(C) Yamuna
(D) Hindon

**100.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh is known for its extensive reserves of Diaspore, a mineral used in refractory industries?
(A) Mahoba
(B) Hamirpur
(C) Sonbhadra
(D) Saharanpur

**101.** The 'Vriksharopan Jan Andolan' in Uttar Pradesh aims to achieve which primary outcome regarding natural resources?
(A) Completely replacing agriculture with commercial forestry
(B) Removing all indigenous tree species

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(A) Ken and Betwa
(B) Ganga and Yamuna
(C) Gomti and Ghaghara
(D) Son and Rihand

**36.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh relies more on tanks and reservoirs for irrigation compared to the Doab region.
Reason (R): The rocky terrain of Bundelkhand makes the construction of dense canal networks and deep tubewells difficult.
Select the correct answer:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**37.** Which state policy document specifically outlines the strategy for integrated watershed management to prevent soil erosion in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Industrial Development Policy
(B) Uttar Pradesh State Water Policy
(C) Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy
(D) Uttar Pradesh Export Promotion Policy

**38.** The Ban Sagar Dam project on the Son river provides water resources to Uttar Pradesh along with which other states?
(A) Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
(B) Bihar and Jharkhand
(C) Madhya Pradesh and Bihar
(D) Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

**39.** What is the primary purpose of the Bhabhar region's geological structure in terms of natural water resources in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) It acts as a highly fertile alluvial zone for intensive agricultural crops.
(B) It provides major perennial rivers forming navigable state waterways.
(C) It features extensive marshlands suitable for commercial jute farming.
(D) It acts as a natural recharge zone where streams sink underground.

**40.** Where is Uttar Pradesh's largest floating solar power plant located?
(A) Rihand Dam
(B) Matatila Dam
(C) Rajghat Dam
(D) Parichha Dam

**41.** The Jirgo reservoir, known for its water conservation, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Jhansi
(D) Banda

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**42.** Consider the following statements about groundwater in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The exploitation of groundwater is uniform across all districts of the state.
II. The western districts have a higher rate of groundwater extraction than the eastern districts.
III. The Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Act mandates registration of deep tubewells in notified areas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**43.** Which of the following wildlife sanctuaries in Uttar Pradesh is primarily a wetland conservation area supporting riverine ecology?
(A) National Chambal Sanctuary
(B) Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary

**44.** The Lower Ganga Canal originates from which barrage on the river Ganga?
(A) Haridwar Barrage
(B) Bijnor Barrage
(C) Narora Barrage
(D) Kanpur Barrage

**45.** Which of the following forest products is extensively collected in the Vindhyan region of Uttar Pradesh for the bidi rolling industry?
(A) Bamboo poles
(B) Sal tree seeds
(C) Natural lac resin
(D) Tendu leaves

**46.** The Nirgajni small hydroelectric project is associated with which major canal?
(A) Sharda Canal

**113.** The economic use of minor forest produce like 'Mahua' is most prevalent in which region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Western Doab plains
(B) Rohilkhand region
(C) Terai belt region
(D) Vindhyan region

**114.** Consider the following statements regarding the riverbanks of the Ganga in Uttar Pradesh:
I. They face severe erosion issues during the monsoon.
II. Embankments and spurs are structural measures used to control riverbank erosion.
III. Sand mining on riverbeds has no impact on riverbank stability.
IV. Afforestation is promoted as a biological measure for bank protection.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

**115.** Which of the following is an example of an industry entirely dependent on local agro-forestry resources in Saharanpur?
(A) Glassware manufacturing
(B) Brassware handicrafts
(C) Paper and pulp
(D) Leather goods industry

**116.** The Uttar Pradesh government's initiative to develop 'City Forests' (Nagar Vans) primarily addresses which environmental issue?
(A) Urban pollution and lack of green cover
(B) Severe groundwater depletion in metropolitan cities
(C) Widespread soil salinity in rural agricultural lands
(D) Recurrent seasonal flooding in rural low-lying areas

**117.** Which river forms the natural western boundary of Uttar Pradesh, separating it from Haryana?
(A) Ganga
(B) Hindon
(C) Chambal
(D) Yamuna

**118.** The 'Khadar' and 'Bhangar' soils belong to which broader category of land resources in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Laterite Soils
(B) Alluvial Soils
(C) Red and Yellow Soils
(D) Black Soils

**119.** What is the most appropriate definition of a 'Watershed' in the context of land and water management programmes in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) A large concrete storage tank built to collect municipal water
(B) An administrative boundary line separating two adjoining states
(C) A land area draining runoff into a common water body
(D) An isolated deep underground aquifer holding fossil water

**120.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Solar power represents the most significant non-conventional energy potential in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Uttar Pradesh receives roughly 300 clear sunny days a year with favourable solar insolation levels.
Select the correct answer:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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**121.** The Rohini Dam is a minor irrigation project located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Mahoba
(C) Hamirpur
(D) Banda

**122.** Which agency works at the grassroots level in Uttar Pradesh villages for the equitable distribution of canal water among farmers?
(A) Zila Parishad
(B) Water Users Associations (WUAs)
(C) State Human Rights Commission
(D) UP Police

**123.** In Uttar Pradesh, 'Churk' and 'Dalla' are prominent industrial centres known for processing which natural resource?
(A) Iron ore for steel
(B) Limestone for cement
(C) Silica for glass

(C) Exporting timber to foreign countries
(D) Increasing the state's forest and tree cover to 15%

**102.** Consider the following statements about eco-tourism in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Dudhwa National Park is the state's most prominent forest-based eco-tourism destination.
II. The state government restricts all forms of tourism near wetlands to protect migratory birds.
III. River cruise tourism has been developed on the Ganga at Varanasi.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

**103.** Which of the following dams is built across the Karamnasa river?
(A) Meja Reservoir Dam
(B) Jirgo Reservoir Dam
(C) Mushakhand Dam
(D) Sirsi Reservoir Dam

**104.** Which of the following districts has the lowest forest cover percentage in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Chandauli
(C) Pilibhit
(D) Bhadohi

**105.** The 'Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary', an important wetland resource for eco-tourism, was renamed after which personality?
(A) Chandra Shekhar Azad
(B) Ram Prasad Bismil
(C) Govind Ballabh Pant
(D) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya

**106.** Which type of natural resource classification describes sunlight and wind energy in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Exhaustible and Non-renewable
(B) Inexhaustible and Renewable
(C) Exhaustible and Renewable
(D) Inexhaustible and Non-renewable

**107.** Which major agricultural crop consumes the maximum amount of irrigation water in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mustard
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Gram
(D) Bajra

**108.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
List I: Water Conservation Campaign/Scheme
P. Catch the Rain
Q. Amrit Sarovar
R. Atal Bhujal Yojana
S. Namami Gange
List II: Key Objective
1. Rejuvenation of river pollution
2. Developing 75 water bodies per district
3. Community-led groundwater management
4. Rainwater harvesting
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

**109.** What is the primary purpose of the multi-purpose Sharda Sahayak Project?
(A) To generate zero-carbon nuclear electrical power
(B) To connect the Sharda river directly with Yamuna river
(C) Augmenting lower Sharda Canal water supply
(D) To control seasonal floods across Bundelkhand region

**110.** The Hindon river, whose water quality has severely degraded due to industrial effluents, is a tributary of which river?
(A) Ganga
(B) Ramganga
(C) Ghaghara
(D) Yamuna

**111.** The Narora Atomic Power Station, a conventional baseload energy resource in Uttar Pradesh, is located in which district?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Mathura
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Meerut

**112.** The Bakhira Sanctuary, recently designated as a Ramsar site, represents which vital natural resource category?
(A) Mineral reserve
(B) Wetland ecosystem
(C) Deep-water marine ecosystem
(D) Alpine forest

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (A) Sharda Canal
The Sharda Canal network stands as the longest and most extensive canal system in Uttar Pradesh. Constructed along the Indo-Nepal border at Banbasa on the Sharda River, this extensive system delivers vital irrigation across vast agricultural stretches of the central and eastern plains, significantly boosting crop productivity and agricultural sustainability throughout the region.

**2.** (C) Tubewells
Deep and shallow tubewells constitute the largest source of irrigation in Uttar Pradesh, accounting for more than seventy percent of the total net irrigated area. Their widespread deployment is facilitated by the deep alluvial aquifers, soft soil composition, and shallow groundwater tables present throughout the Indo-Gangetic plains, offering farmers reliable water access.

**3.** (A) Lalitpur
The Matatila Dam is an important water resource project constructed across the Betwa River. Situated primarily in the Lalitpur district of the southern Bundelkhand region, this multipurpose masonry structure was commissioned in the mid-twentieth century to supply essential hydroelectric power and widespread agricultural irrigation to nearby water-scarce rural districts.

**4.** (D) Madhya Pradesh
The Rajghat Dam project represents an inter-state multi-purpose river valley venture jointly developed by the state governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh on the Betwa River. Situated on the boundary between Lalitpur and Chhatarpur, it provides major irrigation, hydroelectric power, and drinking water benefits to both sharing states.

**5.** (B) Betwa
The Parichha Dam is constructed on the Betwa River near Jhansi. The impounded reservoir serves as a primary source of water storage for local irrigation networks and supplies required cooling water for the Parichha Thermal Power Station, while also supporting drinking water demands for the surrounding urban areas.

**6.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Western Uttar Pradesh relies overwhelmingly on tubewell irrigation due to favourable hydrogeological conditions. The expansive alluvial plains contain deep, unconfined aquifers and easily drillable soil layers, allowing cost-effective tubewell installation. High groundwater availability directly supports intensive double-cropping and water-demanding crops like sugarcane and wheat in this prosperous agrarian region.

**7.** (D) Eastern Yamuna Canal
Originally conceived and excavated during the Mughal era under Emperor Shah Jahan, the Eastern Yamuna Canal represents the oldest canal system in the region. The structure was subsequently redesigned, repaired, and operationalized by British engineers in the early nineteenth century to irrigate vast agricultural tracts in western Uttar Pradesh.

**8.** (A) To harvest and conserve rainwater effectively
The Catch the Rain campaign is a national water management initiative implemented across Uttar Pradesh to promote rainwater harvesting at the micro-level. Focusing on conserving rainwater where it falls, the program drives community participation, structural renovation of traditional water bodies, and construction of artificial recharge pits before the monsoon.

**9.** (B) Silica sand
The glass industry of Firozabad relies heavily on high-purity silica sand as its primary foundational raw material. Abundantly available from regional riverbeds and nearby sedimentary rock deposits, silica sand is melted alongside soda ash and limestone at high temperatures to manufacture world-renowned glass bangles, blown glassware, and industrial glass components.

**10.** (B) Bundelkhand
The Ken-Betwa river interlinking project is designed to divert surplus water from the Ken basin to the water-deficient Betwa basin. This major water transfer initiative directly targets the drought-prone Bundelkhand plateau, providing

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long-term relief through improved agricultural irrigation, expanded drinking water access, and enhanced groundwater recharge across several districts.

**11.** (A) Rihand Dam
Construction of the Rihand Dam across the Rihand River in Sonbhadra district created the massive Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar reservoir. As one of the largest artificial reservoirs in India by volume, it provides critical cooling water for thermal power plants, generates hydroelectricity, and supplies continuous irrigation water downstream.

**12.** (A) I and II only
Uttar Pradesh possesses substantial biomass energy potential largely driven by its extensive sugarcane cultivation and thriving sugar processing industry. Sugar mills utilize bagasse—the fibrous residue left after crushing sugarcane—to generate renewable steam power through co-generation plants. Private sugar enterprises operate a significant portion of these biomass power facilities across the state.

**13.** (D) Haridwar
The Upper Ganga Canal originates from the right bank of the Ganga River at Bhimgoda Barrage in Haridwar. Built during the nineteenth century, this major gravity-fed engineering network channels alpine river waters southwards across the fertile agricultural plains of western and central Uttar Pradesh, supplying vital irrigation and municipal water.

**14.** (C) Hardoi
Hardoi district ranks among the leading districts in Uttar Pradesh regarding net irrigated area. Benefiting from extensive canal branches connected to the Sharda system alongside dense shallow tubewell networks, the district possesses exceptional flat alluvial agricultural land, allowing near-complete coverage of cultivated fields by reliable surface and underground irrigation sources.

**15.** (B) Yamuna
The Hathnikund Barrage is constructed across the Yamuna River in Saharanpur district, near the borders of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. It acts as a critical inter-state water distribution structure, diverting Yamuna waters into the Eastern Yamuna Canal for Uttar Pradesh and the Western Yamuna Canal for Haryana.

**16.** (D) Solar power
Solar power accounts for the largest grid-connected capacity among all non-conventional energy resources in Uttar Pradesh. High solar irradiance throughout the year, policy incentives under state renewable initiatives, and the commissioning of large utility-scale solar parks in Bundelkhand have accelerated rapid expansion in utility and rooftop solar infrastructure.

**17.** (A) Prayagraj
The Meja reservoir is situated on the Belan River in the Meja subdivision of Prayagraj district. Formed by a major earth-fill dam, this storage project plays a critical role in controlling local surface runoff, providing agricultural irrigation, and supplying essential municipal drinking water to drought-prone southern rural areas.

**18.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Water storage projects across southern Uttar Pradesh are built on specific river tributaries to capture seasonal runoff. Matatila Dam impounds the Betwa River, Rihand Dam is built on the Rihand River, Meja Dam regulates flow along the Belan River, and Arjun Dam harnesses the water flow of the Arjun River.

**19.** (A) Dark Zones or Over-exploited Blocks
Under state groundwater management regulations, administrative blocks where annual extraction exceeds natural annual recharge are designated as over-exploited or dark zones. These classifications mandate regulatory oversight, compulsory registration of extraction devices, and active rainwater conservation measures to halt lowering groundwater levels and secure long-term resource sustainability.

**20.** (D) Rejuvenating local water bodies in each district
The primary objective of Mission Amrit Sarovar is the creation and rejuvenation of seventy-five designated water bodies in every district across Uttar Pradesh. The initiative seeks to deepen local ponds, desilt lakes, enhance rainwater retention, promote groundwater recharge, and foster community-led water conservation initiatives in rural habitats.

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**21.** (B) State's landlocked geography and low average wind speeds
Uttar Pradesh's interior landlocked location away from coastal regions results in low to moderate ambient wind power density across most plains. The absence of high, consistent wind speeds severely restricts the technical feasibility and commercial viability of large-scale utility wind energy farms compared to coastal or elevated peninsular Indian states.

**22.** (C) Chambal valley
The Chambal valley region in southwestern Uttar Pradesh experiences extreme gully erosion due to steep gradients, fragile semi-arid soil structure, and erratic seasonal rainfall. River runoff continuously carves deep gullies into the landscape, transforming productive agricultural land into vast badland topographies commonly referred to as the Chambal ravines.

**23.** (D) To ensure integrated and sustainable water resource management
The primary purpose of the Uttar Pradesh State Water Policy is to establish an integrated framework for planning, developing, and allocating surface and groundwater resources. It prioritizes drinking water needs, promotes agricultural efficiency, regulates industrial usage, encourages community participation, and safeguards riverine ecology against over-exploitation and severe pollution.

**24.** (B) I, II and IV
The Sharda Canal system is the most extensive canal network in Uttar Pradesh, originating from Banbasa on the Indo-Nepal border and built during British rule. It provides extensive surface irrigation to northern, central, and eastern plains rather than the southern rocky Bundelkhand region, which relies on distinct local river systems.

**25.** (B) Eastern Yamuna Canal
The Khara Hydroelectric Project is situated on the main channel of the Eastern Yamuna Canal in Saharanpur district. Utilizing natural water falls along the canal network, this run-of-the-canal power station generates clean renewable electricity while allowing the downstream flow to continue uninterrupted for municipal and agricultural usage.

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**26.** (B) Harduaganj
The Harduaganj Thermal Power Station, one of the oldest coal-fired power generating facilities in Uttar Pradesh, is located at Harduaganj in Aligarh district. Operated by the state power generation corporation, it uses domestic coal and nearby surface water supplies to generate electricity for the state electrical grid.

**27.** (A) Pilibhit
The Baigul Dam is an essential water resource storage facility situated in Pilibhit district. Constructed on the Baigul River within the sub-Himalayan Terai belt, this reservoir regulates streamflow, prevents seasonal waterlogging, and delivers reliable surface irrigation through feeder canals to surrounding agricultural farmlands.

**28.** (C) Agricultural sector
Agriculture consumes the largest proportion of surface and groundwater resources in Uttar Pradesh, accounting for roughly eighty-five percent of total water extraction. Intensive cultivation of water-demanding crops like paddy, wheat, and sugarcane across vast alluvial plains requires continuous irrigation supplied through canal networks and deep tubewells.

**29.** (B) Silica sand
Silica sand is widely distributed across sedimentary rock formations and riverbeds in Sonbhadra district. High silicon content makes this mineral resource indispensable for glass production and ceramic processing, while abundant limestone reserves in the same region simultaneously support large-scale cement manufacturing operations.

**30.** (A) Eastern Yamuna Canal, Upper Ganga Canal, Lower Ganga Canal, Agra Canal
Geographically, the Eastern Yamuna Canal originates near Saharanpur in northernmost Uttar Pradesh. Moving southwards, the Upper Ganga Canal begins at Haridwar, followed by the Lower Ganga Canal originating at Narora in Bulandshahr, and finally the Agra Canal taking off from Okhla Barrage near Delhi to serve southern districts.

**31.** (B) Agra Canal
The Okhla Barrage, constructed across the Yamuna River near Delhi, serves as the diversion headwork for the Agra Canal system. By storing and diverting river discharge, this barrage feeds

water into the canal, which irrigates agricultural lands across Mathura, Agra, and adjoining districts in southwestern Uttar Pradesh.

**32.** (D) Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency
UPNEDA stands for the Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency. It acts as the nodal government agency responsible for promoting, implementing, and coordinating non-conventional and renewable energy projects—including solar, biomass, and small hydro projects—across the state to facilitate energy transition and rural electrification.

**33.** (A) Semal
Semal wood, obtained from Bombax ceiba trees, is soft, lightweight, and easily burnable, making it the ideal raw material for manufacturing matchsticks and inner matchboxes. The dense moist deciduous forests in the sub-Himalayan Terai belt historically provided abundant Semal timber to fuel Bareilly's renowned matchbox and woodworking industries.

**34.** (C) Chandauli
The Chandra Prabha Dam is constructed across the Chandra Prabha River within Chandauli district. Situated near the famous Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary along the northern slopes of the Vindhyan plateau, the reservoir provides important surface irrigation water for surrounding agricultural tracts and supports regional ecosystem preservation.

**35.** (A) Ken and Betwa
The flagship component of the National River Linking Project connects the Ken River and the Betwa River. Designed to transfer surplus water from the Ken basin in Madhya Pradesh to the water-scarce Betwa basin, this project directly addresses chronic agricultural drought and drinking water deficits in Uttar Pradesh's Bundelkhand.

**36.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The rocky and undulating terrain of the Bundelkhand plateau makes drilling deep tubewells and excavating extensive canal networks technically challenging and expensive. Consequently, the region relies predominantly on harvesting surface runoff in traditional storage tanks, reservoirs, and check dams to sustain agricultural production and fulfill local domestic water requirements.

**37.** (B) Uttar Pradesh State Water Policy
The Uttar Pradesh State Water Policy outlines comprehensive strategies for integrated watershed management, soil conservation, and river basin planning. It lays down regulatory mechanisms to mitigate soil erosion, prevent catchment degradation, restore depleted groundwater aquifers, and promote community participation in maintaining natural water storage systems throughout the state.

**38.** (C) Madhya Pradesh and Bihar
The Ban Sagar Dam project on the Son River in Shahdol district is a joint venture among Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar. The water stored behind the dam is shared according to a fixed allocation ratio among the three participating states to supply major irrigation and municipal water schemes.

**39.** (D) It acts as a natural recharge zone where streams sink underground.
The Bhabhar belt along the Himalayan foothills consists of highly porous, coarse alluvial gravel, boulders, and uncompacted sediments. Mountain streams entering this porous zone sink underground and flow sub-surface, serving as a critical natural recharge zone that reappears further south to create the wet, marshy Terai region.

**40.** (A) Rihand Dam
Uttar Pradesh's largest floating solar power plant is installed on the reservoir of the Rihand Dam in Sonbhadra district. By mounting solar panels on floating structures, the facility generates clean electricity without requiring agricultural land acquisition, while simultaneously reducing water evaporation losses from the artificial lake surface.

**41.** (B) Mirzapur
The Jirgo reservoir is located on the Jirgo River in Mirzapur district along the northern fringes of the Vindhyan range. Built primarily to store monsoon runoff, this earthen dam reservoir serves as a essential source of agricultural irrigation and local domestic water supply for rural communities across the district.

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**42.** (B) II and III only
Groundwater extraction varies significantly across Uttar Pradesh, with western districts experiencing far higher extraction rates due to intensive tube-well farming compared to eastern regions. To address declining water tables, the Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Act mandates compulsory registration of deep tube-wells and strict regulation in notified over-exploited blocks.

**43.** (A) National Chambal Sanctuary
The National Chambal Sanctuary is a tri-state protected riverine corridor situated along the Chambal River. Designed specifically to preserve fragile aquatic ecosystems, it provides vital natural habitats for endangered river fauna including the gharial, mugger crocodile, Gangetic dolphin, and numerous migratory waterfowl species along clean river stretches.

**44.** (C) Narora Barrage
The Lower Ganga Canal originates from the Narora Barrage constructed across the Ganga River in Bulandshahr district. Operating as an important diversion headwork downstream of Haridwar, it feeds canal channels that irrigate millions of hectares of agricultural land across central and eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh.

**45.** (D) Tendu leaves
Tendu leaves, harvested from Diospyros melanoxylon trees abundant in the dry deciduous forests of the Vindhyan plateau, constitute a primary minor forest produce in southern Uttar Pradesh. Collected by rural communities during summer months, these leaves serve as the essential raw wrapper material for the regional bidi manufacturing industry.

**46.** (C) Upper Ganga Canal
The Nirgajni small hydroelectric project is a canal-fall hydropower station located on the Upper Ganga Canal in Muzaffarnagar district. By utilizing the hydraulic head created by natural elevation drops along the main canal, the station generates clean hydroelectric power while allowing continuous downstream water flow for regional agricultural usage.

**47.** (B) Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board
The Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board is the statutory agency responsible for enforcing environmental standards and monitoring water quality across rivers and water bodies in the state. It regularly samples river water, enforces effluent treatment standards for industries, and implements anti-pollution directives under environmental protection laws.

**48.** (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Major energy projects in Uttar Pradesh are distributed across distinct administrative districts. Obra Thermal Power Plant is situated in Sonbhadra, Harduaganj Thermal Power Plant operates in Aligarh, Parichha Thermal Power Station is located near Jhansi, and the Khara Hydroelectric Project generates power along canal falls in Saharanpur.

**49.** (A) Total area coverable by the constructed infrastructure
Irrigation potential created refers to the total gross agricultural area that can be theoretically irrigated by constructed hydraulic infrastructure, such as major dams, canal distributors, and state tubewells. It measures built infrastructure capacity regardless of whether farmers fully utilize the available water during a specific cropping season.

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**50.** (C) Parichha
The Betwa Canal system originates from the headworks at Parichha near Jhansi on the Betwa River. Built in the late nineteenth century, this major canal system delivers essential surface water supplies across the drought-prone districts of Hamirpur, Jalaun, and Jhansi, transforming agricultural productivity across the region.

**51.** (A) New alluvial soil
Khadar refers to the low-lying, young alluvial soils deposited annually by floodwaters along active river floodplains in Uttar Pradesh. High in organic nutrients, moisture retention capacity, and essential minerals, Khadar soils are exceptionally fertile and highly suitable for intensive cultivation of water-demanding crops like paddy and sugarcane.

**52.** (D) Jhansi
The Sheetla Hydroelectric Project is located near Jhansi on a branch of the Betwa River system. Operating as a small-scale hydropower generation facility, it harnesses local water flow to produce clean electrical energy for regional rural consumption while supporting broader water management initiatives across the Bundelkhand region.

than forming massive multi-year storage impoundments.

**96.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Terai region lies immediately south of the porous Bhabhar belt, where streams that previously sank underground re-emerge at the surface. This continuous hydrological seepage combined with high rainfall creates moist, marshy soil conditions, nurturing dense sal forests, tall elephant grass, and rich wildlife biodiversity across northern districts.

**97.** (D) Terai
Extraction of Khair or catechu from Acacia catechu trees is traditionally centered in the moist deciduous forest belts of the Terai region. The abundance of Khair trees in these sub-Himalayan forest tracts supports localized forest-based processing industries, producing catechu paste utilized widely in pan manufacturing and industrial tanning processes.

**98.** (A) Namami Gange
The Namami Gange programme incorporates comprehensive interventions to prevent river pollution, including establishing eco-friendly electric and gas-based crematoriums along the banks of the Ganga River. By modernizing traditional cremation ghats, the project reduces the unburnt disposal of organic remnants, wood ash, and pollutants directly into river waters.

**99.** (C) Yamuna
The Agra Canal takes off from the right bank of the Yamuna River at the Okhla Barrage near Delhi. Completed during the late nineteenth century, this major surface canal system delivers vital irrigation water to agricultural tracts in southwestern Uttar Pradesh, benefiting farmers across Mathura and Agra districts.

**100.** (A) Mahoba
Mahoba district is renowned for possessing major reserves of Diaspore and Pyrophyllite minerals within Uttar Pradesh. These non-metallic industrial minerals are extensively mined and processed for manufacturing high-temperature refractory bricks, fine ceramics, electrical insulators, and specialized industrial coatings across manufacturing units operating throughout the region.

**101.** (D) Increasing the state's forest and tree cover to 15%
Vriksharopan Jan Andolan is a massive state-wide afforestation campaign in Uttar Pradesh designed to expand total green cover. By encouraging widespread public participation, community tree planting, and agro-forestry initiatives, the scheme aims to increase the state's overall forest and tree canopy cover to fifteen percent of total geographic area.

**102.** (B) I and III only
Dudhwa National Park in Lakhimpur Kheri district represents Uttar Pradesh's flagship forest destination for wildlife eco-tourism. Additionally, the state actively promotes eco-tourism along designated wetlands and river cruise circuits on the Ganga at Varanasi, rather than placing complete bans on eco-friendly public visits near natural wetland bodies.

**103.** (C) Mushakhand Dam
The Mushakhand Dam is constructed across the Karamnasa River in Chandauli district. The impounded reservoir collects surface runoff from the Vindhyan hill slopes to regulate river flow, supplying essential surface canal irrigation to surrounding agricultural lands while helping prevent seasonal flash flooding across lower plain regions.

**104.** (D) Bhadohi
Bhadohi district records the lowest forest cover percentage among all districts in Uttar Pradesh, with forested area covering less than one percent of its total land area. High population density, intensive agricultural land usage, and urban industrial growth have left minimal natural woodland cover remaining across the district.

**105.** (A) Chandra Shekhar Azad
The Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, a key wetland reserve located in Unnao district, was officially renamed as the Shahid Chandra Shekhar Azad Bird Sanctuary. It protects a vast natural freshwater lake ecosystem that attracts thousands of migratory waterfowl during winter months, serving as an important center for regional eco-tourism.

**106.** (B) Inexhaustible and Renewable
Sunlight and wind energy represent inexhaustible and renewable natural resources. They naturally replenish continuous clean energy without

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tributary of the Betwa River. The canal network diverts surface water to irrigate agricultural fields in Hamirpur and Jalaun districts, effectively mitigating semi-arid drought conditions prevalent throughout the southern Bundelkhand region.

**64.** (D) Generating local livelihoods while conserving natural habitats
Resource-centered eco-tourism in Uttar Pradesh aims to preserve fragile natural ecosystems and biodiversity hotspots while creating sustainable economic opportunities for local communities. By engaging forest dwellers in nature tourism, guided safaris, and conservation efforts, it minimizes ecological degradation while boosting rural income generation around protected areas.

**65.** (A) Sonbhadra
The Singrauli coalfield is located primarily within Sonbhadra district in southern Uttar Pradesh and adjacent regions of Madhya Pradesh. Containing massive coal reserves, this coalfield supplies raw fuel to multiple pithead mega thermal power stations, earning Sonbhadra its reputation as the energy capital of Uttar Pradesh.

**66.** (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Uttar Pradesh relies heavily on thermal power stations to satisfy its electricity demand, with thermal plants providing the vast majority of installed capacity. However, the state lacks vast reserves of metallurgical coal and must transport non-coking power coal from neighbouring eastern states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha.

**67.** (A) Banda
The Ken Canal system takes off from the Ken River and provides vital surface irrigation to the agricultural farmlands of Banda district. By tapping into river flow from the Vindhyan hills, the canal network mitigates persistent water deficits, supporting seasonal crop production across this semi-arid region.

**68.** (D) Involving farmers' associations in lower-level canal maintenance
Participatory Irrigation Management in Uttar Pradesh involves forming Water Users Associations to hand over lower-level canal management, water distribution, and minor infrastructure maintenance to local farmers. This participatory model enhances equitable water distribution, minimizes tail-end supply deficits, reduces channel leakages, and improves operational accountability across command areas.

**69.** (B) Floods
Monsoonal flooding regularly devastates eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh due to heavy rainfall and surging water levels in major rivers like the Ghaghara, Gandak, and Rapti. Rapid floodwaters cause extensive topsoil erosion, siltation of water reservoirs, damage to agricultural crops, and destruction of local rural water infrastructure.

**70.** (C) Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation
The Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation is the state statutory body responsible for the commercial management, sustainable harvesting, and economic development of forest resources. It oversees social forestry, timber extraction, afforestation schemes, and non-timber forest produce collection while implementing state conservation guidelines to preserve woodland ecosystems.

**71.** (D) Old alluvium containing kankar nodules
Bhangar soils consist of older alluvial deposits situated above the present floodplains of Gangetic rivers. These soils feature higher clay content, lower natural moisture, and characteristically contain elevated concentrations of calcareous nodules known locally as kankar, distinguishing them from the younger, flood-deposited Khadar soils nearby.

**72.** (A) I and II only
The Ganga river basin encompasses the vast majority of Uttar Pradesh's geographic area, with most river streams flowing from northwest to southeast aligned with regional slope. The Yamuna river merges with the Ganga at Prayagraj during the sacred Triveni Sangam, rather than further downstream at Varanasi.

**73.** (B) Administrative blocks where groundwater extraction exceeds natural recharge
Dark Zones refer to administrative blocks where annual groundwater extraction exceeds natural rate of aquifer recharge. In these critical areas, unmitigated tubewell pumping causes severe drop in groundwater tables, requiring strict state regulatory measures, compulsory rainwater harvesting, and artificial recharge projects to prevent total water depletion.

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**74.** (B) Meja - Prayagraj
The Meja reservoir is situated on the Belan River in Prayagraj district. In contrast, the Matatila Dam and Parichha Dam are located in Lalitpur and Jhansi districts respectively, while the Jirgo reservoir is located in Mirzapur district rather than Chandauli, making the Meja-Prayagraj pairing accurate.

**75.** (A) Kanpur
Under the National Mission for Clean Ganga, Kanpur has received the largest sewage treatment infrastructure upgrades in Uttar Pradesh. To remediate heavy industrial effluents and municipal discharge into the Ganga, modern mega sewage treatment plants and interception networks were constructed to process industrial tannery and urban waste.

**76.** (C) Groundwater extracted through handpumps and tubewells
Groundwater serves as the primary source of drinking water across rural Uttar Pradesh. Most rural households rely directly on shallow handpumps, deep public tubewells, and piped rural groundwater schemes to satisfy daily domestic requirements, supported by the extensive, deep underlying alluvial aquifers throughout the Gangetic plains.

**77.** (D) Bundelkhand region
Unlike the vast, fertile alluvial plains of the Doab, Awadh, and Rohilkhand, the Bundelkhand region forms part of the central Indian plateau. Characterized by ancient crystalline bedrock, shallow red soil cover, and undulating rocky landscapes, it suffers from low agricultural productivity and high susceptibility to seasonal droughts.

**78.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Mineral resources in Uttar Pradesh exhibit distinct regional concentration. High-grade silica sand is abundantly extracted near Shankargarh in Prayagraj district, bauxite reserves occur in Banda district, power-producing coal deposits are mined in Sonbhadra district, and trace uranium deposits are found within the rock formations of Lalitpur district.

**79.** (B) UP Solar Energy Policy 2022
The Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy 2022 sets forth the regulatory framework for establishing ultra-mega solar parks, encouraging decentralized solar installations, and offering capital subsidies for residential and commercial rooftop solar projects. It aims to significantly increase renewable power capacity and promote clean energy transition across the state.

**80.** (D) A natural lake (Fulhar Jheel) in Pilibhit
The Gomti River is a plain-originating river that arises from Fulhar Jheel, a natural freshwater lake located near Madhotanda in Pilibhit district. Unlike Himalayan rivers fed by snowmelt, the Gomti relies entirely on groundwater discharge and seasonal rainfall to sustain its flow across central Uttar Pradesh.

**81.** (A) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
Biochemical Oxygen Demand is the primary parameter monitored by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board to measure organic pollution in river waters. Elevated BOD levels indicate heavy contamination from untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents, which depletes dissolved oxygen and harms aquatic biodiversity across river ecosystems.

**82.** (C) Waste-to-Energy plant in Kanpur
Modern waste-to-energy processing plants, such as the facility developed in Kanpur, process municipal solid waste to generate electricity. These projects divert urban refuse away from overflowing landfills, reduce environmental contamination, and produce renewable electricity, demonstrating efficient urban resource recovery and sustainable waste management in major state cities.

**83.** (A) Millets and Pulses
To mitigate severe water scarcity and adapt to rocky soil conditions, the Uttar Pradesh government promotes the cultivation of drought-tolerant millets and pulses in Bundelkhand. These crops require minimal irrigation, enrich soil fertility through nitrogen fixation, and maintain resilient agricultural yields under semi-arid climatic stresses.

**84.** (C) IV only
The Rihand Dam is a concrete gravity dam located on the Rihand River in Sonbhadra district, impounding the Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar reservoir to generate hydroelectricity. The Rihand River is a direct tributary of the Son River, which flows into the Ganga, rather than a tributary of the Yamuna.

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**85.** (B) Prayagraj
The Belan Canal system draws water from the Belan River, a tributary of the Tons River, primarily serving Prayagraj district. This vital surface canal network supplies irrigation to agricultural farmlands across the southern trans-Yamuna region, effectively alleviating seasonal water deficits and supporting local agricultural productivity.

**86.** (C) Central Doab and western districts
Central Doab and western districts of Uttar Pradesh exhibit exceptionally high biomass and biogas generation potential. The region combines dense livestock populations, providing abundant cattle dung, with intensive agricultural practices that produce vast quantities of crop residue, supplying ideal raw materials for continuous compressed biogas production.

**87.** (D) Compressed Biogas (CBG)
The Uttar Pradesh Bio-Energy Policy 2022 provides capital subsidies, land allocation support, and tax exemptions for establishing Compressed Biogas plants. Utilizing agricultural residues, animal waste, and urban organic waste, CBG plants generate clean renewable fuel, reduce open stubble burning, and decrease dependency on imported fossil fuels.

**88.** (A) Gypsum
Usar or alkaline soils in Uttar Pradesh contain excessive exchangeable sodium that restricts crop root development and reduces soil permeability. Applying agricultural gypsum neutralizes sodium ions, replaces them with calcium, improves soil structure, and restores arable productivity, allowing successful cultivation of salt-tolerant crop varieties on reclaimed land.

**89.** (B) Ganga Hariteema Abhiyan
Ganga Hariteema Abhiyan was launched by the state government to execute widespread tree plantation drives along the banks of the Ganga River and its tributaries. By establishing dense green belts, the scheme aims to bind soil along riverbanks, control soil erosion, prevent siltation, and improve overall riverine ecology.

**90.** (B) Eastern Yamuna Canal, Upper Ganga Canal, Sharda Canal
Historical records show that the Eastern Yamuna Canal was completed and commissioned first by British engineers in 1830, building upon old Mughal channels. The Upper Ganga Canal followed in 1854, while the extensive Sharda Canal system was operationalized later in 1928, establishing the accurate chronological sequence of construction.

**91.** (A) Shravasti and Balrampur
The Suheldev Wildlife Sanctuary spans across Shravasti and Balrampur districts near the Indo-Nepal border. Protecting moist deciduous forests, marshes, and riverine habitats along the sub-Himalayan Terai belt, the sanctuary is an vital natural reserve housing tigers, leopards, elephants, and diverse species of indigenous flora and migratory birds.

**92.** (C) Irrigation abstraction and shallow depths limit navigation
Large-scale diversion of river water into canal networks for agricultural irrigation significantly reduces downstream discharge and water depth along major rivers in Uttar Pradesh during dry non-monsoon months. Shallow channel depths, seasonal sandbars, and variable flow regimes restrict commercial freight navigation despite extensive river length across the state.

**93.** (D) Ganga
National Waterway 1 spans the Ganga River from Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh down to Haldia in West Bengal. It serves as a vital inland water transport artery, enabling bulk cargo movement, river cruise tourism, and low-cost multi-modal freight transport while reducing regional highway freight congestion across the state.

**94.** (C) Lalitpur
The Sajnam Dam is situated on the Sajnam River in Lalitpur district. Constructed as part of regional water management initiatives in Bundelkhand, this masonry dam creates a crucial reservoir that stores monsoon runoff to provide dependable surface irrigation for surrounding agricultural fields and supply local domestic water needs.

**95.** (B) Rihand
Rihand is a high-head storage dam impounding a large reservoir on the Rihand River in Sonbhadra district. In contrast, Hathnikund, Okhla, and Narora are low-head river barrages specifically constructed across major river channels to divert surface flow into canal networks rather

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**53.** (B) Local riverbed clay mixed with mustard oil and silver powder
Nizamabad black pottery achieves its unique dark glossy appearance through specialized traditional processing of fine local riverbed clay. Artisans mold the pottery, smoke it in sealed kilns with organic matter, rub mustard oil into the surface, and engrave intricate floral and geometric patterns filled with zinc and silver powder mixtures.

**54.** (B) III and IV
The Sharda Sahayak Command Area Development Project was designed to enhance agricultural productivity in the central interfluve region between the Ghaghara and Ganga rivers by diverting water from the Ghaghara River into the Sharda system. It operates primarily in central and eastern districts rather than western districts.

**55.** (D) Incomplete field channels and distribution network gaps
The gap between created irrigation capacity and actual irrigated area in Uttar Pradesh stems primarily from incomplete last-mile distribution networks, including silted minor canals, broken field channels, and inadequate maintenance. Lack of micro-level distribution channels prevents tail-end farmers from receiving allocated surface canal water during peak crop growing seasons.

**56.** (A) Bahraich
The Katarniyaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Bahraich district along the Indo-Nepal border in the sub-Himalayan Terai region. Transversed by the Girwa and Ghaghara rivers, this protected forest sanctuary harbors rich biodiversity including endangered Bengal tigers, one-horned rhinoceroses, swamp deer, gharials, and freshwater Gangetic dolphins.

**57.** (B) Utility-scale grid-connected solar power generation projects
The Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy promotes the setup of mega Solar Parks to generate utility-scale, grid-connected power. These parks concentrate high-capacity solar photovoltaic installations on non-agricultural land, offering robust electrical transmission infrastructure, land aggregation support, and financial incentives to attract large private power producers into the state.

**58.** (B) Uttarakhand
The Ramganga Multipurpose Project dam is constructed across the Ramganga River near Kalagarh in Uttarakhand. Although located outside Uttar Pradesh boundaries, the dam regulates river runoff, provides essential irrigation water through canal networks, and generates hydroelectric power that substantially benefits downstream agricultural plains in Uttar Pradesh.

**59.** (A) Atal Bhujal Yojana
Atal Bhujal Yojana is a central community-led groundwater management scheme focused on over-exploited and water-stressed blocks across Uttar Pradesh. The initiative empowers local Gram Panchayats to formulate water security plans, monitor groundwater levels, adopt water-efficient agricultural techniques, and promote artificial aquifer recharge through active public participation.

**60.** (A) II, IV, I, III
Rivers flowing across Uttar Pradesh follow a general west-to-east drainage pattern. Moving across the state from west to east, the Yamuna lies furthest west, followed by the main channel of the Ganga, then the Gomti river in central plains, and finally the Gandak river along the eastern border.

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**61.** (D) Limestone
Limestone is found abundantly in the Vindhyan rock formations of Sonbhadra district, particularly in areas like Churk and Dalla. These massive high-grade sedimentary mineral deposits provide the foundational raw material required to sustain extensive state cement manufacturing complexes and heavy industrial infrastructure projects in the region.

**62.** (C) Sharda Canal
The Sharda Canal network commands the largest agricultural command area in Uttar Pradesh. Extending across numerous central and eastern districts, its vast branching distribution system provides surface water irrigation to millions of hectares, making it the primary lifeline for agricultural stability and crop yield enhancement across the state.

**63.** (B) Betwa
The Dhasan Canal system originates from the Dhasan River, which is a major right-bank

depleting finite physical reserves over time. Uttar Pradesh leverages these abundant, inexhaustible resources through expanding solar photovoltaic arrays and decentralized energy projects to transition toward a sustainable, low-carbon regional energy economy.

**107.** (B) Sugarcane
Sugarcane consumes the highest volume of irrigation water per hectare among major agricultural crops in Uttar Pradesh. Requiring a long twelve-to-fourteen month growing cycle and regular heavy watering, sugarcane cultivation relies heavily on sustained canal deliveries and deep tubewell extractions across the fertile Western Doab and Terai regions.

**108.** (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Major water conservation programs in Uttar Pradesh address specific resource management objectives. Catch the Rain focuses on localized rainwater harvesting, Amrit Sarovar targets creating seventy-five rejuvenated water bodies per district, Atal Bhujal Yojana promotes community groundwater management, and Namami Gange handles comprehensive river pollution abatement.

**109.** (C) Augmenting lower Sharda Canal water supply
The multi-purpose Sharda Sahayak Project was constructed to augment water supplies in the lower reaches of the Sharda Canal system. By diverting surplus monsoon discharge from the Ghaghara River into the Sharda network via a link canal, it provides reliable irrigation water across central and eastern plains.

**110.** (D) Yamuna
The Hindon River is an important tributary of the Yamuna River, flowing through western Uttar Pradesh before joining the Yamuna in Gautam Buddha Nagar district. Industrial effluents, untreated sewage discharges, and agricultural runoff have severely degraded its water quality, making river restoration a priority for state environmental authorities.

**111.** (C) Bulandshahr
The Narora Atomic Power Station is located at Narora in Bulandshahr district along the banks of the Ganga River. Utilizing pressurized heavy water reactors, this nuclear power plant operates as a major conventional baseload electricity generation facility, supplying reliable electrical power directly into the Northern Regional Power Grid.

**112.** (B) Wetland ecosystem
Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary in Sant Kabir Nagar district represents a vital freshwater wetland ecosystem. Designated as an international Ramsar site, this expanse of open water and marshland provides vital breeding and wintering habitats for diverse resident aquatic species and millions of migratory birds travelling along Central Asian flyways.

**113.** (D) Vindhyan region
Collection and economic utilization of Mahua flowers and seeds from Madhuca longifolia trees are extensively practiced across the Vindhyan plateau region of southern Uttar Pradesh. Indigenous communities harvest Mahua forest produce to produce traditional beverages, oil extractions, and natural food supplements, serving as an important non-timber economic resource.

**114.** (B) I, II and IV
Riverbank erosion along the Ganga during monsoon floods poses serious threats to adjacent agricultural lands. To combat bank degradation, structural engineering measures like stone embankments and river spurs are constructed alongside biological measures such as extensive riverbank afforestation, while illegal sand mining exacerbates bank instability and channel erosion.

**115.** (C) Paper and pulp
The paper and pulp industry in Saharanpur relies directly on local agro-forestry resources, including softwood timber, eucalyptus, poplar plantations, and agricultural straw residue. Abundant local wood pulp supplies coupled with access to freshwater resources established Saharanpur as a major historic manufacturing center for industrial paper and packaging products.

**116.** (A) Urban pollution and lack of green cover
The City Forests or Nagar Vans initiative in Uttar Pradesh aims to create urban forest reserves within major municipal boundaries. Developing dense green cover in urban centers mitigates airborne pollution, reduces urban heat island effects, preserves urban biodiversity, and

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(A) Kaziranga (Assam) and Nepal
(B) Jaldapara (West Bengal) and Bhutan
(C) Manas (Assam) and Bangladesh
(D) Gir (Gujarat) and Rajasthan

**46.** Which specific species of rhinoceros is the focus of the rehabilitation project in Dudhwa National Park?
(A) Javan Rhinoceros
(B) Sumatran Rhinoceros
(C) Greater One-horned Rhinoceros
(D) White Rhinoceros

**47.** To alleviate population pressure and risk of disease in the original rhino enclosure, a second rhino rehabilitation area (Phase II) was established in Dudhwa at:
(A) Sonaripur
(B) Kishanpur
(C) Chandanpur
(D) Belrayan (Bhadi Tal)

**48.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Gangetic Dolphin is considered a reliable indicator of the health of the entire river ecosystem.
Reason (R): Gangetic Dolphins can only survive in freshwater that is relatively pure and has a healthy population of prey fish.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**49.** Which specific stretch of the Ganga river in Uttar Pradesh has been designated as a Ramsar site to protect the habitat of the Gangetic Dolphin?
(A) Kanpur to Prayagraj
(B) Brijghat to Narora
(C) Varanasi to Ghazipur
(D) Haridwar to Bijnor

**50.** What is the official conservation status of the Gangetic Dolphin according to the IUCN Red List?
(A) Vulnerable
(B) Near Threatened
(C) Endangered
(D) Critically Endangered

**51.** The Gangetic Dolphin is officially designated as which state symbol of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) State Aquatic Animal
(B) State Animal
(C) State Fish
(D) State Amphibian

**52.** National Dolphin Day, aimed at raising awareness for dolphin conservation in rivers like the Ganga, is observed annually on:
(A) March 22
(B) June 5
(C) October 5
(D) December 1

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**53.** Which is the largest bird sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh by geographical area?
(A) Lakh Bahoshi Bird Sanctuary
(B) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
(C) Saman Bird Sanctuary
(D) Sandi Bird Sanctuary

**54.** Which is the smallest bird sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh by geographical area?
(A) Okhla Bird Sanctuary
(B) Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary
(C) Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary
(D) Patna Bird Sanctuary

**55.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Bird Sanctuary)
P. Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
Q. Bakhira Bird Sanctuary
R. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
S. Sandi Bird Sanctuary
List II: (District)
1. Raebareli
2. Hardoi
3. Sant Kabir Nagar
4. Unnao
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

**56.** The Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary has been renamed in honour of which prominent freedom fighter?
(A) Bhagat Singh
(B) Ram Prasad Bismil
(C) Shahid Chandra Shekhar Azad
(D) Ashfaqulla Khan

**127.** (C) Ramganga
The Baigul reservoir is formed on the Baigul River, which is a major tributary of the Ramganga River within the sub-Himalayan Terai plain. The reservoir captures seasonal surface runoff, helps control local flooding during monsoons, and supplies continuous surface water through feeder canals to nearby agricultural farmlands.

**128.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Traditional craft and industrial sectors in Uttar Pradesh rely heavily on specific regional resource bases. Wooden toy production is centered in Varanasi, distinct black pottery is crafted in Nizamabad in Azamgarh, specialized glassware manufacturing operates in Firozabad, and the matchbox manufacturing industry is located in Bareilly.

**129.** (D) Mandating graded pricing to promote water conservation
The Uttar Pradesh Water Policy mandates graded water pricing tariffs for commercial and industrial users to incentivize efficient water usage and resource conservation. Commercial entities pay structured rates based on extraction volumes, encouraging recycled water usage, modern effluent treatment, and responsible industrial consumption to protect public surface water reserves.

**130.** (A) I and III
The Ken-Betwa river interlinking project is India's first major inter-basin water transfer project, featuring the construction of the Daudhan Dam on the Ken River. Designed to transfer surplus water from the Ken basin to the Betwa basin, it provides vital irrigation and drinking water benefits to Bundelkhand rather than Awadh.

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groundwater table rapidly.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**23.** In the context of Uttar Pradesh, extension forestry primarily refers to:
(A) Expanding the core zones of tiger reserves
(B) Planting trees along roads, canals, and railway lines
(C) Converting agricultural lands into protected dense forests
(D) Establishing botanical gardens in universities

**24.** Joint Forest Management (JFM) in Uttar Pradesh operates on the principle of partnership between the State Forest Department and which of the following entities?
(A) Large-scale timber industries
(B) International conservation NGOs
(C) Local village communities
(D) Private eco-tourism operators

**25.** Under Joint Forest Management in Uttar Pradesh, what is the name of the micro-level institution formed to involve villagers in forest protection?
(A) Van Nigam
(B) Van Mahotsav Samiti
(C) Eco-Development Board
(D) Van Suraksha Samiti

**26.** A major incentive for community participation under the Joint Forest Management scheme in Uttar Pradesh is:
(A) A share in non-timber forest produce and timber harvest
(B) Full legal ownership rights over the protected state forest land
(C) Total exemption from all local agricultural and state revenue taxes
(D) Free uninterrupted electricity supply provided to the entire village

**27.** The sole National Park situated in Uttar Pradesh is:
(A) Rajaji National Park
(B) Dudhwa National Park
(C) Corbett National Park
(D) Valmiki National Park

**28.** In which year was Dudhwa upgraded from a wildlife sanctuary to the status of a National Park?
(A) 1968
(B) 1977
(C) 1987
(D) 1992

**29.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Wildlife Sanctuary)
P. Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
Q. Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
R. Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary
S. Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary
List II: (District)
1. Bahraich
2. Chitrakoot
3. Chandauli
4. Balrampur and Sravasti
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**30.** Dudhwa National Park is located primarily in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Pilibhit
(B) Bahraich
(C) Lakhimpur Kheri
(D) Maharajganj

**31.** Which of the following major rivers flows through the Dudhwa National Park, providing a crucial water source for its wildlife?
(A) Chambal
(B) Betwa
(C) Ken
(D) Suheli

**32.** Which is the oldest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh, established in the year 1957?
(A) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary

**33.** Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary, known originally for an Asiatic Lion reintroduction attempt, is located near which prominent city?
(A) Agra
(B) Varanasi
(C) Kanpur

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(C) Saline and alkaline arid soils
(D) Red sandy soils with low water retention

**12.** Why is the Tarai region of Uttar Pradesh considered a high biodiversity zone?
(A) High-altitude alpine meadow ecosystems that prevent large predators from entering.
(B) Transition zones between forests and tall grasslands support rich megafauna.
(C) Extremely low annual precipitation patterns that encourage endemic desert fauna.
(D) Entirely rugged mountainous terrain providing ideal habitat for snow leopards.

**13.** Which of the following natural features separates the moisture-rich Tarai ecosystem from the Himalayan foothills in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) The Bhabar tract
(B) The Vindhyan Range
(C) The Bundelkhand plateau
(D) The Doab region

**14.** In which year was the current Uttar Pradesh State Forest Policy officially notified?
(A) 1998
(B) 2001
(C) 2017
(D) 2020

**15.** Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh State Forest Policy 2017:
I. It aims to increase the forest and tree cover of the state to 15 percent.
II. It promotes agroforestry and farm forestry outside traditional forest areas.
III. It strictly prohibits community participation in forest management.
IV. It emphasizes the conservation of biodiversity and wildlife habitats.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

**16.** Under the guidelines of the National Forest Policy (1988) adopted by the state, what percentage of the total geographical area should ideally be under forest cover for ecological stability?
(A) 15 percent
(B) 21 percent
(C) 33 percent
(D) 40 percent

**17.** The Uttar Pradesh Protection of Trees Act, which regulates the felling of trees in non-forest areas, was enacted in which year?
(A) 1972
(B) 1976
(C) 1980
(D) 1988

**18.** Which of the following species of trees is generally exempt from felling restrictions under the Uttar Pradesh Protection of Trees Act to encourage farm forestry?
(A) Sal
(B) Teak
(C) Shisham
(D) Eucalyptus

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**19.** The Social Forestry Programme in Uttar Pradesh was initiated with the financial assistance of which international organization in the year 1979-80?
(A) World Bank
(B) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
(C) Asian Development Bank (ADB)
(D) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

**20.** Which of the following is NOT one of the main components of the Social Forestry Programme?
(A) Farm Forestry
(B) Extension Forestry
(C) Commercial Logging
(D) Community Forestry

**21.** What is the primary objective of community forestry under the Social Forestry framework in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To plant trees on common lands for local fuel and fodder needs
(B) To raise high-value commercial timber exclusively for international export
(C) To convert urban municipal areas into strictly protected national parks
(D) To lease state reserved forest lands directly to private corporations

**22.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Eucalyptus plantations promoted under the early social forestry phases faced severe ecological criticism.
Reason (R): Eucalyptus trees have a high transpiration rate and deplete the local

provides accessible recreational natural green spaces for expanding metropolitan populations.

**117.** (D) Yamuna
The Yamuna River acts as the natural western boundary between Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Flowing southward parallel to the state border through Saharanpur, Shamli, Baghpat, and Noida, the river provides extensive surface irrigation water and serves as an important regional hydrological divide between the two northern states.

**118.** (B) Alluvial Soils
Both Khadar and Bhangar soils belong to the broader alluvial soil category, which covers almost the entire Gangetic plain of Uttar Pradesh. Formed by sediment deposition from Himalayan and peninsular rivers over millions of years, these soils vary in age and fertility but form the foundation of state agriculture.

**119.** (C) A land area draining runoff into a common water body
A watershed is a geohydrological unit of land where all surface runoff drains through a network of streams into a single common water outlet, such as a river, lake, or reservoir. Watershed management programs focus on soil conservation, rainwater harvesting, and integrated land resource management within this natural boundary.

**120.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Solar energy possesses the highest non-conventional power potential in Uttar Pradesh because the state receives abundant solar radiation across approximately three hundred clear sunny days per year. Favourable global horizontal irradiance levels, particularly across the southern Bundelkhand region, support efficient, large-scale utility solar generation and rooftop solar energy projects.

**121.** (A) Lalitpur
The Rohini Dam is a minor irrigation project located on the Rohini River in Lalitpur district. Constructed to store monsoon streamflow in the rocky terrain of southern Bundelkhand, the dam provides essential surface water for agricultural fields, enhancing local crop yields and supporting rural domestic water supply infrastructure.

**122.** (B) Water Users Associations (WUAs)
Water Users Associations operate at the grassroots level in Uttar Pradesh villages to oversee equitable distribution of canal water among local farming communities. Composed of farmer representatives, these associations manage minor distribution channels, resolve water allocation disputes, maintain field infrastructure, and implement participatory irrigation practices across canal commands.

**123.** (B) Limestone for cement
Churk and Dalla, located in Sonbhadra district, are major industrial centers known for processing vast local reserves of limestone to manufacture cement. High-purity limestone quarried from nearby Vindhyan sedimentary formations supplies large cement kilns, driving regional industrial manufacturing and heavy infrastructure development in southern Uttar Pradesh.

**124.** (A) Land that is suitable for growing crops
Arable land in economic statistics refers to land that is physically suitable for agricultural crop cultivation, including active net sown areas and fallow lands resting between crop seasons. Uttar Pradesh possesses vast expanses of highly fertile alluvial arable land, forming the base of its robust agrarian economic output.

**125.** (A) I and II only
Uttar Pradesh groundwater regulations mandate compulsory registration for installing deep tubewells in notified over-exploited blocks and require rooftop rainwater harvesting systems for large commercial buildings. Domestic users are permitted to utilize groundwater for daily household needs under defined, reasonable extraction limits established by state regulatory authorities.

**126.** (D) Ganga Expressway
Construction of the Ganga Expressway extensively incorporates fly ash—a mineral byproduct generated by coal-fired thermal power plants—in embankment fill and road base layers. Utilizing industrial fly ash reduces raw topsoil excavation, promotes sustainable industrial waste recycling, and improves overall structural stability along major transportation corridor developments.

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(D) Gorakhpur

**34.** Consider the following statements regarding Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary:
I. It is the largest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh in terms of area.
II. It is spread across multiple districts including Meerut, Bijnor, and Amroha.
III. It was established primarily for the conservation of the Gangetic Dolphin.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**35.** Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary forms a crucial connecting link in the Tarai Arc Landscape between which two protected areas?
(A) Dudhwa National Park and Bardia National Park (Nepal)
(B) Dudhwa National Park and Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Pilibhit Tiger Reserve and Amangarh Tiger Reserve
(D) Chandraprabha Sanctuary and Kaimur Sanctuary

**36.** Which wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh has the smallest geographical area?
(A) Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Sohagi Barwa Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary

**37.** Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary, known for species like the blackbuck and chinkara, spans across which of the following districts?
(A) Mirzapur and Sonbhadra
(B) Agra and Etawah
(C) Lalitpur and Jhansi
(D) Banda and Mahoba

**38.** The Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary, a significant habitat along the Indo-Nepal border, is situated in the districts of:
(A) Maharajganj and Kushinagar
(B) Siddharthnagar and Basti
(C) Lakhimpur Kheri and Pilibhit
(D) Balrampur, Gonda, and Sravasti

**39.** In which year was the Dudhwa National Park brought under the umbrella of 'Project Tiger' to form the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve?
(A) 1973-74
(B) 1977-78
(C) 1987-88
(D) 1999-00

**40.** The Dudhwa Tiger Reserve action plan integrates Dudhwa National Park with which two wildlife sanctuaries?
(A) Suhelwa and Sohagi Barwa
(B) Hastinapur and Amangarh
(C) Kishanpur and Katarniaghat
(D) Ranipur and Chandraprabha

**41.** Which special state force has been constituted by the Uttar Pradesh government strictly for the anti-poaching and conservation operations in tiger reserves?
(A) Rapid Action Force (RAF)
(B) Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC)
(C) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau Force
(D) Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

**42.** Consider the following statements about Tiger Reserves in Uttar Pradesh:
I. There are currently four notified Tiger Reserves in the state.
II. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve was awarded the global TX2 award for doubling its tiger population.
III. Ranipur is the newest Tiger Reserve notified in the state.
IV. Amangarh Tiger Reserve acts as a buffer zone for Corbett National Park.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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**43.** Amangarh Tiger Reserve is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Bijnor
(C) Moradabad
(D) Pilibhit

**44.** The Rhino Rehabilitation Project in Dudhwa National Park was initiated in which year?
(A) 1972
(B) 1984
(C) 1995
(D) 2005

**45.** The rhinos successfully reintroduced in Phase-1 of the Dudhwa Rhino Rehabilitation Project were originally translocated from:

# CHAPTER 11
# Forests and Wildlife

**1.** According to the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021, what is the percentage of geographical area covered by forests in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 5.15 percent
(B) 6.15 percent
(C) 7.33 percent
(D) 9.23 percent

**2.** When considering both forest cover and tree cover, what is the total percentage of the geographical area of Uttar Pradesh covered as per ISFR 2021?
(A) 6.15 percent
(B) 7.50 percent
(C) 9.23 percent
(D) 11.05 percent

**3.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the highest percentage of forest cover relative to its geographical area?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Lakhimpur Kheri
(C) Chandauli
(D) Pilibhit

**4.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the lowest total forest cover area?
(A) Mau
(B) Mainpuri
(C) Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)
(D) Sant Kabir Nagar

**5.** Which of the following is the most widespread and dominant natural forest type found across Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
(B) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests
(C) Tropical Thorn Forests
(D) Sub-tropical Pine Forests

**6.** Tropical moist deciduous forests in Uttar Pradesh are primarily found in regions that receive an annual rainfall of:
(A) Less than 50 cm
(B) Between 50 cm and 75 cm
(C) Between 100 cm and 150 cm
(D) More than 250 cm

**7.** Which of the following tree species is considered the most dominant and economically significant in the tropical moist deciduous forests of the Tarai region in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Babul
(B) Sal
(C) Pine
(D) Khejri

**8.** Consider the following statements regarding Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests in Uttar Pradesh:
I. They occur in plains and plateau areas receiving 50 cm to 100 cm of annual rainfall.
II. Teak, Palas, and Amaltas are common tree species found in these forests.
III. These forests remain densely evergreen and do not shed their leaves in summer.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**9.** Tropical thorn forests in Uttar Pradesh, characterized by trees like Babul and Khair, are predominantly found in which of the following regions?
(A) Tarai region
(B) Bhabar region
(C) Purvanchal region
(D) Bundelkhand region

**10.** Which prominent grass, essential for the survival of rhinos and swamp deer, is characteristic of the Tarai ecosystem in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Elephant grass
(B) Blue panicgrass
(C) Bermuda grass
(D) Vetiver grass

**11.** The ecological structure of the Tarai region is best described by which of the following soil and moisture conditions?
(A) Dry, rocky, and highly porous soils
(B) Swampy, marshy, and moisture-rich soils

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**57.** The Okhla Bird Sanctuary is located on the boundary of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, primarily situated in which district of UP?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Bulandshahr
(C) Meerut
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

**58.** The Suraha Tal Bird Sanctuary, known for a large influx of migratory birds, is located in which eastern district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ballia
(B) Deoria
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Mau

**59.** The Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary is a permanent freshwater environment situated in the district of:
(A) Mainpuri
(B) Gonda
(C) Etawah
(D) Agra

**60.** Consider the following statements regarding the wetland ecology in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Wetlands provide crucial wintering grounds for migratory birds from the Central Asian Flyway.
II. Ox-bow lakes formed by river meanders constitute a major portion of natural wetlands in the state.
III. Agricultural runoff containing chemical fertilizers poses no threat to wetland biodiversity.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**61.** During which season does Uttar Pradesh witness the maximum arrival of migratory bird species like the Siberian Crane, Greylag Goose, and Pintails to its wetlands?
(A) Summer
(B) Monsoon
(C) Post-monsoon
(D) Winter

**62.** Which wetland in Agra, known for its rich ecology and migratory bird populations, is also referred to as Keetham Lake?
(A) Sur Sarovar
(B) Sarsai Nawar Jheel
(C) Saman Bird Sanctuary
(D) Bakhira Jheel

**63.** Haiderpur Wetland, a vital ecological habitat and Ramsar site, is situated within the boundaries of which larger protected area?
(A) Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Dudhwa National Park
(C) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary

**64.** The wetland ecology of Bakhira Bird Sanctuary in Sant Kabir Nagar is best described as a:
(A) Coastal salt marsh environment
(B) High-altitude glacial mountain lake
(C) Man-made artificial concrete reservoir
(D) Natural floodplain wetland

**65.** The Swamp Deer (Barasingha), which is currently listed as a vulnerable and rare species, holds which official designation in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) State Heritage Animal
(B) State Emblem
(C) State Animal
(D) State Mascot

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**66.** The rare and critically endangered Gharial is conserved in Uttar Pradesh primarily in the sanctuary based on which river?
(A) Ganga
(B) Chambal
(C) Yamuna
(D) Gomti

**67.** The Hispid Hare, an endangered species known for its bristly fur, is found in Uttar Pradesh exclusively in the:
(A) Dry deciduous forests across the Bundelkhand region
(B) Eroded soil ravines along the Chambal river valley
(C) Arid thorn forests scattered across western plains
(D) Grasslands of the Tarai region

**68.** Consider the following statements about endangered species conservation in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The State Bird, Sarus Crane, is globally categorized as Vulnerable.
II. The National Chambal Sanctuary coordinates the conservation of the Red-crowned roof turtle.
III. Sloth bears are heavily protected in the

Kaimur and Suhelwa regions.
IV. A Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre has been established in Maharajganj.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**69.** Uttar Pradesh's first conservation and breeding centre dedicated specifically to the critically endangered Red-headed Vulture (Jatayu) is located in:
(A) Kukrail (Lucknow)
(B) Sarnath (Varanasi)
(C) Pharenda (Maharajganj)
(D) Nawabganj (Unnao)

**70.** The Wildlife (Protection) Act, which provides the legal framework for the protection of wild animals, birds, and plants in Uttar Pradesh and across India, was enacted in the year:
(A) 1970
(B) 1972
(C) 1980
(D) 1986

**71.** Under the Wildlife Protection Act, endangered species like the Tiger and the Gangetic Dolphin, which receive the highest level of legal protection, are listed in:
(A) Schedule I
(B) Schedule III
(C) Schedule IV
(D) Schedule VI

**72.** According to the Wildlife Protection Act, who is the statutory authority at the state level empowered to manage and protect wildlife in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The State Forest Minister
(C) The Chairman of the Biodiversity Board
(D) The Chief Wildlife Warden

**73.** Which provision under the Wildlife Protection Act allows the government to declare certain abundant wild animals as 'vermin' for a specific period to control crop damage in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Section 11
(B) Section 35
(C) Section 62
(D) Section 27

**74.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Hunting of animals listed under Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act is strictly prohibited, except under very specific life-threatening circumstances.
Reason (R): Schedule I contains species that are abundant and require regular culling to maintain ecological balance.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**75.** In order to effectively compensate victims and expedite relief, the Uttar Pradesh government declared human-wildlife conflict as a "State Disaster" in the year:
(A) 2012
(B) 2015
(C) 2018
(D) 2021

**76.** In the rural areas bordering forest zones in western and central Uttar Pradesh, which wild animal most frequently uses dense sugarcane fields for breeding, leading to severe human-wildlife conflict?
(A) Leopard
(B) Tiger
(C) Sloth Bear
(D) Elephant

**77.** To manage unexpected wildlife emergencies and rescue operations in conflict zones, the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department deploys specialized units known as:
(A) Wildlife Militia Units (WMU)
(B) Rapid Response Teams (RRT)
(C) Forest Commando Groups (FCG)
(D) Animal Crisis Squads (ACS)

**78.** Select the correct sequential order of administrative authorities for reporting and managing a major human-wildlife conflict incident at the district level, from grassroots to highest authority:
(A) Forest Guard → Range Forest Officer → Divisional Forest Officer → Chief Wildlife

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Warden
(B) Range Forest Officer → Forest Guard → Chief Wildlife Warden → Divisional Forest Officer
(C) Divisional Forest Officer → Range Forest Officer → Forest Guard → Chief Wildlife Warden
(D) Chief Wildlife Warden → Divisional Forest Officer → Range Forest Officer → Forest Guard

**79.** The installation of solar-powered electric fencing by the forest department around villages in the Tarai region is primarily an intervention to prevent crop raiding by:
(A) Wild Elephants
(B) Tigers
(C) Blue Bulls (Nilgai)
(D) Rhesus Macaques

**80.** The annual tree-plantation campaign, "Van Mahotsav", is traditionally celebrated across Uttar Pradesh during which week?
(A) 1st to 7th June
(B) 1st to 7th July
(C) 1st to 7th August
(D) 1st to 7th September

**81.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Plantation/Conservation Initiative)
P. Vriksharopan Jan Andolan
Q. Van Mahotsav
R. Hariyali
S. One District One Wetland
List II: (Key Feature)
1. Annual festival initiated by K.M. Munshi
2. Massive single-day sapling plantation drives in UP
3. Watershed development and rural greening scheme
4. Eco-tourism and localized conservation promotion
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

**82.** Under the 'Vriksharopan Jan Andolan' 2023, the Uttar Pradesh government successfully achieved the target of planting how many saplings across the state?
(A) 5 Crore
(B) 15 Crore
(C) 25 Crore
(D) 35 Crore

**83.** The nationwide 'Van Mahotsav' movement, heavily promoted in Uttar Pradesh to foster a culture of tree plantation, was initiated in 1950 by:
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) K.M. Munshi
(C) Sunderlal Bahuguna
(D) Indira Gandhi

**84.** The 'Hariyali' guidelines implemented in the state primarily focus on tree plantation combined with which of the following activities?
(A) Mining land reclamation and soil stabilization activities
(B) National highway construction and infrastructure development
(C) Urban municipal solid waste management and recycling projects
(D) Watershed and rainwater management

**85.** Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Eco-Tourism Board:
I. It was officially constituted by the state government in the year 2022.
II. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh serves as the Chairman of the Board.
III. Its headquarters is located in Agra.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**86.** The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Eco-Tourism Board is situated in:
(A) Varanasi
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Lucknow
(D) Lakhimpur Kheri

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**87.** The famous 'Lion Safari Park', developed as an eco-tourism and conservation destination in Uttar Pradesh, is located in:
(A) Etawah
(B) Mathura
(C) Agra
(D) Gorakhpur

**88.** Where is Uttar Pradesh's first Night Safari Park, designed on the lines of the Singapore Night Safari, being established to boost wildlife tourism?

(A) Sarnath, Varanasi
(B) Dudhwa, Lakhimpur Kheri
(C) Allen Forest, Kanpur
(D) Kukrail Forest area, Lucknow

**89.** 'Chuka Beach', an emerging eco-tourism destination surrounded by dense forests and a reservoir, is situated within which Tiger Reserve of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Dudhwa Tiger Reserve
(B) Pilibhit Tiger Reserve
(C) Amangarh Tiger Reserve
(D) Ranipur Tiger Reserve

**90.** The collection of Tendu leaves is a major forest-based livelihood in the Bundelkhand and Vindhyan regions. These leaves are primarily used for:
(A) Manufacturing herbal Ayurvedic medicines
(B) Extracting organic natural textile dyes
(C) Rolling bidis
(D) Producing biodegradable eco-friendly plates

**91.** Kattha, an essential ingredient used in paan (betel leaf) preparation, is extracted from the heartwood of which tree commonly found in Uttar Pradesh forests?
(A) Shisham
(B) Sal
(C) Mahua
(D) Khair

**92.** The Uttar Pradesh Transit of Timber and Other Forest Produce Rules regulate the movement of minor forest produce. Which of the following is strictly categorized as a minor forest produce?
(A) Mahua flowers
(B) Commercial Sal timber logs
(C) High-grade Teak wood planks
(D) Industrial plywood sheets

**93.** Which landmark national act provides forest-dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers in Uttar Pradesh the legal ownership rights over Minor Forest Produce (MFP)?
(A) Indian Forest Act, 1927
(B) Forest Rights Act, 2006
(C) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
(D) Biological Diversity Act, 2002

**94.** Consider the following statements regarding minor forest produce and livelihoods in UP:
I. Lac insect rearing for resin is carried out in parts of Mirzapur and Sonbhadra.
II. Bamboo and cane are vital for the local basket-weaving and furniture MSMEs.
III. Resin (Lisa) tapping from Chir Pine is a major industry in the plains of Awadh.
IV. The collection of Baib grass is useful for traditional rope-making.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

**95.** The highest-ranking administrative officer of the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department, who advises the government on all forestry matters, holds the designation of:
(A) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF)
(B) Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF)
(C) Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)
(D) Inspector General of Forests (IGF)

**96.** In which year was the Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation established as a statutory body to undertake the scientific harvesting and sale of forest produce?
(A) 1952
(B) 1974
(C) 1988
(D) 2002

**97.** What was the primary objective behind establishing the Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation?
(A) To construct and run luxury eco-tourism resort hotels exclusively
(B) To distribute free high-yielding agricultural seeds to rural farmers
(C) To issue commercial hunting licenses for state revenue generation
(D) To eliminate private contractors in timber extraction

**98.** Select the correct administrative hierarchy of territorial forest divisions in Uttar Pradesh, ordered from the largest area unit to the smallest:
(A) Forest Circle → Forest Division → Forest Range → Forest Beat
(B) Forest Division → Forest Circle → Forest Range → Forest Beat
(C) Forest Circle → Forest Range → Forest Division → Forest Beat
(D) Forest Range → Forest Division → Forest Circle → Forest Beat

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**99.** The officer responsible for the daily administration, protection, and management of a standard Forest Division in Uttar Pradesh is the:
(A) Range Forest Officer
(B) Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)
(C) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(D) Chief Wildlife Warden

**100.** The Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board was constituted by the state government in which year?
(A) 2002
(B) 2006
(C) 2010
(D) 2014

**101.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board was established to implement the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
Reason (R): The primary mandate of the Board is the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components, and equitable sharing of benefits.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**102.** Under the biological diversity framework in Uttar Pradesh, the Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) are mandated to be constituted at which level?
(A) Exclusively at the central State government administrative level
(B) Exclusively at the regional Divisional forest department level
(C) Strictly within the geographic premises of designated National Parks
(D) At the level of all local bodies

**103.** The primary document prepared by the local Biodiversity Management Committees in UP to document local biological resources and traditional knowledge is known as:
(A) Forest Working Plan
(B) People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)
(C) Wildlife Action Plan
(D) Eco-Sensitive Zone Notification

**104.** The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board is located in:
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Bareilly

**105.** How many Tiger Reserves are officially notified and operational in Uttar Pradesh as of the latest conservation records?
(A) Two
(B) Three
(C) Four
(D) Five

**106.** Which of the following is the newest (fourth) Tiger Reserve notified in Uttar Pradesh, located in the Bundelkhand region?
(A) Ranipur Tiger Reserve
(B) Amangarh Tiger Reserve
(C) Pilibhit Tiger Reserve
(D) Suhelwa Tiger Reserve

**107.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Tiger Reserve)
P. Dudhwa Tiger Reserve
Q. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve
R. Amangarh Tiger Reserve
S. Ranipur Tiger Reserve
List II: (Region/District)
1. Chitrakoot
2. Bijnor
3. Lakhimpur Kheri
4. Pilibhit
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

**108.** In 2022, the Central Government approved the creation of the Terai Elephant Reserve (TER) in Uttar Pradesh. Which major protected areas does it encompass?
(A) Ranipur and Chandraprabha sanctuaries
(B) Dudhwa and Pilibhit tiger reserves
(C) Hastinapur and Okhla bird sanctuary
(D) Kaimur and Sohagi Barwa sanctuaries

**109.** The Project Elephant, under which the Uttar Pradesh Elephant Reserve (in the Shivalik-

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Saharanpur-Bijnor belt) is managed, was launched by the Government of India in the year:
(A) 1973
(B) 1982
(C) 1992
(D) 2002

**110.** The peak season for forest fires in the tropical deciduous forests of Uttar Pradesh occurs during which months?
(A) July to September
(B) October to December
(C) February to June
(D) December to February

**111.** What is widely reported as the most common cause of forest fires in the Vindhyan and Tarai forests of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Natural cloud-to-ground lightning strikes during thunderstorm events
(B) Subterranean volcanic activity and geothermal heat releases
(C) Spontaneous underground combustion of exposed coal seams
(D) Human activities and negligence

**112.** Consider the following statements regarding forest fire management in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The creation and maintenance of "fire lines" is a standard preventive measure in reserved forests.
II. Controlled burning of dry litter is sometimes used to prevent large-scale uncontrollable fires.
III. The Forest Survey of India provides satellite-based real-time fire alerts to the UP Forest Department.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**113.** In forest management, a "fire line" maintained by the UP Forest Department refers to:
(A) A dedicated telephone hotline network for rapid emergency reporting
(B) A cleared strip of land to halt fire spread
(C) A continuous high-pressure pipeline supplying water to forest guards
(D) A dense continuous protective barrier row of fire-resistant trees

**114.** The establishment of "wildlife corridors" in Uttar Pradesh is primarily meant to:
(A) To construct elevated scenic highways for tourist vehicles through forests
(B) To strictly prevent wild animals from accessing surrounding natural rivers
(C) To create designated grazing grounds exclusively for local domestic cattle
(D) Allow safe movement of animals between fragmented habitats

**115.** The crucial wildlife corridor connecting the Dudhwa National Park with the Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is highly significant for the movement of which two large mammals?
(A) Tiger and Asian Elephant
(B) Snow Leopard and Himalayan Brown Bear
(C) Lion and Cheetah
(D) Rhinoceros and Wild Water Buffalo

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**116.** Which river forms a natural wildlife corridor and habitat linkage bridging the Katarniaghat landscape with the Dudhwa ecosystem?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Betwa
(C) Geruwa/Kauriyala
(D) Hindon

**117.** The designated "Eco-Sensitive Zones" (ESZ) around national parks and sanctuaries in Uttar Pradesh primarily function as:
(A) Transition buffer zones around protected areas
(B) Strictly enclosed core breeding areas designated for endangered species
(C) Unrestricted manufacturing industrial parks and commercial zones
(D) Designated open land dump yards for urban municipal solid waste

**118.** Consider the following statements about Ramsar sites in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh has a total of 10 designated Ramsar sites.
II. The Upper Ganga River (Brijghat to Narora) was the first Ramsar site declared in the state.
III. Haiderpur Wetland is the most recently added Ramsar site in the state.
IV. Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary is not recognized as a Ramsar site.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only

(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

**119.** How many wetlands in Uttar Pradesh are currently recognized as wetlands of international importance under the Ramsar Convention?
(A) 6
(B) 8
(C) 10
(D) 12

**120.** Which of the following protected areas in Uttar Pradesh is recognized as a Ramsar site?
(A) Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Ranipur Tiger Reserve
(C) Sur Sarovar (Keetham Lake)
(D) Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary

**121.** The Sarsai Nawar Jheel, an important Ramsar site in Uttar Pradesh known for its Sarus Crane population, is located in the district of:
(A) Mainpuri
(B) Agra
(C) Unnao
(D) Etawah

**122.** Arrange the following wetlands of Uttar Pradesh in the correct chronological order of their official designation as Ramsar sites (from earliest to most recent):
I. Sur Sarovar
II. Upper Ganga River (Brijghat to Narora)
III. Haiderpur Wetland
IV. Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
Select the correct order from the options given below:
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) IV, II, III, I
(D) I, II, IV, III

**123.** The enforcement of rules against the illegal felling of trees in the reserved forests of Uttar Pradesh is primarily conducted under the legal provisions of:
(A) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(B) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
(C) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
(D) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

**124.** To prevent encroachment and monitor illegal felling in forest areas effectively, the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department utilizes a remote-sensing and GIS-based portal called:
(A) e-NAM
(B) e-Green Watch
(C) Bhoomi Rashi
(D) VAHAN

**125.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The promotion of agroforestry on private agricultural lands is actively encouraged by the Uttar Pradesh government.
Reason (R): Agroforestry meets the demand for industrial timber and fuel wood, thereby reducing the pressure of illegal felling in natural forests.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**126.** The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) funds in Uttar Pradesh are strictly mandated to be used for:
(A) Directly compensating agricultural farmers for crop damage caused by wild animals
(B) Subsidizing private commercial enterprises for the import of foreign timber
(C) Afforestation compensating for diverted forest land
(D) Providing financial retirement pensions directly to senior forest officers

**127.** What is the primary operational objective of the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) implemented in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Converting natural diverse forests into monoculture commercial timber plantations
(B) Privatizing large tracks of degraded state forest lands to private corporations
(C) Developing large-scale commercial luxury resorts within core wildlife sanctuaries
(D) Restoration of degraded forests involving local people

**128.** Under the National Afforestation Programme (NAP), the implementation at the village level in Uttar Pradesh is carried out through:

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(A) District Rural Development Agencies
(B) Private contracting agencies
(C) Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) / Eco-Development Committees
(D) Urban Municipal Corporations

**129.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Zoological Park / Wildlife Centre)
P. Nawab Wajid Ali Shah Zoological Garden
Q. Allen Forest Zoo
R. Shaheed Ashfaqullah Khan Prani Udyan
S. Lion Safari Park
List II: (Location)
1. Gorakhpur
2. Etawah
3. Lucknow
4. Kanpur
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

**130.** Under the current standard guidelines of the National Afforestation Programme (NAP), the cost-sharing pattern between the Central Government and the Uttar Pradesh State Government is:
(A) 100% Central funding
(B) 50% Centre and 50% State
(C) 60% Centre and 40% State
(D) 90% Centre and 10% State

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (B) 6.15 percent
According to the India State of Forest Report 2021, the state of Uttar Pradesh has a recorded forest cover of 14,817.89 square kilometers. This total forest area constitutes approximately 6.15 percent of the state's total geographical area of 240,928 square kilometers. Very dense, moderately dense, and open forests collectively contribute to this total state coverage.

**2.** (C) 9.23 percent
As per the India State of Forest Report 2021, the combined green cover of Uttar Pradesh comprises both forest cover and tree cover. While forest cover stands at 6.15 percent, tree cover contributes an additional 3.08 percent. Together, these two categories account for a total of 22,238 square kilometers, representing 9.23 percent of the state geographical boundary.

**3.** (A) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district holds the highest forest cover in Uttar Pradesh in terms of percentage relative to its total geographical area, recording over 36 percent forest cover. Situated in the southeastern Vindhyan plateau region, Sonbhadra contains expansive tropical dry deciduous forests and open forest tracts, making it the most forested district within the entire state administration.

**4.** (C) Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)
Sant Ravidas Nagar, commonly known as Bhadohi, records the lowest total forest cover area among all districts in Uttar Pradesh according to official forest report data. The district possesses less than 3 square kilometers of forest area, reflecting heavy agricultural land utilization, high population density, and minimal natural forested land within its geographical boundaries across the state.

**5.** (A) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
Tropical dry deciduous forests form the most widespread and dominant vegetation type throughout Uttar Pradesh. These forests cover substantial regions in the Gangetic plains, Central plain zones, and Vindhyan plateaus. Vegetation in these ecosystems adapts to moderate precipitation by shedding leaves during the dry summer season to conserve essential groundwater and maintain overall ecological survival.

**6.** (C) Between 100 cm and 150 cm
Tropical moist deciduous forests in Uttar Pradesh thrive in sub-Himalayan belt locations, particularly the Tarai and Bhabar regions. These ecosystems develop under favorable moisture regimes where annual precipitation ranges between 100 cm and 150 cm. Abundant rainfall and high humidity support dense timber stands, rich undergrowth vegetation, and diverse wildlife populations across northern state districts.

**7.** (B) Sal
Sal, scientifically known as Shorea robusta, serves as the dominant and economically vital timber tree species in the tropical moist deciduous forests of Uttar Pradesh's Tarai belt. It forms extensive, high-canopy forest stands that provide high-quality durable timber used extensively in construction, while simultaneously sustaining the ecological structure of moist sub-Himalayan forest landscapes.

**8.** (A) I and II only
Tropical dry deciduous forests occur in plains and plateau areas receiving 50 cm to 100 cm annual precipitation, featuring major species such as Teak, Palas, and Amaltas. However, these trees are not evergreen; they drop their foliage during summer months to limit water loss, making statements I and II factually accurate while statement III is incorrect.

**9.** (D) Bundelkhand region
Tropical thorn forests are prominently situated in the arid and semi-arid Bundelkhand region of southwestern Uttar Pradesh, including districts like Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda, and Agra. Characterized by low rainfall below 50 cm, these environments foster drought-resistant, xerophytic plant species like Babul, Khair, Acacia, and various thorny scrub varieties capable of enduring dry climate conditions.

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These administrative sanctuary assignments accurately reflect the precise geographical distribution matching the specified numerical pairing sequence.

**30.** (C) Lakhimpur Kheri
Dudhwa National Park is located primarily in the Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh, along the northern border adjacent to Nepal. The park encompasses an area of over 490 square kilometers within the sub-Himalayan Tarai belt, characterized by tall alluvial grasslands, swamps, and dense moist deciduous sal forests in UP.

**31.** (D) Suheli
The Suheli River, alongside the Mohana River, flows directly through Dudhwa National Park. These rivers and their tributaries form the primary hydrological system of the park, creating essential perennial water sources, oxbow lakes, and marshy habitats required to maintain the park's diverse wildlife populations and wetland ecosystems in the area.

**32.** (C) Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary, established in 1957, is the oldest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh. Located in the Chandauli district within the Vindhyan forest range, it covers scenic hilly terrain, dense dry deciduous forests, and waterfalls, providing essential protective habitat for indigenous fauna including leopards, blackbucks, and chinkaras across eastern Uttar Pradesh.

**33.** (B) Varanasi
Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary is situated approximately 70 kilometers from the historical city of Varanasi, in the adjacent Chandauli district. Known historically for an Asiatic Lion translocation program during the late 1950s, the sanctuary remains an accessible ecological destination and protected forest reserve for visitors traveling from Varanasi and nearby areas.

**34.** (A) I and II only
Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary is the largest sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh, spanning over 2,073 square kilometers across Meerut, Bijnor, Amroha, Muzaffarnagar, and Hapur districts. While it provides vital habitat along the Ganga river system, it was primarily established for swamp deer conservation rather than dolphins, making statements I and II correct.

**35.** (A) Dudhwa National Park and Bardia National Park (Nepal)
Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary serves as a vital ecological corridor in the transboundary Tarai Arc Landscape. Situated in Bahraich district along the Indo-Nepal border, it connects Dudhwa National Park in India with Bardia National Park in Nepal, facilitating seasonal migration and genetic connectivity for tigers, elephants, and rhinos across international borders.

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**36.** (C) Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary
Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary, situated in the Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh, is the smallest wildlife sanctuary in the state by geographical area. Covering approximately 5.4 square kilometers, this sanctuary protects dry deciduous forest ecosystems and local wildlife species, including leopards, hyenas, jackals, and various native bird species here.

**37.** (A) Mirzapur and Sonbhadra
Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary extends across the Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts in southeastern Uttar Pradesh, along the Bihar border. Spanning the Vindhyan hill range, it features dry deciduous forests, rocky cliffs, and waterfalls, serving as a key habitat for wildlife species like blackbucks, chinkaras, sloth bears, and leopards within the Vindhyan region.

**38.** (D) Balrampur, Gonda, and Sravasti
Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary is located along the foothills of the Himalayas, covering parts of Balrampur, Gonda, and Sravasti districts in northern Uttar Pradesh. Abutting the international border with Nepal, this sanctuary forms an integral habitat link in the Tarai ecosystem, supporting tigers, leopards, wild elephants, and rich floral diversity.

**39.** (C) 1987-88
Dudhwa National Park was formally integrated into the national Project Tiger network during the 1987-88 financial year, creating the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve. This status brought dedicated central funding, enhanced anti-poaching security, and structured tiger landscape management to preserve the critical tiger population living in the Tarai region of Uttar Pradesh.

**20.** (C) Commercial Logging
The Social Forestry framework comprises three principal components: Farm Forestry, Extension Forestry, and Community Forestry. Commercial logging in protected natural forests is entirely excluded from this model, as social forestry focuses strictly on meeting local community fuelwood, fodder, and small timber requirements through afforestation on non-forest lands throughout rural Uttar Pradesh.

**21.** (A) To plant trees on common lands for local fuel and fodder needs
Community forestry under the Social Forestry model involves planting multipurpose trees on public village lands, panchayat properties, and common property resources. Its primary mandate is meeting rural self-reliance needs for fuelwood, fodder, minor produce, and small timber, while fostering local participation in green cover management without commercial forest exploitation.

**22.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Eucalyptus was extensively planted during initial social forestry phases due to rapid growth. However, it drew strong ecological criticism because eucalyptus trees possess high transpiration rates and deep root systems that consume immense water volumes, leading to localized groundwater depletion. Thus, the stated reason provides the accurate scientific explanation for the assertion.

**23.** (B) Planting trees along roads, canals, and railway lines
Extension forestry involves raising linear tree plantations along vacant public linear strips, including canal banks, highway borders, railway rights-of-way, and waste embankments. This strategic approach effectively expands vegetational cover across non-forest agricultural landscapes without encroaching upon arable farm tracts or disturbing existing community land use patterns in rural areas.

**24.** (C) Local village communities
Joint Forest Management establishes a collaborative institutional framework between the State Forest Department and local village communities. Designed to protect and regenerate degraded forests, this management partnership grants nearby forest-dependent villagers specific usher rights and revenue shares in return for active protection against illegal logging, forest fires, and illegal encroachment activities.

**25.** (D) Van Suraksha Samiti
Under the Joint Forest Management framework in Uttar Pradesh, grassroot micro-institutions known as Van Suraksha Samitis, or Village Forest Protection Committees, are established. Comprising local village members, these committees actively organize forest patrolling, control fires, prevent unauthorized grazing, and execute localized forest protection and restoration activities in designated forest blocks.

**26.** (A) A share in non-timber forest produce and timber harvest
Joint Forest Management incentivizes community participation by granting local committees user rights to collect Non-Timber Forest Produce, such as fruits, medicinal herbs, and fodder. Additionally, communities receive a specified financial share from intermediate thinnings and final timber harvests, aligning village economic interests with long-term forest preservation across the region.

**27.** (B) Dudhwa National Park
Dudhwa National Park is the only designated National Park situated in Uttar Pradesh. Located along the Indo-Nepal border in Lakhimpur Kheri district, it features rich Tarai ecosystems, dense sal forests, tall grasslands, and extensive wetlands that harbor key protected species like the Royal Bengal Tiger, Rhinoceros, and Swamp Deer populations.

**28.** (B) 1977
Originally declared as a wildlife sanctuary in 1958 to protect swamp deer, Dudhwa was upgraded to the status of a National Park in January 1977. This elevation recognized its unique ecological significance in the Tarai region, establishing stronger legal protection and conservation management for its exceptional biological diversity and megafauna.

**29.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The wildlife sanctuaries of Uttar Pradesh correspond to specific geographical locations across the state: Chandraprabha is located in Chandauli district, Katarniaghat in Bahraich district, Ranipur in Chitrakoot district, and Suhelwa across Balrampur and Sravasti districts.

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**10.** (A) Elephant grass
Elephant grass, or Typha and Saccharum grassland species, constitutes a signature ecological feature of the moist Tarai ecosystem in northern Uttar Pradesh. Growing to extraordinary heights, this tall grass habitat provides critical shelter, forage, and breeding grounds for major megafauna populations, most notably the Greater One-horned Rhinoceros and the endangered Swamp Deer (Barasingha).

**11.** (B) Swampy, marshy, and moisture-rich soils
The Tarai region situated south of the Bhabar belt is defined by extremely high water tables, fine alluvial deposits, and continuous surface moisture. Subsurface streams re-emerge here to create swampy, marshy, and moisture-rich soil conditions. This rich hydrological environment supports dense sal forests, tall grasslands, and productive wetland ecosystems across northern Uttar Pradesh.

**12.** (B) Transition zones between forests and tall grasslands support rich megafauna.
The Tarai region of Uttar Pradesh functions as an ecotone where dense moist deciduous forests interface with alluvial tall grasslands and marshes. This habitat mosaic creates ideal foraging, breeding, and protective cover for megafauna such as tigers, elephants, rhinos, and swamp deer, making the zone a hotspot of diverse regional biodiversity across northern India.

**13.** (A) The Bhabar tract
The Bhabar tract lies immediately along the foot of the Shivalik hills, consisting of coarse boulders, gravel, and porous pebbles. Rivers descending from Himalayas sink underground in this permeable zone before re-emerging in the Tarai. Thus, Bhabar forms the physical and hydrological buffer separating the moist Tarai plain from Himalayan foothills.

**14.** (C) 2017
The Government of Uttar Pradesh officially notified its current State Forest Policy in December 2017. Replacing earlier strategic frameworks, the 2017 policy addresses modern challenges including eco-tourism, climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, sustainable timber usage, and expanding tree cover outside designated forests through participatory community involvement and farm forestry management initiatives across the state.

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**15.** (B) I, II and IV only
The Uttar Pradesh State Forest Policy 2017 outlines targets to expand overall forest and tree cover to 15 percent, promotes agroforestry on agricultural holdings, and prioritizes biodiversity conservation. It actively encourages local community involvement through joint management, making statement III incorrect while statements I, II, and IV represent key valid policy tenets.

**16.** (C) 33 percent
The National Forest Policy 1988, adopted across Indian states including Uttar Pradesh, prescribes that a minimum of 33 percent of total geographical land area should be under forest or tree cover to maintain ecological equilibrium, prevent soil erosion, ensure hydrological security, and satisfy regional environmental sustainability needs throughout the country.

**17.** (B) 1976
The Uttar Pradesh Protection of Trees Act was enacted in 1976 to regulate and restrict the indiscriminate felling of trees on private lands and non-forest areas. The legislation requires landholders to obtain official permits prior to tree removal, while promoting organized afforestation and farm forestry efforts across non-forest areas within the state.

**18.** (D) Eucalyptus
Under the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Protection of Trees Act 1976, fast-growing timber species like Eucalyptus, Poplar, and Subabul are explicitly exempted from tree felling restrictions. This policy exemption encourages farmers to adopt commercial agroforestry and farm forestry, enabling timber harvesting on agricultural land without complex administrative permitting procedures.

**19.** (A) World Bank
The Social Forestry Programme in Uttar Pradesh was formally launched during 1979-80 with substantial financial and technical assistance from the World Bank. The initiative aimed to expand tree cover on non-forest lands, satisfy rural demand for fuelwood and fodder, and reduce resource pressure on natural reserve forests across the state.

**40.** (C) Kishanpur and Katarniaghat
The administrative boundary of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve integrates Dudhwa National Park with two adjacent wildlife sanctuaries: Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary in Lakhimpur Kheri and Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary in Bahraich. Together, these protected units form an interconnected conservation landscape vital for big cats and aquatic biodiversity in the Tarai region.

**41.** (D) Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)
The Special Tiger Protection Force is a dedicated, specialized armed force raised by the Uttar Pradesh government in collaboration with the National Tiger Conservation Authority. Deployed specifically across designated tiger reserves, the STPF conducts intensive forest patrolling, prevents wildlife poaching, detects forest offenses, and secures tiger habitats from illegal encroachments.

**42.** (D) I, II, III and IV
Uttar Pradesh contains four notified tiger reserves: Dudhwa, Pilibhit, Amangarh, and Ranipur. Pilibhit received the global TX2 award for doubling tiger numbers, Ranipur in Chitrakoot is the newest addition, and Amangarh in Bijnor functions as a buffer for Corbett National Park. Consequently, all four listed statements are completely accurate and correct.

**43.** (B) Bijnor
Amangarh Tiger Reserve is situated in the Bijnor district of Uttar Pradesh. Originally part of Jim Corbett National Park, it remained within Uttar Pradesh following the territorial bifurcation creating Uttarakhand. It now functions as a vital tiger reserve and contiguous buffer zone protecting wildlife movement adjacent to Corbett National Park.

**44.** (B) 1984
The Rhino Rehabilitation Project in Dudhwa National Park was launched in 1984 to reintroduce the Greater One-horned Rhinoceros to its historical range in the Tarai region. The program successfully established an enclosed breeding population, making Dudhwa a landmark site for species reintroduction and megafauna conservation across northern India.

**45.** (A) Kaziranga (Assam) and Nepal
The founder population for Phase-1 of the Dudhwa Rhino Rehabilitation Project was sourced from Kaziranga National Park in Assam and Chitwan National Park in Nepal during 1984. These translocated individuals successfully adapted to the fenced habitat at Sonaripur in Dudhwa, establishing a thriving breeding population within the Tarai ecosystem of Uttar Pradesh.

**46.** (C) Greater One-horned Rhinoceros
The conservation and rehabilitation project in Dudhwa National Park focuses exclusively on the Greater One-horned Rhinoceros, Rhinoceros unicornis. Historically abundant across the Gangetic and Tarai floodplains before localized extinction due to hunting, the species was reintroduced to establish a protected breeding population within its natural habitat in northern Uttar Pradesh.

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**47.** (D) Belrayan (Bhadi Tal)
To reduce overcrowding and minimize disease risks at the original Sonaripur enclosure, a second rhino rehabilitation sanctuary (Phase II) was established in the Belrayan range at Bhadi Tal within Dudhwa National Park. This facility expanded protected grassland habitat, facilitating population dispersion and long-term rhino conservation across Uttar Pradesh.

**48.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Gangetic Dolphin acts as an indicator species reflecting the health of river ecosystems. Because dolphins require clean, deep freshwater with abundant prey fish to survive, their presence indicates low pollution and ecological stability. Therefore, the reason provides the accurate ecological explanation supporting the assertion regarding overall river ecosystem health.

**49.** (B) Brijghat to Narora
The stretch of the Ganga River extending from Brijghat to Narora in Uttar Pradesh was designated as a Ramsar site in 2005. Covering approximately 85 kilometers, this riverine wetland ecosystem provides crucial freshwater habitat for the Gangetic Dolphin, gharials, otters, and multiple endangered species of freshwater turtles along the river.

used in traditional paan preparation and serves industrial functions in leather tanning and dyeing.

**92.** (A) Mahua flowers
Under the Uttar Pradesh Transit of Timber and Other Forest Produce Rules, non-timber forest goods such as Mahua flowers, tendu leaves, honey, resin, and medicinal herbs are classified as minor forest produce. Unlike major timber logs or industrial plywood, minor forest produce harvest provides essential rural livelihood support without clearfelling timber resources.

**93.** (B) Forest Rights Act, 2006
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, legally secures ownership, user rights, and access to collect, use, and dispose of Minor Forest Produce for forest-dwelling communities. In Uttar Pradesh, this federal act guarantees tribal land rights and traditional forest resource usage rights.

**94.** (B) I, II and IV only
Lac insect cultivation occurs in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra, bamboo supports basket-weaving enterprises, and Baib grass is utilized for traditional rope-making. However, Chir Pine resin tapping occurs exclusively in Himalayan ranges, not in Awadh plains, rendering statement III false while statements I, II, and IV represent accurate minor produce livelihoods in UP.

**95.** (A) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF)
The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, serving as the Head of Forest Force, is the highest-ranking administrative professional officer in the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department. Positioned at apex management, the PCCF advises the state government on forestry policy, oversees forest protection, and directs execution of ecological conservation strategies across the state.

**96.** (B) 1974
The Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation was established in 1974 under the Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation Act. Formed as a statutory body, the corporation was created to modernize timber extraction, ensure systematic commercial harvest of forest produce, manage timber depots, and manage marketing operations across state-controlled forest territories effectively and transparently.

**97.** (D) To eliminate private contractors in timber extraction
The primary objective behind establishing the Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation in 1974 was to eliminate private middlemen and contractors from timber extraction operations. By centralizing tree logging and timber sales under a state enterprise, the government prevented financial exploitation, stopped illegal tree felling, and improved state revenue generation significantly.

**98.** (A) Forest Circle → Forest Division → Forest Range → Forest Beat
The administrative hierarchy for territorial forest units in Uttar Pradesh progresses from the largest jurisdiction to the smallest administrative unit: starting with the Forest Circle (headed by a Conservator), followed by the Forest Division (headed by a DFO), the Forest Range (headed by an RFO), down to the Forest Beat.

**99.** (B) Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)
The Divisional Forest Officer serves as the executive head responsible for the day-to-day administration, protection, and operational management of a Forest Division in Uttar Pradesh. The DFO oversees forest range officers, executes working plans, manages wildlife conservation programs, and enforces statutory forest laws within the territorial division.

**100.** (B) 2006
The Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board was formally constituted by the state government in September 2006 in accordance with powers granted under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The statutory board coordinates conservation of biological resources, regulates access to genetic assets, and promotes sustainable resource utilization across the state.

**101.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board was established pursuant to the statutory mandates of the Biological Diversity Act 2002. Its principal objective is executing biodiversity conservation, managing sustainable biological resource usage, and enforcing fair benefit-sharing mechanisms. Thus, the stated reason provides the accurate explanation for establishing the Board initially.

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statement III false while statements I and II remain accurate.

**61.** (D) Winter
During the winter season, spanning from November to February, Uttar Pradesh experiences a massive arrival of migratory waterbirds along the Central Asian Flyway. Species including the Siberian Crane, Greylag Goose, Northern Pintail, and Mallard inhabit regional wetlands and bird sanctuaries to feed and roost in favorable winter weather conditions.

**62.** (A) Sur Sarovar
Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary, located near Agra in Uttar Pradesh, is centered around Keetham Lake. Designated as a Ramsar site in 2020, this man-made reservoir provides a crucial freshwater habitat for resident and migratory waterbirds, as well as harboring a dedicated sloth bear rescue facility within its surrounding forest environment.

**63.** (C) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
Haiderpur Wetland, declared a Ramsar site in 2021, is situated within the administrative boundary of the Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary in western Uttar Pradesh. Created across the Ganga river floodplain near Bijnor, this human-made wetland supports rich aquatic vegetation, providing essential wintering habitat for over 20,000 migratory waterfowl species annually.

**64.** (D) Natural floodplain wetland
Bakhira Bird Sanctuary, located in Sant Kabir Nagar district, is the largest natural floodplain wetland in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Formed as a natural water depression along the Rapti river basin, it maintains permanent shallow water bodies and rich aquatic fauna, serving as an internationally recognized Ramsar wetland for migratory birds.

**65.** (C) State Animal
The Swamp Deer, locally known as Barasingha (Rucervus duvaucelii), holds the official designation of State Animal of Uttar Pradesh. Inhabiting marshy grasslands and riverine floodplains, this vulnerable deer species is heavily protected within northern state conservation areas, particularly in Dudhwa National Park and Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary across the state.

**66.** (B) Chambal
The critically endangered Gharial (Gavialis gangeticus) is conserved primarily in the National Chambal Sanctuary, which spans the Chambal River across Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan. The pristine, unpolluted river ecosystem with sandy banks provides essential nesting and breeding conditions for one of the world's largest wild gharial populations globally.

**67.** (D) Grasslands of the Tarai region
The Hispid Hare (Caprolagus hispidus), an endangered mammal characterized by its coarse bristly fur, is restricted in Uttar Pradesh strictly to the tall alluvial grasslands of the Tarai region. Inhabiting protected reserves like Dudhwa, this elusive species relies on undisturbed, dense grass cover along river floodplains for its ecological survival.

**68.** (D) I, II, III and IV
Species conservation in Uttar Pradesh encompasses multiple key efforts: Sarus Crane is categorized globally as Vulnerable, Chambal protects the Red-crowned roof turtle, sloth bears are protected in Kaimur and Suhelwa, and a vulture breeding centre operates at Maharajganj. Consequently, all four listed statements are factually correct and fully accurate.

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**69.** (C) Pharenda (Maharajganj)
The Jatayu Conservation and Breeding Centre, Uttar Pradesh's first conservation facility dedicated specifically to the critically endangered Red-headed Vulture, is located in Pharenda, Maharajganj district. Established to rescue, breed, and release vultures, the centre plays a pivotal role in conserving declining Asian vulture populations through targeted ex-situ management in the state.

**70.** (B) 1972
The Wildlife (Protection) Act was enacted by the Indian Parliament in 1972 to provide a unified legal framework for protecting wild animals, birds, and plants. The statute governs national parks, sanctuaries, and tiger reserves across Uttar Pradesh, regulating hunting, trade in wildlife products, and habitat preservation through statutory enforcement across the country.

**112.** (D) I, II and III
Forest fire management in Uttar Pradesh relies on maintaining cleared fire lines, conducting controlled prescribed burning of dry leaf litter before summer, and receiving real-time satellite fire alerts from the Forest Survey of India's SNPP-VIIRS system. Consequently, all three statements represent valid and operational fire prevention measures across the state.

**113.** (B) A cleared strip of land to halt fire spread
In forest management, a fire line refers to an artificially cleared strip of land where trees, brush, and dry organic matter are removed. Maintained by forest authorities before summer, fire lines create a continuous physical barrier that deprives surface fires of combustible fuel, effectively halting the spread of wildfires across adjacent forest compartments.

**114.** (D) Allow safe movement of animals between fragmented habitats
Wildlife corridors are continuous strips of natural habitat designed to connect spatially isolated forest patches and protected areas. In Uttar Pradesh, corridors enable wild animals like tigers and elephants to move safely between fragmented habitats, preventing genetic isolation, facilitating seasonal migrations, and reducing animal movement through human-dominated rural agricultural landscapes.

**115.** (A) Tiger and Asian Elephant
The biological corridor connecting Dudhwa National Park with Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is critical for big mammal conservation in the Tarai Arc Landscape. This contiguous forest and riverine tract facilitates seasonal dispersal and genetic flow for flagship megafauna species, specifically the Royal Bengal Tiger and the Asian Elephant, between habitat blocks.

**116.** (C) Geruwa/Kauriyala
The Geruwa River, forming part of the Ghaghara (Kauriyala) river system, flows through Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary and provides a natural aquatic and riparian corridor linking the Katarniaghat ecosystem with Dudhwa. This riverine system supports movement of aquatic species like gharials, freshwater dolphins, and otters alongside terrestrial land mammals.

**117.** (A) Transition buffer zones around protected areas
Eco-Sensitive Zones declared around national parks and sanctuaries act as shock absorbers and transition buffer areas. Established under the Environment Protection Act 1986, ESZs regulate commercial industries, urban infrastructure development, and polluting human activities near protected core habitats to minimize ecological degradation around protected wildlife reserves in Uttar Pradesh.

**118.** (A) I, II and III only
Uttar Pradesh contains 10 designated Ramsar sites, with Upper Ganga River declared first in 2005 and Haiderpur Wetland added as the 10th site in 2021. However, Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary is indeed recognized as a Ramsar site, making statement IV false while statements I, II, and III are completely factually accurate.

**119.** (C) 10
Uttar Pradesh currently hosts 10 wetlands recognized as Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention. These internationally protected sites include Brijghat to Narora, Nawabganj, Parvati Arga, Samaspur, Sandi, Saman, Sarsai Nawar Jheel, Sur Sarovar, Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary, and Haiderpur Wetland, reflecting the state's diverse freshwater aquatic ecosystems.

**120.** (C) Sur Sarovar (Keetham Lake)
Sur Sarovar, also known as Keetham Lake and located near Agra, was officially designated as a Ramsar site in November 2020. Surrounding a human-made freshwater lake, this protected wetland provides essential breeding grounds and wintering habitats for resident waterfowl and over 100 species of migratory birds along Central Asian routes.

**121.** (D) Etawah
Sarsai Nawar Jheel is a permanent freshwater marshland situated in the Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh. Designated as a Ramsar site in 2019, this natural wetland ecosystem hosts a large breeding population of the non-migratory Sarus Crane, India's tallest flying bird, along with various migratory waterbird species during winter.

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**81.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
The plantation initiatives align with their core features: Vriksharopan Jan Andolan represents massive single-day sapling drives, Van Mahotsav is the annual festival founded by K.M. Munshi, Hariyali focuses on watershed development and greening, and One District One Wetland promotes localized wetland conservation and eco-tourism across Uttar Pradesh districts.

**82.** (D) 35 Crore
Under the 'Vriksharopan Jan Andolan' 2023 campaign, the Uttar Pradesh government set and achieved the historical target of planting over 35 crore (350 million) tree saplings across the state in a single drive. The initiative involved government departments, local public bodies, educational institutions, and civil society organizations statewide.

**83.** (B) K.M. Munshi
The national tree plantation festival 'Van Mahotsav' was created in 1950 by Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi, the then Union Minister for Agriculture and Food. Established to build public environmental consciousness and expand forest cover across India, the movement remains a central component of annual plantation drives in Uttar Pradesh today.

**84.** (D) Watershed and rainwater management
The 'Hariyali' guidelines implemented by the government integrate afforestation drives with watershed and rainwater management initiatives. Implemented through Gram Panchayats, the programme aims to rejuvenate local water bodies, construct rainwater harvesting structures, conserve soil moisture, and promote community tree plantation across rural landscapes to ensure sustainable rural ecological development.

**85.** (A) I and II only
The Uttar Pradesh Eco-Tourism Board was constituted in 2022 under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh to promote sustainable nature tourism. Its central headquarters is located in Lucknow, not Agra, making statement III incorrect while statements I and II accurately represent the board's official establishment and leadership structure.

**86.** (C) Lucknow
The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Eco-Tourism Board is located in Lucknow, the state capital. The board functions as an apex body coordinating eco-tourism infrastructure development, promoting wildlife destinations, developing nature circuits, and regulating sustainable tourism practices across protected areas, tiger reserves, and wetlands across the entire state.

**87.** (A) Etawah
The Lion Safari Park, officially designated as the Etawah Safari Park, is an eco-tourism and wildlife conservation facility situated in Etawah district, Uttar Pradesh. Spread over degraded ravine land along the Yamuna River, the park features specialized enclosures for Asiatic lions, leopards, bears, deer, and various native wildlife animal species.

**88.** (D) Kukrail Forest area, Lucknow
Uttar Pradesh's first Night Safari Park, modeled on the famous Singapore Night Safari, is being established within the Kukrail Forest area near Lucknow. The project combines nocturnal wildlife viewing with biodiversity conservation, featuring a specialized nocturnal zoo and educational center without disturbing the natural ecology of the Kukrail forest reserve.

**89.** (B) Pilibhit Tiger Reserve
Chuka Beach is an eco-tourism site situated inside the Pilibhit Tiger Reserve along the bank of the Sharda Canal reservoir (Sapt Sarovar) in Pilibhit district. Surrounded by dense sal forests and tranquil water bodies, it offers managed eco-lodges, tree houses, and nature trails, promoting sustainable wildlife eco-tourism within Uttar Pradesh.

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**90.** (C) Rolling bidis
Leaves harvested from Tendu trees (Diospyros melanoxylon) constitute a vital non-timber minor forest produce in the Bundelkhand and Vindhyan regions of Uttar Pradesh. Due to their pliability, texture, and resistance to decay, tendu leaves are collected extensively by forest-dwelling communities and processed primarily for wrapping rural bidis commercially.

**91.** (D) Khair
Kattha is a vegetable extract derived by boiling heartwood chips of the Khair tree (Acacia catechu), commonly growing in dry deciduous and tropical thorn forests of Uttar Pradesh. Rich in tannins, kattha is an essential ingredient

# CHAPTER 12
# Mines and Mineral Resources

**1.** In which year was the Directorate of Geology and Mining established in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 1947
(B) 1955
(C) 1974
(D) 1998

**2.** The maximum concentration of mineral wealth in Uttar Pradesh is found in which of the following regions?
(A) Terai region
(B) Gangetic plains
(C) Rohilkhand region
(D) Vindhyan and Bundelkhand region

**3.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Mineral)
P. Limestone
Q. Silica Sand
R. Uranium
S. Diamond
List II: (Major District in UP)
1. Sonbhadra
2. Prayagraj
3. Lalitpur
4. Banda
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

**4.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh is relatively poor in metallic mineral resources compared to states like Jharkhand and Odisha.
Reason (R): A large part of Uttar Pradesh is covered by deep alluvial soil of the Gangetic plain which lacks prominent mineral deposits.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**5.** The first Mineral Policy of Uttar Pradesh, which accorded the status of an industry to mining, was announced in which year?
(A) 1992
(B) 1998
(C) 2012
(D) 2017

**6.** Kajrahat and Rohtas areas in Sonbhadra district are primarily famous for the mining of which mineral?
(A) Coal
(B) Diamond
(C) Copper
(D) Limestone

**7.** Consider the following statements regarding Limestone deposits in UP:
I. It is abundantly found in Guruma-Kanach and Bhaunhi areas.
II. It is primarily used as raw material in the cement industry.
III. It is heavily mined in the northern Terai districts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**8.** Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh is the major producer of Rock Phosphate?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Banda
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Mirzapur

**9.** Identify the incorrect pair of mineral and its prominent district in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Coal - Sonbhadra
(B) Uranium - Lalitpur
(C) Diamond - Banda
(D) Copper - Varanasi

**10.** Singrauli area of Sonbhadra is renowned for the reserves of which major mineral?
(A) Coal

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**102.** (D) At the level of all local bodies
Under Section 41 of the Biological Diversity Act 2002, Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) are mandated to be constituted by local bodies at all levels throughout Uttar Pradesh. These include Gram Panchayats in rural regions, Block Panchayats, Zila Panchayats, and urban Municipal Corporations to promote decentralized biological resource conservation.

**103.** (B) People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)
The primary document prepared by local Biodiversity Management Committees across Uttar Pradesh is the People's Biodiversity Register (PBR). The PBR systematically records comprehensive local data regarding endemic flora, fauna, traditional ecological knowledge, availability of biological resources, and traditional conservation practices maintained by indigenous rural communities in the state.

**104.** (C) Lucknow
The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board is situated in Lucknow. Operating under the administrative supervision of the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the board coordinates biodiversity documentation, registers community rights, regulates bio-resource access, and oversees environmental education programs implemented across the state.

**105.** (C) Four
As of recent wildlife conservation records, Uttar Pradesh contains four officially notified Tiger Reserves: Dudhwa Tiger Reserve (Lakhimpur Kheri), Pilibhit Tiger Reserve (Pilibhit), Amangarh Tiger Reserve (Bijnor), and Ranipur Tiger Reserve (Chitrakoot). These designated protected areas preserve critical big cat breeding habitats across northern and southern state forest regions.

**106.** (A) Ranipur Tiger Reserve
Ranipur Tiger Reserve, situated in Chitrakoot district within the Bundelkhand region, was notified in 2022 as the fourth tiger reserve in Uttar Pradesh. Covering dry deciduous Vindhyan forest landscapes, Ranipur acts as a critical tiger habitat and corridor link connecting adjacent big cat populations in Panna Tiger Reserve in MP.

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**107.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The tiger reserves of Uttar Pradesh correspond to specific geographical locations: Dudhwa Tiger Reserve is located in Lakhimpur Kheri district, Pilibhit Tiger Reserve in Pilibhit district, Amangarh Tiger Reserve in Bijnor district, and Ranipur Tiger Reserve in Chitrakoot district, matching the designated geographic pairings precisely.

**108.** (B) Dudhwa and Pilibhit tiger reserves
Approved in 2022, the Terai Elephant Reserve spans over 3,000 square kilometers across northern Uttar Pradesh, incorporating the protected forest areas of both Dudhwa Tiger Reserve and Pilibhit Tiger Reserve. The reserve aims to conserve wild Asian elephant habitat, maintain seasonal corridors, and mitigate human-elephant conflicts in the Tarai belt.

**109.** (C) 1992
Project Elephant was launched by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, in February 1992. Designed as a centrally sponsored scheme, it provides financial and technical support to wild elephant range states including Uttar Pradesh to protect elephant populations, preserve biological corridors, and address human-elephant interactions across forest regions.

**110.** (C) February to June
The peak season for forest fires in Uttar Pradesh spans the dry summer months from February to June. High ambient temperatures, low humidity, strong dry winds, and the accumulation of dry leaf litter during leaf-fall in tropical deciduous forests create hyper-flammable environmental conditions, significantly elevating wildfire risks across reserved forest tracts.

**111.** (D) Human activities and negligence
Human activities and accidental negligence account for the overwhelming majority of forest fire occurrences in Uttar Pradesh. Factors including burning dry crop stubble, discarded lit cigarettes, localized forest clearing for minor produce collection, unattended campfires, and intentional forest burning by local grazers represent the principal anthropogenic causes of forest fires.

**50.** (C) Endangered
The Gangetic Dolphin, scientifically known as Platanista gangetica, is officially categorized as Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Facing threats from habitat fragmentation, industrial pollution, poaching, and entanglement in fishing gear, it receives the highest legal protection status under Schedule I of India's Wildlife Protection Act 1972.

**51.** (A) State Aquatic Animal
The Gangetic Dolphin was officially declared as the State Aquatic Animal of Uttar Pradesh in October 2023. This recognition emphasizes the species' vital role as an ecological indicator for river health and enhances state-level conservation initiatives across major river systems, including the Ganga, Yamuna, Chambal, and Ghaghara rivers flowing through UP.

**52.** (C) October 5
National Dolphin Day is observed annually across India on October 5. Designated to create public awareness regarding the conservation of freshwater dolphins and river ecosystems, this day highlights protection measures for the Gangetic Dolphin in rivers throughout Uttar Pradesh and promotes community participation in river basin conservation efforts across the state.

**53.** (A) Lakh Bahoshi Bird Sanctuary
Lakh Bahoshi Bird Sanctuary, situated in the Kannauj district, is the largest bird sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh, covering an area of approximately 80 square kilometers. Incorporating two major natural lakes, Lakh and Bahoshi, the sanctuary provides crucial wetland habitat for thousands of migratory waterbirds during the winter season each year.

**54.** (D) Patna Bird Sanctuary
Patna Bird Sanctuary, situated in the Jalesar sub-division of Etah district, is the smallest bird sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh, covering a geographical area of just 1.08 square kilometers. Despite its compact size, this natural freshwater wetland attracts diverse migratory bird species and has been declared a protected sanctuary in UP.

**55.** (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
The bird sanctuaries of Uttar Pradesh correspond to specific geographical locations across the state: Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary is located in Unnao district, Bakhira Bird Sanctuary in Sant Kabir Nagar district, Samaspur Bird Sanctuary in Raebareli district, and Sandi Bird Sanctuary in Hardoi district, matching the designated geographic pairings precisely.

**56.** (C) Shahid Chandra Shekhar Azad
Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, located in Unnao district along the Lucknow-Kanpur highway, was officially renamed as Shahid Chandra Shekhar Azad Bird Sanctuary in 2015. The sanctuary honors the famous Indian freedom fighter Chandra Shekhar Azad, protecting a prominent wetland that serves as a wintering destination for migratory waterfowl across northern India.

**57.** (D) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Okhla Bird Sanctuary is situated along the Yamuna River at the junction where Delhi meets Uttar Pradesh. Administratively, the sanctuary falls primarily within the Gautam Buddha Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh. It protects a large wetland creation formed by the Okhla Barrage, harboring over 300 resident and migratory bird species.

**58.** (A) Ballia
Suraha Tal Bird Sanctuary is located in the Ballia district of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Suraha Tal is a large natural oxbow lake formed by the historical meanders of the Ganga River. It provides an extensive freshwater wetland habitat that attracts large flocks of migratory birds from Siberia and Central Asia every winter.

**59.** (B) Gonda
Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary consists of two natural oxbow lakes, Parvati and Arga, situated in the Gonda district of Uttar Pradesh. Designated as a Ramsar site of international importance, this permanent freshwater wetland provides vital wintering grounds and roosting sites for endangered waterbird species along the Central Asian Flyway route.

**60.** (A) I and II only
Wetlands across Uttar Pradesh act as critical wintering grounds for migratory birds traveling via the Central Asian Flyway, with ox-bow lakes formed by river channels constituting major natural wetland features. However, chemical fertilizers and agricultural runoff pose severe threats including eutrophication, rendering

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**122.** (A) II, IV, I, III
The chronological sequence of Ramsar designations in Uttar Pradesh begins with the Upper Ganga River (designated in 2005), followed by Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary (designated in 2019), Sur Sarovar (designated in 2020), and Haiderpur Wetland (designated in 2021). This progression establishes the accurate historical timeline across state Ramsar wetlands.

**123.** (B) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
The Indian Forest Act, 1927, serves as the principal statutory framework for forest administration and law enforcement in reserved and protected forests across Uttar Pradesh. It empowers forest officers to arrest offenders, seize illegally felled timber, penalize unauthorized tree felling, and prevent forest land encroachments within state forest jurisdiction.

**124.** (B) e-Green Watch
e-Green Watch is an online web-based, GIS-integrated portal developed to monitor afforestation projects, compensatory afforestation schemes, and forest land management across India, including Uttar Pradesh. Utilizing satellite remote sensing, the system enables transparent tracking of tree plantation progress, forest diversion activities, and land anti-encroachment operations within state forests.

**125.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The promotion of agroforestry on private farmlands is actively encouraged by Uttar Pradesh authorities. Agroforestry produces farm timber and fuelwood locally, satisfying commercial industrial demand without exploiting natural ecosystems. Consequently, harvesting farm trees directly reduces pressure and illegal logging in state reserved forests, making Reason R the valid scientific explanation.

**126.** (C) Afforestation compensating for diverted forest land
Funds under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) in Uttar Pradesh are legally restricted for environmental restoration. Collected from user agencies when forest land is diverted for non-forest industrial or infrastructure projects, CAMPA funds are utilized exclusively to execute compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment, and ecosystem restoration.

**127.** (D) Restoration of degraded forests involving local people
The primary operational objective of the National Afforestation Programme in Uttar Pradesh is regenerating and restoring degraded forest lands through participatory management. By integrating ecological regeneration with rural livelihood generation, the scheme empowers village communities to execute afforestation, soil conservation, and forest protection within degraded forest area boundaries.

**128.** (C) Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) / Eco-Development Committees
At the village level in Uttar Pradesh, the National Afforestation Programme is implemented through Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) in fringe forest areas and Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) near protected reserves. These community institutions receive direct project funds to carry out micro-planning, tree plantation, weed removal, and sustainable forest resource protection.

**129.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The zoological parks and wildlife centres map directly to their administrative city locations: Nawab Wajid Ali Shah Zoological Garden is located in Lucknow, Allen Forest Zoo in Kanpur, Shaheed Ashfaqullah Khan Prani Udyan in Gorakhpur, and Lion Safari Park in Etawah, matching the designated geographic pairings precisely.

**130.** (C) 60% Centre and 40% State
Under the current operational framework of the National Afforestation Programme (NAP), funding is shared between the Central Government and State Governments in a 60:40 ratio for general category states including Uttar Pradesh. The Central Ministry provides 60 percent financial allocation, while the Uttar Pradesh state government contributes the remaining 40 percent share.

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**71.** (A) Schedule I
Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 accords the highest level of legal protection to endangered wild fauna, including the Tiger, Gangetic Dolphin, Greater One-horned Rhinoceros, and Swamp Deer. Offences and poaching involving Schedule I species attract the most severe legal penalties and non-bailable imprisonment under Indian environmental law.

**72.** (D) The Chief Wildlife Warden
Under Section 4 of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, the Chief Wildlife Warden serves as the statutory authority at the state level empowered to manage, control, and protect wildlife habitats in Uttar Pradesh. The Chief Wildlife Warden issues permits, oversees sanctuary administration, manages human-wildlife conflicts, and enforces wildlife conservation laws.

**73.** (C) Section 62
Section 62 of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 empowers the Central Government, upon notification, to declare specific wild animals (excluding Schedule I and Schedule II species) as 'vermin' for designated areas and timeframes. In Uttar Pradesh, this provision allows controlled management of abundant species causing severe agricultural crop damage.

**74.** (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Hunting of animals listed under Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act is strictly prohibited, with rare exceptions granted only when an animal becomes dangerous to human life. Schedule I contains endangered species receiving maximum protection, not abundant species requiring culling. Thus, Assertion A is true, but Reason R is completely false.

**75.** (C) 2018
In 2018, the Government of Uttar Pradesh declared human-wildlife conflict a "State Disaster." This policy decision enabled rapid disbursement of financial compensation from the State Disaster Response Fund to victims of wild animal attacks, streamlining administrative relief processes and providing financial assistance to affected agrarian communities bordering protected forest areas.

**76.** (A) Leopard
In central and western Uttar Pradesh, leopards frequently use tall, dense sugarcane fields as temporary surrogate habitats for hiding, breeding, and raising cubs. Because sugarcane offers cover similar to natural tall grasslands, leopards settle close to human settlements, significantly increasing accidental human-leopard encounters and human-wildlife conflict during sugarcane harvesting periods.

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**77.** (B) Rapid Response Teams (RRT)
The Uttar Pradesh Forest Department deploys specialized Rapid Response Teams to handle wild animal emergencies, stray megafauna incidents, and human-wildlife conflict situations. Equipped with tranquilization gear, transport vehicles, and rescue apparatus, these trained mobile units operate across vulnerable forest border zones to safely capture, rescue, and relocate stray wild animals.

**78.** (A) Forest Guard → Range Forest Officer → Divisional Forest Officer → Chief Wildlife Warden
The administrative hierarchy for managing forest operations and wildlife incidents in Uttar Pradesh progresses sequentially from field staff to the state head: starting at the grassroots level with the Forest Guard, escalating to the Range Forest Officer, followed by the Divisional Forest Officer, and ultimately reporting to the Chief Wildlife Warden.

**79.** (A) Wild Elephants
Solar-powered electric fencing is installed along forest fringes in the Tarai region primarily to deter wild elephants from entering agricultural farmlands. Delivering non-lethal, high-voltage solar electric shocks, these energizer fences effectively prevent crop raiding, protect standing agricultural harvests, and reduce destructive human-elephant encounters near forest boundaries across the state.

**80.** (B) 1st to 7th July
Van Mahotsav, the annual national forest festival and tree-planting campaign, is celebrated across Uttar Pradesh during the first week of July (July 1st to 7th). This period coincides with the onset of the monsoon season, providing optimal soil moisture and environmental conditions for successful sapling plantation and root establishment in the state.

(B) Uranium
(C) Iron ore
(D) Bauxite

**11.** Consider the following statements regarding mineral distribution in UP:
I. Lalitpur is the only district in UP known to have uranium deposits.
II. Sonbhadra has significant reserves of coal.
III. Banda is known for the presence of diamond.
IV. Mahoba is a major producer of diaspore.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**12.** Which of the following is strictly classified as a 'Minor Mineral' under the mining regulations in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bituminous coal
(B) Sand and Morrum
(C) Hematite iron ore
(D) Natural uranium

**13.** Placer gold in Uttar Pradesh is generally obtained from the sands of which of the following river beds?
(A) Ramganga and Sharda
(B) Ganga and Yamuna rivers
(C) Betwa and Ken riverbeds
(D) Gomti and Ghaghara rivers

**14.** Which among the following districts is NOT a part of the granite mining region in the Bundelkhand area of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mahoba
(B) Banda
(C) Pilibhit
(D) Lalitpur

**15.** The e-auction system for the allotment of mineral blocks in Uttar Pradesh was primarily introduced to:
(A) Provide free sand to local villagers
(B) Ban mechanical mining completely
(C) Centralize minor mineral revenue to the Union Government
(D) Ensure transparency and maximize state revenue

**16.** Arrange the general steps of the e-auction process for mining leases in Uttar Pradesh in the correct chronological sequence:
1. Publication of Notice Inviting Tender (NIT)
2. Submission of Technical Bid
3. Financial Bidding / Forward Auction
4. Issuance of Letter of Intent (LoI)
Which of the following options represents the correct sequence?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

**17.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Granite mining is a prominent industrial activity in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): The geological structure of Bundelkhand is predominantly composed of ancient crystalline rocks such as granite and gneiss.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**18.** District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in Uttar Pradesh is constituted under the provisions of which national legislation?
(A) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(B) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
(C) Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973
(D) Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957

**19.** Consider the following statements regarding the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) scheme:
I. It is established as a non-profit statutory trust.
II. It is funded by mandatory contributions from mining lease holders.
III. Its primary objective is the welfare of areas and persons affected by mining operations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**20.** Who is typically designated as the ex-officio Chairman of the District Mineral Foundation Trust in a district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) State Mines Minister
(B) Chief Minister

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**104.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding river sand mining regulations in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) River sand is statutorily classified as a minor mineral under UP concession rules.
(B) E-auction is the mandatory standard method for allotting sand mining blocks in UP.
(C) Replenishment studies are not required before approving sand mining.
(D) Environmental clearance is a mandatory prerequisite before operations begin.

**105.** The royalty collected from the legal extraction of minor minerals in Uttar Pradesh is deposited into the consolidated fund of:
(A) The Central Government
(B) The respective Gram Panchayat
(C) The District Mineral Foundation directly
(D) The State Government of UP

**106.** In Uttar Pradesh, coarse sand and 'Morrum' (gravel) are predominantly extracted from the riverbeds of which region?
(A) Rivers of the Bundelkhand region
(B) Major rivers originating in the northern Terai region
(C) Irrigation canals across Western Uttar Pradesh
(D) Natural lakes and reservoirs of the Awadh region

**107.** A newly established ceramic manufacturing industry requires 'China Clay' as its primary raw material. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is a known geological source for this?
(A) Mathura
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Moradabad
(D) Kannauj

**108.** Identify the correctly matched pair regarding mineral presence in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Bauxite - Varanasi administrative district
(B) Placer Gold - Ramganga river sands
(C) Diamond - Jhansi southern division
(D) Coal - Mahoba granite region

**109.** The 'Makri-Khoh' area in the Mirzapur district is specifically recognized for the mining of which resource?
(A) Fire clay
(B) Natural uranium
(C) Magnetite iron ore
(D) Gypsum mineral

**110.** Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Sandstone quarried from the Mirzapur-Chunar region was extensively used in carving ancient Mauryan pillars.
Statement II: Today, Mirzapur sandstone continues to be utilized as a major dimension and building stone.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**111.** Find the odd one out among the following rivers of Uttar Pradesh concerning their prominence in heavy 'Morrum' (gravel) mining:
(A) Betwa
(B) Ken
(C) Dhasan
(D) Gomti

**112.** Which national organization is responsible for assessing the mineral resources and issuing the National Mineral Inventory, encompassing data from Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Geological Survey of India
(B) Coal India Limited
(C) Indian Bureau of Mines
(D) National Mineral Development Corporation

**113.** Under the provisions aligned with the National Mineral Policy, what type of mining approach is strictly prioritized to ensure long-term environmental sustainability?
(A) Maximum output mining regardless of waste
(B) Zero-waste mining
(C) Strip mining of prime forest lands
(D) Unregulated artisanal mining

**114.** Identify the incorrect pair concerning the legal classification of minerals in UP:
(A) River Sand - Minor Mineral
(B) Coal - Major Mineral
(C) Limestone (used for cement) - Major Mineral
(D) Brick Earth - Major Mineral

**115.** The concept of 'Sustainable Mining' promoted by the Uttar Pradesh Geology and Mining Department directly aligns with which United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)?
(A) SDG 4 - Quality Education and Inclusive Learning
(B) SDG 5 - Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
(C) SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and

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(C) Sonbhadra
(D) District of Meerut

**31.** Identify the incorrect pair of mineral and its associated district in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Bauxite - Banda district
(B) Gypsum - Jhansi district
(C) Uranium - Lalitpur district
(D) Asbestos - Bahraich

**32.** In Uttar Pradesh, the deposits of Bauxite, which is an ore of aluminium, are primarily found in which of the following districts?
(A) Aligarh and Mathura
(B) Gorakhpur and Deoria
(C) Banda and Chandauli
(D) Gonda and Shravasti

**33.** Gypsum deposits, which are often used in cement and plaster of Paris manufacturing, are found in which region of UP?
(A) Meerut and Ghaziabad
(B) Jhansi and Hamirpur
(C) Bareilly and Moradabad
(D) Varanasi and Jaunpur

**34.** Which of the following statements about 'Calcite' deposits in Uttar Pradesh is most appropriate?
(A) It is exclusively mined in the Terai region.
(B) It is the highest revenue-generating mineral of the state.
(C) It is an ore used mainly for extracting iron.
(D) It is found primarily in the Mirzapur district.

**35.** Minor deposits of iron ore in Uttar Pradesh have been geologically located in which district?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Sonbhadra
(D) Mahoba

**36.** Below is a list of districts known for specific mineral belts:
1. Lalitpur
2. Mahoba
3. Banda
4. Sonbhadra

Identify the correct geographical arrangement of these districts from West to East:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

**37.** Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Mineral Policy 2017:
I. It strongly encourages private investment in the mining sector.
II. It focuses on the implementation of e-governance for transparency.
III. It completely bans the mechanical extraction of minor minerals from riverbeds permanently.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and II only
(D) I, II and III

**38.** Revenue generated from the royalty on minerals forms a part of which category of the Uttar Pradesh state budget?
(A) State's own tax revenue
(B) Capital receipts
(C) Grants-in-aid from the Centre
(D) State's own non-tax revenue

**39.** Andalusite, a refractory mineral used in high-temperature industries, is found in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Chitrakoot

**40.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Mineral)
P. Coal
Q. Diamond
R. Morrum
S. Uranium
List II: (Geological Occurrence/Type)
1. Atomic Mineral
2. Fossil Fuel
3. Precious Stone
4. Minor Construction Material
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

**41.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Sonbhadra district hosts multiple massive thermal power plants like Obra and Anpara.
Reason (R): The district contains abundant coal

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MAJOR minerals across India, including those in UP?
(A) State Government of UP
(B) Central Government
(C) District Magistrate
(D) NITI Aayog

**60.** Which authority holds the legal mandate to determine and revise the royalty rates for MINOR minerals in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Central Government
(B) State Government of UP
(C) Ministry of Mines, New Delhi
(D) Geological Survey of India

**61.** Arrange the following regulatory steps for the allotment of river sand mining blocks in UP in the correct operational sequence:
1. Identification and demarcation of sand blocks
2. District Survey Report and Replenishment study
3. E-tendering/e-auction of the blocks
4. Issuance of Environmental Clearance (EC)

Select the correct sequence:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

**62.** Identify the incorrect pair of mineral and its classification under the MMDR Act:
(A) River Sand - Minor Mineral
(B) Brick Earth - Minor Mineral
(C) Uranium - Minor Mineral
(D) Coal - Major Mineral

**63.** Guruma, Kanach, and Bhaunhi regions in the Sonbhadra district are primarily famous for the extraction of:
(A) Coal
(B) Iron Ore
(C) Rock Phosphate
(D) Limestone

**64.** Which of the following districts in Uttar Pradesh is particularly well-known for the extraction of 'Roda' or Morrum (gravel) from its riverbeds?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Gonda
(C) Banda
(D) Ayodhya

**65.** Consider the following policy objectives of the Uttar Pradesh Mining Department:
I. Promoting scientific and sustainable mining practices.
II. Eliminating illegal mining through strict monitoring.
III. Increasing the state's non-tax revenue collection.
IV. Implementing a complete and permanent ban on all mining activities by 2030.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**66.** The "Mine Mitra" portal, developed by the Uttar Pradesh government, is primarily aimed at:
(A) Providing specialized online technical training modules to subterranean coal miners
(B) Registering and tracking labor welfare complaints against industrial factory owners
(C) Direct disbursement of monthly old-age pension funds to retired mine workers
(D) Facilitating digital services and transparency in mining

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**67.** Consider the following minerals:
I. Uranium
II. Copper
III. Iron Ore

Which of the above minerals is/are geologically found in the Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**68.** Consider the following authorities:
I. Directorate of Geology and Mining, UP
II. Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB)
III. State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA)
IV. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

Which of the above authorities are directly involved in the environmental and administrative regulation of mining leases in UP?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

(B) Principal Bench of National Green Tribunal (NGT)
(C) Union Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources
(D) State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA)

**51.** What is the primary purpose of submitting a "Mining Plan" before commencing mining operations in UP?
(A) To ensure scientific, safe, and sustainable mineral extraction
(B) To evaluate the detailed political implications of mining activities on upcoming local elections
(C) To systematically bypass and avoid the mandatory payment of state mineral royalties
(D) To permanently transfer the complete ownership of private land to the Central Government

**52.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Mineral)
P. Placer Gold
Q. Uranium
R. Diamond
S. Coal
List II: (Geographical Location in UP)
1. Lalitpur
2. Singrauli
3. Ramganga riverbed
4. Banda
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

**53.** Recent geological explorations by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) have indicated the potential presence of Platinum Group Elements (PGE) in which district of UP?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Ghazipur
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Bijnor

**54.** Potash salts, though not widely mined on a large commercial scale, are found in which group of districts in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, and Chandauli
(B) Jhansi, Mahoba, and Hamirpur
(C) Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Shamli
(D) Kanpur, Ghazipur, and Prayagraj

**55.** Consider the following minerals:
I. Granite
II. Diaspore
III. Coal
Which of the above minerals is/are prominently found in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

**56.** The famous red sandstone historically used to construct iconic monuments like the Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri was largely quarried from which region?
(A) Kumaon hills region
(B) Aravalli mountain range
(C) Vindhyan hills
(D) Outer Shivalik foothills

**57.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Sonbhadra district is often colloquially referred to as the "Energy Capital of India".
Reason (R): It houses substantial coal reserves and hosts numerous large-scale thermal power plants.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**58.** In the context of mining leases in Uttar Pradesh, the term "Dead Rent" refers to:
(A) A minimum fixed annual rent payable regardless of active mining
(B) An additional surtax levied on mines that have been permanently abandoned by operators
(C) The monthly compensation paid to local landowners for using private agricultural land
(D) A severe financial penalty automatically imposed on contractors for illegal mining activities

**59.** Which authority holds the legal mandate to determine and revise the royalty rates for

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reserves within the Singrauli coalfield region.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**42.** The coal mining operations in the Singrauli coalfield region of Uttar Pradesh are primarily managed by which Central Public Sector Undertaking?
(A) Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)
(B) Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)
(C) Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
(D) Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)

**43.** Under which of the following statutory rules are the extraction and management of minor minerals currently regulated in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Major Mineral Concession and Management Rules, 2010
(B) Uttar Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) Rules, 2021
(C) Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Sand and Morrum Mining Act, 1995
(D) Uttar Pradesh Environmental Protection Mining Rules, 2005

**44.** Under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, the power to frame rules specifically for the regulation of "minor minerals" is vested in:
(A) The Ministry of Mines, Government of India
(B) The State Government
(C) The Indian Bureau of Mines
(D) The Geological Survey of India

**45.** Consider the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) in UP:
I. It is implemented through the funds collected under the District Mineral Foundation (DMF).
II. It aims to mitigate the adverse environmental and health impacts of mining.
III. High priority areas under this scheme include drinking water, healthcare, and education.
IV. The scheme mandates that 100% of the funds must be spent solely on road construction.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**46.** Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The overwhelming majority of Uttar Pradesh's mineral wealth is concentrated in its southern peninsular plateau region.
Statement II: The northern Terai and Bhabar regions of the state are highly rich in metallic minerals like copper and uranium.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**47.** The major deposits of limestone and sandstone in Uttar Pradesh are geologically associated with which rock system?
(A) Gondwana system
(B) Tertiary system
(C) Dharwar system
(D) Vindhyan system

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**48.** The welfare, health, and safety of labourers working in the mines of Uttar Pradesh are statutorily governed primarily under which national act?
(A) Factories Act, 1948
(B) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
(C) Mines Act, 1952
(D) Payment of Wages Act, 1936

**49.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding employment in the mining sector of Uttar Pradesh:
(A) The sector generates extensive direct as well as indirect employment opportunities across various districts.
(B) Field extraction labourers must possess postgraduate engineering degrees.
(C) Mining provides a significant source of livelihood for unskilled labourers in the Bundelkhand region.
(D) Truck drivers, mechanics, and loaders form a part of the indirect employment linked to mining.

**50.** For obtaining a valid mining lease to extract river sand in Uttar Pradesh, mandatory environmental clearance must be procured from which of the following bodies?
(A) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), New Delhi

**69.** What is the primary industrial application of the rock phosphate extracted from the Lalitpur district?
(A) Manufacturing chemical fertilizers
(B) Production of Portland cement and concrete
(C) High-temperature smelting of iron ore
(D) Generation of commercial nuclear power

**70.** Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh produces the highest volume of silica sand, crucial for the glass industry?
(A) Lucknow district
(B) Kanpur district
(C) Meerut district
(D) Prayagraj

**71.** Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Uttar Pradesh has abundant and highly profitable reserves of metallic minerals like iron, gold, and silver.
Statement II: The primary mineral wealth of Uttar Pradesh lies in non-metallic minerals and construction materials like limestone, silica sand, and morrum.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**72.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Uttar Pradesh State Mineral Development Corporation:
(A) Its primary objective is the exploration and commercial exploitation of mineral resources in the state.
(B) It operates under the administrative control of the Department of Geology and Mining.
(C) It was established by the state government in the year 1990.
(D) It is headquartered in Lucknow.

**73.** Under the UP Minor Mineral (Concession) Rules, the term 'Mining Lease' is best defined as:
(A) A permanent transfer of complete land ownership titles from the government to a private company
(B) An environmental safety clearance certificate officially granted by the state forest department
(C) A special protective tariff tax levied directly on non-essential imported mineral resources
(D) A lease permit granted to extract and transport minerals for a set duration

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**74.** Find the odd one out from the following districts based on the significant presence of major mineral resources:
(A) Pilibhit
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Banda

**75.** The mineral 'Ochre' (Geru), traditionally used as a natural pigment, is primarily found in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Banda
(C) Bareilly
(D) Saharanpur

**76.** The historical town of 'Chunar' in Mirzapur district is renowned across India for which specific mineral resource?
(A) Natural uranium
(B) Sandstone
(C) Industrial diamond
(D) Bauxite ore

**77.** A large-scale glass manufacturing unit operating in Firozabad is most likely to source its primary raw material, silica sand, from which nearby major mining region of UP?
(A) Shankargarh, Prayagraj
(B) Singrauli region, Sonbhadra
(C) Makri-Khoh belt, Mirzapur
(D) Sonrai valley, Lalitpur

**78.** All of the following are major mineral-producing districts in the Vindhyan and Bundelkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh EXCEPT:
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Mahoba

**79.** Identify the incorrect pair of mineral and its prominent mining district in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Coal - Singrauli (Sonbhadra)
(B) Uranium - Lalitpur
(C) Diaspore - Mahoba
(D) Copper - Sonbhadra

**80.** Which central institution frequently conducts joint geological surveys and mineral exploration activities in Uttar Pradesh alongside the state directorate?
(A) Survey of India (SoI)
(B) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)
(C) Geological Survey of India (GSI)

(C) District Magistrate / Collector
(D) Director of Geology and Mining

**21.** Shankargarh area in Prayagraj district is famous across India for the extraction of which mineral?
(A) Silica sand
(B) Rock phosphate
(C) Bituminous coal
(D) Bauxite ore

**22.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding Silica Sand mining in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) It is primarily found in Prayagraj and Chitrakoot districts.
(B) It is heavily utilized as a raw material in the glass industry.
(C) Uttar Pradesh is one of the leading producers of silica sand in India.
(D) It is widely mined in the northern alluvial plains of Saharanpur.

**23.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Unregulated and extensive sand mining in the rivers of Uttar Pradesh poses a severe threat to aquatic ecosystems.
Reason (R): Heavy sand extraction alters riverbed topography, increases water turbidity, and destroys the breeding grounds of fish.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**24.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Mineral)
P. Limestone
Q. Silica Sand
R. Coal
S. Rock Phosphate
List II: (Primary Use/Industry)
1. Cement Industry
2. Glass Industry
3. Thermal Power
4. Fertilizer Industry
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

**25.** Which satellite-based technology platform is utilized by the government to detect and curb illegal mining activities through remote sensing?
(A) Bhuvan Mining Remote Sensing Platform
(B) Mineral Track India Geo-Portal
(C) Integrated Geo-Mine Surveillance Portal
(D) Mining Surveillance System (MSS)

**26.** Uttar Pradesh holds a significant share of India's production of 'Diaspore'. Which district is its leading producer in the state?
(A) Mahoba
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Ghazipur

**27.** The portal launched by the UP Geology and Mining Department to issue e-MM11 (e-transit passes) and facilitate ease of doing business is known as:
(A) Nivesh Mitra
(B) Mine Mitra
(C) Khanij Vikas
(D) UP Mineral Net

**28.** Consider the following measures adopted to control illegal mining in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Mandatory generation of e-transit passes.
II. Use of satellite imagery and drone surveys.
III. Establishment of check posts with RFID and CCTV.
IV. Imposition of a total statewide ban on all construction materials.
Which of the above statement(s) represents the correct practical measures implemented by the state?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**29.** The Bansi and Makri-Khoh areas of Mirzapur district are specifically known for the deposits of which mineral?
(A) Fire clay
(B) Uranium
(C) Copper
(D) Placer gold

**30.** China clay, used extensively in the ceramics industry, is prominently mined in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) District of Lucknow
(B) District of Kanpur

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(D) State Agriculture Department and Water Resources Department

**92.** Which mineral, commonly known as 'Fool's Gold' due to its metallic luster, is found in minor quantities in the Sonbhadra district?
(A) Bauxite
(B) Pyrite
(C) Calcite
(D) Dolomite

**93.** If a contractor wishes to legally transport excavated river sand in Uttar Pradesh, which document generated from the official state portal is strictly required during transit?
(A) e-MM11 Transit Pass
(B) e-Way Bill from GST portal only
(C) Mining Lease Deed original copy
(D) Environmental Clearance certificate

**94.** The historic Churk and Dalla cement factories in Sonbhadra district were strategically established due to the local abundance of which raw material?
(A) Silica Sand
(B) Coal
(C) Limestone
(D) Bauxite

**95.** 'Asbestos' deposits, known for their heat resistance but hazardous health effects, are geologically located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Mirzapur

**96.** Identify the incorrect pair of UP district and its locally found mineral:
(A) Lalitpur - Copper
(B) Mahoba - Diaspore
(C) Kanpur - Coal
(D) Banda - Diamond

**97.** Which technology platform, developed jointly by the Indian Bureau of Mines and Bhaskaracharya Institute, is actively used in UP to trigger alerts regarding illegal mining outside lease boundaries?
(A) Vahan Transport Registration Portal
(B) Mining Surveillance System (MSS)
(C) Parivesh Environmental Clearance Portal
(D) Integrated Khanij Darpan Portal

**98.** The regulation and allocation of brick earth, which is extensively used by brick kilns across Uttar Pradesh, falls under the administrative purview of which state department?
(A) Department of Housing and Urban Planning
(B) Department of Agriculture
(C) Department of Rural Development
(D) Department of Geology and Mining

**99.** Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The District Mineral Foundation (DMF) is established as a Trust in every district affected by mining-related operations.
Statement II: The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh serves as the ex-officio chairman of the DMF in all districts.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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**100.** The mineral 'Felspar', used in glass and ceramic industries, is generally found in Uttar Pradesh in association with which other mineral?
(A) Coal
(B) Rock Phosphate
(C) Quartz
(D) Limestone

**101.** Calcite deposits in Uttar Pradesh are primarily concentrated in the regions of which district?
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Agra
(C) Meerut
(D) Bareilly

**102.** Which of the following is NOT an objective of the Uttar Pradesh Mineral Policy?
(A) Ensuring zero-waste mining and environmental protection.
(B) Simplifying the process of granting mining leases through digital single-window clearance.
(C) Augmenting the state's revenue through a transparent e-auction process.
(D) Encouraging unscientific and unregulated manual mining to boost rapid employment.

**103.** The 'Sonrai' area in the Lalitpur district is geologically famous for the deposits of which mineral?
(A) Coal
(B) Copper
(C) Bauxite
(D) Gypsum

(D) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

**81.** The mineral 'Pyrophyllite', which is used in the ceramics and refractory industries, is heavily mined in which administrative division of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut division
(B) Jhansi division
(C) Gorakhpur division
(D) Bareilly division

**82.** Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Illegal mining directly leads to the leakage of non-tax revenue for the state exchequer.
Statement II: Illegal mining on riverbeds has absolutely no impact on the local hydrological ecology.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**83.** As per the guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY), what minimum percentage of the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) funds must be spent on "high priority areas" like drinking water, health, and environment preservation?
(A) 25%
(B) 40%
(C) 60%
(D) 100%

**84.** Which of the following districts is NOT a part of the Bundelkhand granite mining cluster?
(A) Mahoba district
(B) Banda district
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Lalitpur district

**85.** The mineral 'Sillimanite', which is a naturally occurring aluminosilicate used in refractory products, is found in minor quantities in which district of UP?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Basti
(C) Rampur
(D) Shahjahanpur

**86.** The extraction of sand from the riverbeds in Uttar Pradesh is primarily driven by the demand of which industrial sector?
(A) Semiconductor manufacturing
(B) Glass manufacturing
(C) Chemical fertilizers
(D) Construction and real estate

**87.** As per the current mineral policy of Uttar Pradesh, which mechanism has been made mandatory for the transparent allotment of minor mineral blocks to private contractors?
(A) First-come, first-served basis
(B) e-Tendering / e-Auction
(C) Nomination by the local MLA
(D) Lottery system

**88.** Find the odd one out based on the minerals naturally found in the Sonbhadra district:
(A) Coal
(B) Limestone
(C) Uranium
(D) Fire clay

**89.** In the context of Uttar Pradesh's e-auction system, what does the term 'Mineral Block' refer to?
(A) A standard solid cube of highly refined raw metal prepared for industrial trade
(B) A strict administrative freeze imposed on all ongoing mineral extraction activities
(C) An automated security checkpoint established along highways to intercept overloaded trucks
(D) A demarcated land area approved for mineral extraction

**90.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the environmental effects of unregulated mining in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) It systematically increases the underground water table level.
(B) It causes air pollution due to dust generation.
(C) It leads to the degradation of local forest cover.
(D) It can cause soil erosion and alter the natural drainage pattern.

**91.** In Uttar Pradesh, which authorities are legally empowered and frequently conduct joint operations to check the overloading of mineral transport vehicles on state highways?
(A) State Education Department and Public Health Department
(B) Transport Department and Mining Department
(C) Central Income Tax Department and Customs & Excise

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Production
(D) SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions for Development

**116.** To curb illegal mining and track the movement of minerals, the Uttar Pradesh government has mandated the installation of which device on all registered mineral transport vehicles?
(A) Air Quality Monitors
(B) Speed Governors only
(C) GPS trackers / VTS
(D) Diesel Particulate Filters

**117.** Which of the following minerals, primarily used as a flux in the metallurgical industry and in the manufacturing of refractory bricks, is found in the Sonbhadra and Banda districts?
(A) Dolomite
(B) Muscovite mica
(C) Emerald beryl
(D) Lignite coal

**118.** 'Barytes', a mineral used as a weighting agent in drilling muds for oil and gas exploration, has minor deposits located in which districts of UP?
(A) Agra and Mathura districts
(B) Bareilly and Pilibhit districts
(C) Gonda and Basti districts
(D) Sonbhadra and Mirzapur

**119.** Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The implementation of the e-auction system for mineral blocks has significantly increased the non-tax revenue of the Uttar Pradesh government.
Statement II: The e-auction system was introduced to eliminate the monopoly of local syndicates in the mining sector.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**120.** Which of the following is NOT a consequence of unscientific open-cast mining activities?
(A) Severe, long-term degradation and erosion of fertile topsoil layers
(B) Creation of deep unsecured abandoned pits leading to frequent accidents
(C) Enhancement of local soil fertility and crop yield
(D) Widespread disturbance and contamination of local groundwater table

**121.** The state of Uttar Pradesh receives a portion of mineral royalty from the coal extracted by Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL). In which district does Uttar Pradesh's portion of the Singrauli coalfield lie?
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Chandauli
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Sonbhadra

**122.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Directorate of Geology and Mining, Uttar Pradesh:
(A) It was established recently in the year 2017.
(B) It is the nodal agency for exploring and assessing mineral wealth in the state.
(C) It monitors and regulates the extraction of both major and minor minerals in UP.
(D) It works to curb illegal mining and transportation of minerals.

**123.** The statutory definition of the term 'Minor Mineral' in India, which applies to Uttar Pradesh, is provided under Section 3(e) of which Central Act?
(A) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(B) Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
(C) Indian Forest Act, 1927
(D) The Mines Act, 1952

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**124.** Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for the UP government imposing seasonal bans on river sand mining during the monsoon period?
(A) Because the aggregate demand for river sand in urban construction drops to zero during rains.
(B) To enable natural sand replenishment and protect aquatic life.
(C) To force local building contractors to procure construction sand from other neighboring states.
(D) Because satellite surveillance systems cannot monitor open mining through thick monsoon clouds.

**125.** Which mineral, commonly utilized in the manufacturing of plaster of Paris, cement, and as a soil conditioner, is found in the Hamirpur and Jhansi districts?
(A) Gypsum
(B) Bauxite
(C) Calcite

(D) Coal

**126.** What happens to a mining lease area in Uttar Pradesh once the mineral reserves are completely exhausted?
(A) The entire site is permanently sealed with heavy reinforced concrete by the Central Government.
(B) The land title is automatically converted into a urban commercial shopping complex by local authorities.
(C) It must undergo mandatory mine closure and land reclamation by the lessee.
(D) The mining pit is permanently left abandoned without any post-operational legal obligations.

**127.** The state government of UP grants mining leases for 'Morrum' predominantly in which geographical zone?
(A) The Bhabar tract
(B) The Doab region of Ganga-Yamuna
(C) The Purvanchal plains
(D) The Bundelkhand plateau rivers

**128.** 'Fire clay' deposits in Uttar Pradesh are geologically found primarily in association with which other major mineral bearing rocks?
(A) Diamond bearing kimberlite pipes
(B) Alluvial river sands
(C) Coal bearing Gondwana rocks
(D) Granite batholiths

**129.** The District Mineral Foundation (DMF) trust in Uttar Pradesh utilizes its funds primarily to benefit:
(A) Prominent multinational mining corporations operating within industrial sectors across the state
(B) People and areas affected by mining operations
(C) Administrative employees working under the Directorate of Geology and Mining in Uttar Pradesh
(D) Only the immediate families of senior officers serving in the district administration office

**130.** Under the mineral rules of Uttar Pradesh, what is the consequence if a vehicle is caught transporting minerals without a valid e-MM11 transit pass?
(A) The impounded transport vehicle is immediately auctioned off to the highest bidder on the spot.
(B) The vehicle driver is issued a formal verbal warning and the transport vehicle is allowed to pass freely.
(C) The entire load of mineral cargo is confiscated and distributed to the surrounding local villagers for free.
(D) It is treated as illegal transport, subject to penalties and seizure.

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (B) 1955
The Directorate of Geology and Mining was established in Uttar Pradesh in 1955 to systematically explore, assess, and manage the mineral resources of the state. It functions under the Department of Infrastructure and Industrial Development. The administrative body oversees geological mapping, grants mining leases, enforces regulatory policies, and prevents illegal extraction activities across all regions.

**2.** (D) Vindhyan and Bundelkhand region
The southern peninsular plateau of Uttar Pradesh, comprising the Vindhyan and Bundelkhand regions, contains the maximum concentration of mineral wealth in the state. Ancient geological formations, including Vindhyan sedimentary rocks and Bundelkhand granite-gneiss complexes, host significant reserves of limestone, silica sand, dolomite, rock phosphate, diaspore, pyrophyllite, bauxite, and coal deposits.

**3.** (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Sonbhadra district possesses extensive limestone deposits utilized in cement plants. Prayagraj, particularly the Shankargarh region, is famous for high-quality silica sand deposits used in glass manufacturing. Lalitpur hosts unique uranium deposits alongside copper and rock phosphate reserves. Banda district contains rare diamond-bearing formations near the Pahari and Kalinjar areas along the Ken River basin.

**4.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Metallic mineral reserves require specific crystalline igneous or metamorphic bedrock, whereas Uttar Pradesh is predominantly dominated by the vast Indo-Gangetic alluvial basin. Thick quaternary alluvial sediments deposited by major rivers conceal underlying ancient geological formations across central and northern plains, restricting economic mineral occurrences mainly to the southern Vindhyan-Bundelkhand plateau margins.

**5.** (B) 1998
Uttar Pradesh declared its first official Mineral Policy in December 1998, granting mining the formal status of an industry. This policy aimed to attract private capital investment, streamline regulatory frameworks, promote scientific mineral exploitation, modernise extraction machinery, generate widespread employment opportunities, and enhance non-tax revenue generation for the state exchequer through structured leasing procedures.

**6.** (D) Limestone
The Kajrahat and Rohtas regions situated in the Sonbhadra district are internationally renowned for hosting extensive high-grade limestone reserves. These Vindhyan sedimentary deposits serve as essential primary raw materials for local cement manufacturing complexes, metallurgical fluxes, and lime chemical industries, making Sonbhadra a prominent industrial hub within the southern region.

**7.** (A) I and II only
Limestone occurs extensively in the southern belt of Uttar Pradesh, specifically around Guruma-Kanach, Bhaunhi, Kajrahat, and Rohtas in Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts. It forms the foundational raw material for major regional cement factories. The northern Terai belt consists predominantly of river alluvium and completely lacks commercial limestone occurrences.

**8.** (C) Lalitpur
Lalitpur district is the premier producer of rock phosphate in Uttar Pradesh, specifically located within the Sonrai area. Rock phosphate is an essential industrial raw material utilized extensively in chemical fertilizer manufacturing plants to produce superphosphates. These geological occurrences contribute significantly to supporting regional agricultural productivity and soil nutrient management.

**9.** (D) Copper - Varanasi
Copper reserves in Uttar Pradesh are concentrated in the Sonrai region of Lalitpur district rather than Varanasi. Sonbhadra hosts major coal deposits in Singrauli, Lalitpur contains verified nuclear minerals like uranium, and Banda contains minor diamond-bearing

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**29.** (A) Fire clay
Bansi and Makri-Khoh in Mirzapur district are widely recognized for valuable fire clay deposits. Fire clay is a specialized refractory clay rich in hydrated aluminium silicates that can withstand high temperatures without softening. It is widely used for manufacturing firebricks, furnace linings, crucibles, and high-heat ceramic components.

**30.** (C) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district holds notable reserves of China clay, also known as kaolin. Formed through the weathering of aluminous silicate minerals, kaolin is purified and extensively processed for use in pottery, white-ware ceramics, paper coating, paint formulation, rubber manufacturing, and refractory production across regional industrial units.

**31.** (D) Asbestos - Bahraich
Asbestos deposits in Uttar Pradesh occur in the southern Mirzapur district within altered basic igneous formations, whereas Bahraich lies in the northern Terai alluvial belt, completely lacking crystalline rocks and mineral deposits. Banda contains notable bauxite reserves, Jhansi possesses gypsum and pyrophyllite deposits, and Lalitpur hosts uranium formations.

**32.** (C) Banda and Chandauli
Bauxite deposits, representing the principal ore for aluminium extraction, are located in the Banda, Rajapur, and Chandauli districts of Uttar Pradesh. These deposits formed through extensive lateritic weathering of basaltic and sedimentary rocks on hill cappings, serving as crucial raw material sources for regional aluminium metallurgical processing industries.

**33.** (B) Jhansi and Hamirpur
Gypsum deposits in Uttar Pradesh occur in the southern Bundelkhand districts of Jhansi and Hamirpur. Hydrated calcium sulphate is utilized as a retarding agent in Portland cement manufacturing, a major constituent of plaster of Paris, and a soil amendment agent to reclaim sodic agricultural lands across state farming zones.

**34.** (D) It is found primarily in the Mirzapur district.
Calcite deposits in Uttar Pradesh occur primarily within the crystalline limestone formations of Mirzapur district. Calcite is a naturally occurring crystalline form of calcium carbonate used in chemical industries, filler materials, optics, and ceramic manufacturing. It does not represent the highest state revenue source nor an iron ore.

**35.** (A) Lalitpur
Minor occurrences of iron ore, primarily hematite and magnetite pockets, are geologically documented in the Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh. These deposits occur in association with ancient Pre-Cambrian metamorphic formations. Although commercially limited compared to major iron-producing states, they represent the principal iron occurrences within state boundaries.

**36.** (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Examining the geographical map of southern Uttar Pradesh from west to east reveals a distinct spatial sequence of mineral-bearing districts. Lalitpur lies in the far southwestern tail, followed eastward by Mahoba in central Bundelkhand, Banda along the Ken river, and finally Sonbhadra at the easternmost tip of the state.

**37.** (C) I and II only
The Uttar Pradesh Mineral Policy 2017 emphasizes encouraging private investment, introducing e-auctions, and enforcing transparent digital monitoring platforms like Mine Mitra. It does not impose a complete permanent ban on mechanical riverbed extraction; instead, it regulates mechanical mining with strict environmental clearances, replenishment studies, and seasonal restriction frameworks.

**38.** (D) State's own non-tax revenue
Revenues collected as royalties, dead rent, and concession fees from major and minor mineral extraction constitute part of the State's Own Non-Tax Revenue in the budget. While taxes are levies on income or transactions, mineral royalties represent statutory payments made to the state for consuming natural public resource assets.

**39.** (B) Sonbhadra
Andalusite is an aluminium silicate metamorphic mineral found in the Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh. Due to its exceptional ability to retain high structural strength at extreme temperatures, andalusite is widely utilized in manufacturing high-grade refractory bricks, furnace linings,

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degradation and promoting human welfare in mining-affected areas. Funds are allocated toward essential public infrastructure including clean drinking water, healthcare, educational facilities, and environmental sanitation.

**20.** (C) District Magistrate / Collector
The District Magistrate or Collector serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the District Mineral Foundation Trust within their respective administrative jurisdiction. The Magistrate presides over trust meetings, manages fund allocations, prioritizes local development projects, oversees statutory contributions from leaseholders, and ensures compliance with central and state welfare guidelines for affected populations.

**21.** (A) Silica sand
Shankargarh in Prayagraj district is famous across India as one of the largest sources of high-purity silica sand. Derived from decomposed Vindhyan sandstones, these silica sand deposits feature exceptional chemical purity with high silicon dioxide content, supplying indispensable raw material for glass manufacturing industries across the northern region.

**22.** (D) It is widely mined in the northern alluvial plains of Saharanpur.
Silica sand deposits in Uttar Pradesh are restricted to the southern plateau margins, primarily within Prayagraj, Chitrakoot, and Banda districts, where parent Vindhyan quartzites weather naturally. The northern district of Saharanpur consists of Recent Himalayan alluvium and gravels, lacking commercial glass-grade silica sand deposits required for high-grade glass production.

**23.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Excessive and unscientific riverbed sand extraction severely impacts aquatic habitats. Indiscriminate dredging alters natural river geometry, destabilizes bank structures, increases suspended sediment levels, and increases turbidity. These hydrological alterations destroy benthic habitats, disrupt fish spawning sites, damage ecological food webs, and degrade overall freshwater ecosystems in state rivers.

**24.** (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Limestone acts as a major raw material for clinker production in cement plants. Silica sand provides essential silicon dioxide required in glass manufacturing. Coal extracted from Gondwana seams serves as primary fuel for thermal electricity generation. Rock phosphate is processed chemically to produce phosphatic fertilizers crucial for agricultural productivity.

**25.** (D) Mining Surveillance System (MSS)
The Mining Surveillance System is a satellite-based remote sensing platform developed by the Indian Bureau of Mines and BISAG. It processes satellite imagery to map authorized mining lease boundaries and automatically generates automatic spatial alerts whenever unauthorized excavation activity is detected beyond permitted geographic coordinates across state territories.

**26.** (A) Mahoba
Mahoba district is the primary source of diaspore in Uttar Pradesh, holding a significant share of national production alongside neighboring Jhansi. Diaspore occurs in close association with pyrophyllite within hydrothermally altered volcanic rocks. This high-alumina mineral is extensively utilized in manufacturing high-temperature refractories, spark plugs, ceramics, and electrical insulators.

**27.** (B) Mine Mitra
Mine Mitra is an integrated digital portal developed by the Uttar Pradesh government to automate mining services. It facilitates transparent issuance of e-MM11 transit passes, online royalty payments, lease management, vehicle registration, and citizen grievance redressal, fostering administrative accountability and ease of doing business across the mineral sector.

**28.** (C) I, II and III only
Controlling illegal mining relies on digital monitoring tools, including mandatory e-MM11 transit passes, drone-based aerial surveys, satellite surveillance, and automated check posts equipped with RFID and CCTV cameras. Imposing a complete ban on construction material extraction is impractical and incorrect, as construction activities require continuous legal mineral supply.

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**50.** (D) State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA)
Obtaining environmental clearance before executing minor mineral mining leases, such as river sand extraction, requires approval from the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority. Operating under Ministry of Environment guidelines, SEIAA evaluates environmental management plans, replenishment reports, and ecological mitigation strategies to minimize degradation of riverine ecosystems.

**51.** (A) To ensure scientific, safe, and sustainable mineral extraction
Submitting a formal Mining Plan before commencing extraction ensures that operations follow scientific engineering standards, environmental protection rules, and safety parameters. The plan details systematic extraction methods, progressive mine closure strategies, land reclamation procedures, waste management, and environmental monitoring to prevent unscientific exploitation and environmental hazard risks.

**52.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Placer gold occurs in auriferous sands along the Ramganga river basin. Radioactive uranium deposits are located in the Lalitpur district. Diamond-bearing formations are documented near the Ken River belt in Banda district. Major coal reserves occur within the Gondwana coalfields situated in the Singrauli region of Sonbhadra.

**53.** (A) Lalitpur
Recent geological investigations conducted by the Geological Survey of India indicated potential Platinum Group Elements occurrences in the ultramafic rock complexes of Lalitpur district. These specialized geological formations in southern Uttar Pradesh host various strategic minerals, including chromite, nickel, and copper, making Lalitpur a key area for exploration.

**54.** (D) Kanpur, Ghazipur, and Prayagraj
Potash salt deposits, occurring primarily as sub-surface evaporites and saline groundwater horizons, are documented across central and eastern Gangetic plain districts, including Kanpur, Ghazipur, and Prayagraj. Although not extensively extracted on a large industrial scale, these deposits represent valuable geological reserves of potassium salts essential for manufacturing agricultural fertilizers.

**55.** (B) I and II only
The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh contains major reserves of granite and diaspore, along with associated pyrophyllite. Granite forms the crystalline basement rock of the region, while diaspore occurs in hydrothermally altered volcanic belts. Coal is entirely absent from Bundelkhand, occurring exclusively within Gondwana sedimentary rocks in Sonbhadra.

**56.** (C) Vindhyan hills
The durable red sandstone used to build historic monuments, such as the Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri, was quarried from the Vindhyan rock formations. These fine-grained sedimentary sandstones, exposed across the Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, and Agra margins, offer excellent workability, structural strength, and characteristic reddish hues.

**57.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sonbhadra district is known as the "Energy Capital of India" because of its vast coal reserves and thermal power infrastructure. The Singrauli coal basin provides fuel to major power stations like Obra, Anpara, and Rihand, producing thousands of megawatts of electricity for the national grid.

**58.** (A) A minimum fixed annual rent payable regardless of active mining
Dead Rent is a statutory minimum annual rent payable by a mining leaseholder to the state government when actual mineral extraction royalties fall below the guaranteed statutory minimum amount. This mechanism ensures consistent state revenue generation from allotted land blocks even during operational disruptions or temporary mining suspensions.

**59.** (B) Central Government
Under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act, 1957, the Central Government retains exclusive statutory authority to determine and revise royalty rates for major minerals across all Indian states. Revisions occur periodically via gazette notifications to maintain uniform national standards across mining operations.

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kilns, and heat-resistant industrial ceramic materials across heavy industries.

**40.** (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Coal represents an organic fossil fuel located within Gondwana sedimentary rocks. Diamond is classified as a precious gemstone occurring in kimberlitic ultra-mafic formations. Morrum is categorized legally as a minor construction material derived from riverbeds. Uranium is classified as a critical radioactive atomic mineral subject to strict statutory control.

**41.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sonbhadra district hosts major thermal power plants like Obra, Anpara, and Rihand due to direct access to raw fuel. The presence of the Singrauli coalfield ensures continuous coal supply, reducing transport costs and allowing integrated pithead power generation that supplies electricity throughout northern India.

**42.** (A) Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)
Northern Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, manages coal mining operations in the Singrauli coalfield area across Sonbhadra district in Uttar Pradesh and adjacent Madhya Pradesh. NCL operates large-scale mechanized open-cast coal mines supplying primary fuel to thermal power stations throughout the regional energy grid.

**43.** (B) Uttar Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) Rules, 2021
Minor mineral concessions, leasing protocols, transit pass generation, and environmental regulations in Uttar Pradesh are governed under the Uttar Pradesh Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2021. Formulated using state powers derived from Section 15 of the MMDR Act 1957, these rules updated statutory frameworks to enhance transparent e-auctioning procedures.

**44.** (B) The State Government
Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act, 1957 empowers state governments to formulate rules regarding minor minerals. State authorities retain full jurisdiction over granting concessions, fixing royalty rates, prescribing lease terms, enforcing environmental safeguards, and curbing illegal extraction of minor minerals like sand and gravel.

**45.** (C) I, II and III only
The Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana utilizes District Mineral Foundation funds to promote public welfare in mining-affected regions. Priority sectors include drinking water supply, environmental conservation, healthcare, and education. Mandatory guidelines restrict spending exclusively on road building, requiring balanced development across social and environmental sectors.

**46.** (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The vast majority of Uttar Pradesh's mineral resources are concentrated in its southern peninsular plateau, including Vindhyan and Bundelkhand formations. The northern Terai and Bhabar regions consist of recent alluvial deposits and river gravels, lacking ancient igneous or metamorphic formations that harbor metallic minerals like copper and uranium.

**47.** (D) Vindhyan system
Substantial deposits of limestone, sandstone, and dolomite in southern Uttar Pradesh belong to the Vindhyan rock system. Formed during the Proterozoic era, these sedimentary strata span across Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, Prayagraj, and Chitrakoot districts, providing extensive stone resources for regional cement manufacturing and architectural construction projects.

**48.** (C) Mines Act, 1952
Occupational health, working hours, employment safety conditions, and welfare measures for labourers working in mining operations are governed by the Central Mines Act, 1952. Enforced by the Directorate General of Mines Safety, this statutory framework outlines stringent operational safety protocols to protect mine workers from hazardous workplace conditions.

**49.** (B) Field extraction labourers must possess postgraduate engineering degrees.
Manual field labourers involved in mineral extraction do not require formal postgraduate engineering degrees; basic vocational training and safety orientation are sufficient. Mining activity generates widespread employment opportunities, supporting unskilled workers, equipment operators, truck drivers, mechanics, and logistics personnel throughout the southern plateau region of Uttar Pradesh.

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formations. Varanasi lies in the central Gangetic plain, completely lacking metallic ore deposits.

**10.** (A) Coal
The Singrauli region situated in Sonbhadra district forms part of the prominent Gondwana coalfields, making it the principal coal-producing area in Uttar Pradesh. Substantial bituminous and sub-bituminous coal seams supply fuel to numerous major thermal power generation plants located across the belt, earning the region national significance as an energy corridor.

**11.** (D) I, II, III and IV
Mineral spatial distribution across southern Uttar Pradesh shows distinct regional occurrences. Lalitpur holds unique reserves of radioactive uranium and copper. Sonbhadra contains vast Gondwana coal seams powering electricity generation. Banda contains localized diamond deposits along river gravels. Mahoba represents a major national source for high-quality diaspore and pyrophyllite extraction.

**12.** (B) Sand and Morrum
Under national and state mining laws, river sand, morrum, gravel, and brick earth are categorized as minor minerals. Coal and uranium are classified as major or atomic minerals governed by central legislation. State governments possess exclusive statutory powers to formulate concession rules, regulate extraction, and collect royalties on minor construction minerals.

**13.** (A) Ramganga and Sharda
Placer gold deposits in Uttar Pradesh occur as fine auriferous grains scattered within the alluvial sand beds of the Ramganga and Sharda rivers. These gold particles originate from eroded quartz veins in the higher Himalayan rock formations and are transported downstream, where local communities occasionally collect them through natural panning methods.

**14.** (C) Pilibhit
Pilibhit is situated in the northern Terai alluvial plains bordering Nepal and possesses no crystalline rock formations or granite deposits. Conversely, Mahoba, Banda, and Lalitpur are integral parts of the southern Bundelkhand region, characterized by ancient Pre-Cambrian granite batholiths and gneiss formations extensively quarried for dimension stones and aggregates.

**15.** (D) Ensure transparency and maximize state revenue
The introduction of competitive e-auctioning for mineral blocks in Uttar Pradesh aimed to modernize lease allocations. Replacing discretionary allotment procedures with transparent digital bidding eliminated corruption, curbed local syndicate monopolies, established market-based lease valuation, ensured fair competition among private players, and significantly enhanced state non-tax revenue collection from mineral concessions.

**16.** (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The e-auction workflow for mining leases follows a standardized chronological procedure. Operations begin with publishing a Notice Inviting Tender, after which interested bidders submit technical evaluation documents. Qualified participants proceed to competitive financial forward bidding on the digital portal. Finally, the highest bidder receives an official Letter of Intent to fulfill pre-requisite conditions.

**17.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Granite extraction forms a major economic activity in Bundelkhand due to its underlying geology. The region consists of the Archean Bundelkhand Crystalline Complex, dominated by pink and grey granites, quartz reefs, and high-grade gneisses. These ancient bedrock formations provide abundant, durable stone suitable for dimension blocks, road ballast, and construction aggregates.

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**18.** (D) Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
District Mineral Foundations are statutory non-profit trusts established under Section 9B of the Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act, 1957, as amended in 2015. Every mining district must institute this body to collect statutory contributions from leaseholders, directing financial resources specifically toward local social development and environmental restoration.

**19.** (D) I, II and III
District Mineral Foundations operate as non-profit statutory trusts financed through mandatory royalty-linked payments made by active mining operators. The overarching mandate focuses on mitigating ecological

**60.** (B) State Government of UP
Under Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act, 1957, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh possesses exclusive legislative authority to determine, revise, and regulate royalty rates for minor minerals. This includes sand, morrum, granite, building stone, and brick earth extracted within its territorial jurisdiction.

**61.** (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The operational sequence for river sand block allocation follows structured administrative steps. State authorities first identify and demarcate viable sand blocks, followed by preparing District Survey Reports and replenishment studies. Approved blocks proceed to transparent e-tendering auctions, after which successful bidders secure mandatory environmental clearances prior to operations.

**62.** (C) Uranium - Minor Mineral
Uranium is classified legally as an atomic and major mineral under national legislation due to its radioactive properties and strategic importance for nuclear power generation. River sand and brick earth are categorized statutory minor minerals, while coal is classified as a major mineral subject to central government management.

**63.** (D) Limestone
Guruma, Kanach, and Bhaunhi regions in the Sonbhadra district are famous for housing high-grade limestone deposits. Belonging to the Vindhyan geological system, these limestone formations serve as crucial raw materials for nearby cement plants, chemical processing facilities, and metallurgical flux operations throughout the eastern industrial belt.

**64.** (C) Banda
Banda district is widely renowned across Uttar Pradesh for extracting high-quality gravel and coarse morrum from its riverbeds, particularly along the Ken River. Morrum represents a vital minor construction material widely used in civil engineering projects, road construction, building foundations, and concrete formulation across the state.

**65.** (C) I, II and III only
Policy objectives of the UP Mining Department focus on promoting scientific mining practices, preventing illegal extraction through digital surveillance, and expanding state non-tax revenues through e-auctions. Implementing a complete permanent ban on all mining activities is completely contrary to policy, as state infrastructure development requires continuous mineral supply.

**66.** (D) Facilitating digital services and transparency in mining
The Mine Mitra portal was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government to provide transparent digital services in the mining sector. It streamlines the generation of e-MM11 transit passes, online lease management, vehicle registration, royalty processing, and public grievance tracking, enhancing operational efficiency and curbing illegal mineral transport.

**67.** (D) I, II and III
Lalitpur district in southern Uttar Pradesh possesses unique geology containing multiple metallic and strategic mineral occurrences. Crystalline metamorphic bedrock in this region hosts localized pockets of radioactive uranium, copper ore bodies within the Sonrai belt, and minor iron ore deposits, making Lalitpur geologically distinct from other state districts.

**68.** (A) I, II and III only
The administrative and environmental regulation of mining leases in Uttar Pradesh involves the Directorate of Geology and Mining, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, and State Environment Impact Assessment Authority. The Reserve Bank of India manages central monetary policy and banking supervision, possessing no regulatory authority over mineral leasing operations.

**69.** (A) Manufacturing chemical fertilizers
Rock phosphate extracted from the Sonrai region in Lalitpur district serves primarily as an essential raw material for manufacturing chemical fertilizers. When processed with acid, it yields single superphosphate and complex phosphatic fertilizers, which are essential for replenishing soil nutrients and enhancing crop yields across regional agricultural lands.

**70.** (D) Prayagraj
Prayagraj district, particularly the Shankargarh region, produces the highest volume of high-purity silica sand in Uttar Pradesh. Derived

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from weathered Vindhyan quartzites, this silica sand contains high silicon dioxide concentrations with minimal iron impurities, supplying primary raw material to glass manufacturing hubs in Firozabad and across northern India.

**71.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Uttar Pradesh lacks significant commercial reserves of high-value metallic minerals like gold, silver, or primary iron ore. Instead, the state's principal mineral wealth consists of extensive non-metallic minerals and construction materials, including limestone, silica sand, morrum, granite, diaspore, and clay deposits concentrated across its southern plateau border.

**72.** (C) It was established by the state government in the year 1990.
The Uttar Pradesh State Mineral Development Corporation was established earlier, in 1974, rather than 1990, to promote mineral exploration, commercial development, and mineral-based industrial processing. It operates as a state public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Department of Geology and Mining, headquartered in Lucknow.

**73.** (D) A lease permit granted to extract and transport minerals for a set duration
Under the UP Minor Mineral Concession Rules, a Mining Lease is a legal permit granted by the state government allowing the lessee to enter specified lands, extract designated minor minerals, and transport them commercially for a specified time period in exchange for paying royalties and statutory fees.

**74.** (A) Pilibhit
Pilibhit lies within the northern alluvial plains of Uttar Pradesh and completely lacks major mineral reserves like coal, limestone, or metallic ores. Conversely, Sonbhadra, Lalitpur, and Banda are situated in the southern peninsular rock formations, hosting major mineral deposits such as coal, limestone, bauxite, copper, and uranium.

**75.** (B) Banda
Ochre, locally known as Geru, is a naturally occurring earth pigment composed of clay and hydrated iron oxide, predominantly found in Banda district. The mineral is extracted for traditional architectural paints, ceramic colorants, and industrial pigment formulations, deriving from weathered ferruginous sedimentary formations in the southern plateau.

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**76.** (B) Sandstone
Chunar in Mirzapur district is renowned across India for its vast quarries of fine-grained Vindhyan sandstone. Historically used for carving Mauryan pillars and historic forts, Chunar sandstone remains a major dimension stone for modern building construction, monuments, architectural cladding, and decorative stone carving across the country.

**77.** (A) Shankargarh, Prayagraj
Glass manufacturing industries in Firozabad rely heavily on high-purity silica sand sourced from the Shankargarh belt in Prayagraj district. Shankargarh's silica sand possesses high silicon dioxide purity and low iron content, providing the mandatory chemical composition required for high-quality glassware, bangles, and industrial glass production.

**78.** (C) Lucknow
Lucknow is situated in the central Gangetic alluvial plain and lacks hard rock formations or major mineral reserves. In contrast, Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, and Mahoba are integral parts of the southern Vindhyan and Bundelkhand geological regions, hosting valuable reserves of coal, limestone, sandstone, granite, diaspore, and pyrophyllite.

**79.** (D) Copper - Sonbhadra
Copper deposits in Uttar Pradesh are located within the Sonrai region of Lalitpur district, not Sonbhadra. Sonbhadra hosts major coal seams in the Singrauli basin, Lalitpur holds uranium reserves, and Mahoba leads in diaspore production, whereas Sonbhadra primarily contains coal, limestone, dolomite, and fire clay deposits.

**80.** (C) Geological Survey of India (GSI)
The Geological Survey of India regularly collaborates with the Uttar Pradesh Directorate of Geology and Mining to conduct systematic geological mapping, mineral assessments, and exploration surveys across the state. GSI provides specialized technical expertise to identify potential mineral reserves, evaluate strategic resources, and assess sub-surface mineral potential.

**81.** (B) Jhansi division
Pyrophyllite is heavily mined within the Jhansi administrative division, encompassing Jhansi, Mahoba, and Lalitpur districts in Bundelkhand. Occurring in altered volcanic rock zones, this hydrous aluminium silicate mineral is extensively processed for manufacturing high-temperature refractories, ceramic wall tiles, insecticides, electrical insulators, and industrial filler formulations.

**82.** (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Illegal mining deprives the state exchequer of substantial non-tax revenue through unpaid royalties and evaded statutory fees. Furthermore, illegal riverbed mining severely disrupts river hydrology, eroding banks, increasing turbidity, destroying benthic ecosystems, and lowering local groundwater tables, causing significant long-term ecological damage to river systems.

**83.** (C) 60%
Under Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana guidelines, at least 60% of District Mineral Foundation funds must be allocated to high-priority sectors. These priority areas include drinking water supply, environmental conservation, pollution control, healthcare, education, women and child welfare, sanitation, and skill development in mining-affected areas.

**84.** (C) Gorakhpur
Gorakhpur lies in the northeastern alluvial plains of Uttar Pradesh, completely lacking granite rock formations. Conversely, Mahoba, Banda, and Lalitpur belong to the southern Bundelkhand region, which consists of Pre-Cambrian crystalline basement rock extensively quarried for pink and grey commercial granite, ballast, and construction aggregates.

**85.** (A) Sonbhadra
Sillimanite occurs in minor quantities within the metamorphic rock formations of Sonbhadra district in Uttar Pradesh. As an aluminosilicate mineral known for high thermal stability, sillimanite is utilized in manufacturing high-heat refractory bricks, glass tank blocks, furnace linings, and specialized technical ceramics exposed to extreme operational temperatures.

**86.** (D) Construction and real estate
River sand extraction in Uttar Pradesh is primarily driven by the expanding construction and real estate sector. Sand acts as an essential fine aggregate in mortar, plastering, and reinforced concrete structures, creating high demand across urban infrastructure, housing projects, highways, and industrial development developments state-wide.

**87.** (B) e-Tendering / e-Auction
Under the Uttar Pradesh Mineral Policy and Concession Rules, transparent e-tendering and e-auctioning mechanisms are mandatory for granting minor mineral concessions. Replacing manual allotment processes with competitive online bidding ensures fair market valuation, eliminates local syndicate monopolies, prevents discretionary corruption, and maximizes state non-tax revenue generation.

**88.** (C) Uranium
Uranium deposits in Uttar Pradesh occur exclusively within the Lalitpur district, whereas Sonbhadra is known for hosting Gondwana coal seams in Singrauli, extensive limestone belts in Kajrahat, and fire clay deposits in Bansi. Sonbhadra lacks radioactive nuclear mineral formations, which are geologically restricted to Lalitpur.

**89.** (D) A demarcated land area approved for mineral extraction
In the context of e-auctioning, a Mineral Block refers to a geographically demarcated land parcel surveyed and approved by authorities for commercial mineral extraction. Each block undergoes pre-feasibility studies, resource estimation, boundary mapping, and environmental appraisal before being listed for competitive digital bidding by potential miners.

**90.** (A) It systematically increases the underground water table level.
Unregulated mining does not raise local groundwater levels; instead, deep open-cast pits and excessive riverbed excavation disrupt natural aquifers, causing water tables to decline. Uncontrolled mining also causes severe dust air pollution, deforested vegetation cover, soil erosion, and disrupted natural drainage networks across affected regions.

**91.** (B) Transport Department and Mining Department
The State Transport Department and Department of Geology and Mining conduct

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joint enforcement operations to monitor and curb overloaded mineral transport vehicles. Using weighbridges, automated highway check posts, and mobile enforcement squads, these agencies ensure compliance with statutory weight limits, preventing road damage and revenue evasion.

**92.** (B) Pyrite
Pyrite, chemically composed of iron disulfide, is commonly called "Fool's Gold" due to its brass-yellow metallic luster. Minor deposits of pyrite occur within the sedimentary sedimentary rocks of Sonbhadra district. Though visually resembling gold, it is primarily used industrially for producing sulfuric acid and iron sulfate products.

**93.** (A) e-MM11 Transit Pass
Legally transporting excavated river sand or minor minerals in Uttar Pradesh strictly requires a valid e-MM11 Transit Pass generated through the state's Mine Mitra portal. This digital document verifies legal mineral sourcing, tracks vehicle movement, confirms royalty payments, and prevents illegal transportation across highway check posts.

**94.** (C) Limestone
Historic cement factories at Churk and Dalla in Sonbhadra district were established near abundant local limestone deposits. High-grade Vindhyan limestone from Kajrahat and surrounding areas provides the primary calcium carbonate raw material required for clinker manufacturing, making Sonbhadra an essential regional center for cement production.

**95.** (D) Mirzapur
Asbestos deposits in Uttar Pradesh occur within altered basic intrusive rocks in Mirzapur district. Asbestos comprises fibrous silicate minerals known for high heat resistance, fireproofing properties, and electrical insulation. However, due to severe respiratory health risks associated with asbestos fibers, mining operations are strictly regulated under national safety standards.

**96.** (C) Kanpur - Coal
Kanpur is situated in the Gangetic alluvial plain and possesses no natural coal reserves or mining operations. Coal deposits in Uttar Pradesh occur exclusively within Gondwana sedimentary rocks in the Singrauli region of Sonbhadra district. Lalitpur contains copper deposits, Mahoba yields diaspore, and Banda hosts diamond-bearing formations.

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**97.** (B) Mining Surveillance System (MSS)
The Mining Surveillance System is a satellite-based remote sensing platform developed by the Indian Bureau of Mines and BISAG. MSS automatically processes high-resolution satellite imagery, comparing active ground operations against authorized mining lease boundaries, triggering real-time automated alerts whenever unauthorized excavation activities occur outside legal lease limits.

**98.** (D) Department of Geology and Mining
Brick earth is statutorily classified as a minor mineral under national and state mining laws. Consequently, its extraction, regulatory permitting, environmental compliance, royalty structure, and brick kiln licensing fall under the administrative jurisdiction of the Uttar Pradesh Department of Geology and Mining, operating through district mining officers.

**99.** (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
District Mineral Foundations are statutory trusts established in every mining-affected district to promote local community welfare. However, the District Magistrate serves as the ex-officio chairman of the DMF trust at the district level, rather than the Chief Minister, ensuring localized administration of development funds and mitigation programs.

**100.** (C) Quartz
Felspar deposits in Uttar Pradesh occur in close association with quartz veins within the Pre-Cambrian pegmatite and granite formations of Bundelkhand. Both felspar and quartz are extracted together and processed as essential fluxing agents and raw materials for the glass, ceramic, porcelain, and sanitaryware manufacturing industries.

**101.** (A) Mirzapur
Calcite deposits in Uttar Pradesh are primarily concentrated within the crystalline limestone formations of Mirzapur district. Calcite is a naturally occurring crystalline form of calcium carbonate widely utilized as a chemical raw material, industrial filler in paints and plastics, flux in metallurgy, and constituent in fine ceramics.

**102.** (D) Encouraging unscientific and unregulated manual mining to boost rapid employment.
Promoting unscientific and unregulated manual extraction completely contradicts the foundational principles of the official Uttar Pradesh Mineral Policy. State policy guidelines explicitly mandate sustainable mining practices, zero waste extraction methods, strict environmental conservation, single window digital clearances, transparent e-auctioning, and systematic administrative regulation to prevent ecological degradation while maximizing state revenues.

**103.** (B) Copper
The Sonrai belt in Lalitpur district is geologically famous for hosting significant copper deposits within igneous and sedimentary formations. Copper occurrences in Sonrai are associated with quartz reefs and basement rock complexes. This region represents the primary copper-bearing zone in Uttar Pradesh, attracting exploration studies by central and state geological agencies.

**104.** (C) Replenishment studies are not required before approving sand mining.
Stating that replenishment studies are not required before approving sand mining is incorrect under state environmental regulations. Conducting annual replenishment studies is mandatory for river sand mining to estimate sediment deposition, determine sustainable extraction limits, prevent riverbed erosion, protect channel morphology, and maintain environmental stability in river systems.

**105.** (D) The State Government of UP
Statutory royalties collected from the legal extraction of minor minerals, such as river sand, morrum, granite, and building stone, are deposited directly into the Consolidated Fund of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. These financial receipts form a significant component of the state's own non-tax revenue budget allocation.

**106.** (A) Rivers of the Bundelkhand region
Coarse sand and morrum are predominantly extracted from riverbeds in the Bundelkhand region, particularly along the Betwa, Ken, Dhasan, and Yamuna rivers. Weathering of ancient Bundelkhand granite rocks releases coarse quartz and silicate gravel into stream beds, producing high-grade building aggregate heavily used in state civil construction projects.

**107.** (B) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district possesses notable geological reserves of China clay, commercially known as kaolin. Formed through the natural weathering and hydrothermal alteration of aluminous silicates, kaolin is processed and refined for industrial applications in ceramic manufacturing, whitewares, paper coating, paint production, rubber compounding, and refractory brick production across regional factories.

**108.** (B) Placer Gold - Ramganga river sands
Placer gold occurs as fine auriferous grains within the alluvial sand deposits of the Ramganga river. These gold particles originate from eroded quartz veins in Himalayan upper reaches and deposit downstream. Bauxite occurs in Banda, diamond in Banda, and coal in Sonbhadra, making Ramganga placer gold the only correct pair listed.

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**109.** (A) Fire clay
The Makri-Khoh belt in Mirzapur district is specifically recognized for hosting significant deposits of high-grade fire clay. Fire clay consists of kaolinite-rich refractory clay capable of withstanding extreme temperatures without melting, making it indispensable for manufacturing furnace linings, heat-resistant firebricks, crucibles, and industrial ceramic components across state facilities.

**110.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Vindhyan sandstone quarried from the Mirzapur-Chunar belt has immense historical and contemporary significance. Historically, it provided raw material for carving ancient Ashokan pillars, historic stupas, and medieval forts. Today, Chunar sandstone remains extensively mined as a durable dimension stone for architectural cladding, monument construction, and decorative building work.

**111.** (D) Gomti
The Gomti river originates from alluvial plains in Pilibhit and flows entirely through soft Gangetic alluvium, completely lacking heavy gravel or morrum deposits. In contrast, the Betwa, Ken, and Dhasan rivers originate in the rocky Bundelkhand plateau, carrying massive

(B) Central Office of the State Bank of India
(C) Finance Department, UP Government
(D) UP State Industrial Development Authority

**20.** Under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, which state government initiative successfully mapped the skills of returning migrant workers to provide them local MSME employment during the pandemic?
(A) UP State Integrated Rojgar Mela Portal
(B) Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana
(C) UP Integrated Startup Promotion Portal
(D) UP Kamgar Setu Portal

**21.** Which institution publishes the state-level multidimensional poverty estimates in which Uttar Pradesh recently registered a record decline in the number of poor?
(A) Reserve Bank of India
(B) World Bank
(C) Finance Commission of India
(D) NITI Aayog

**22.** Consider the following statements regarding the MSME sector in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh has one of the largest numbers of MSMEs in India.
II. The MSME sector is the second-largest employment generator in the state after agriculture.
III. The 'Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana' aims to support traditional artisans within the MSME framework.
IV. The MSME policy of UP strictly prohibits foreign direct investment in traditional crafts.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**23.** What is the primary objective of the 'Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana' in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To provide fully funded higher education and technical training to underprivileged youth.
(B) To provide financial loans for self-employment enterprises.
(C) To distribute free laptops, tablets, and smartphones to eligible college graduates.
(D) To provide monthly financial unemployment allowances to all jobless young graduates.

**24.** Which of the following is NOT an objective of the Uttar Pradesh Export Promotion Policy?
(A) To systematically double overall exports from the state within a specified multi-year timeframe.
(B) To develop modern export infrastructure including inland dry ports, cold chains, and testing labs.
(C) To restrict exports of key agricultural commodities.
(D) To actively market and encourage traditional ODOP products across global international markets.

**25.** Which one of the following districts in Uttar Pradesh is least industrialised and has one of the lowest per-capita incomes?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Meerut
(D) Shravasti

**26.** Which of the following combinations of 'ODOP Product' and 'District' is correctly paired?
(A) Zari Zardozi - Budaun
(B) Black Pottery - Firozabad
(C) Perfume (Ittar) - Mirzapur
(D) Leather Goods - Pilibhit

**27.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the demographic profile and labour force of Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Uttar Pradesh possesses the largest youth population pool in India.
(B) Agriculture absorbs the majority of the rural workforce in the state.
(C) The female labour force participation rate in the state is historically higher than the national average.
(D) The state government has established an NRI Department to facilitate the overseas employment of its labour force.

**28.** Which new apex policy-making body was established by the Uttar Pradesh government in 2022, on the lines of NITI Aayog, to guide the state's economic development?
(A) State Institute for Transforming Uttar Pradesh (SITUP)
(B) State Transformation Commission
(C) UP Planning Board

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generate substantial statutory mineral royalties for the Uttar Pradesh government exchequer.

**122.** (A) It was established recently in the year 2017.
Stating that the Directorate of Geology and Mining was established in 2017 is incorrect; it was established much earlier, in 1955. The Directorate functions as the primary state agency responsible for exploring mineral resources, regulating major and minor mineral concessions, monitoring extraction activities, and curbing illegal transportation across Uttar Pradesh.

**123.** (B) Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
The legal definition of a Minor Mineral is provided under Section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act, 1957. This parliamentary legislation defines minor minerals and empowers state governments to frame independent rules governing concessions, extraction procedures, environmental safeguards, and royalty collection within state boundaries.

**124.** (B) To enable natural sand replenishment and protect aquatic life
Imposing seasonal bans on river sand mining during monsoons enables natural sediment replenishment and protects river ecosystems. Monsoon floods transport fresh sand downstream, restoring riverbeds. Halting mining during rains protects breeding habitats of aquatic fauna, prevents riverbank erosion, minimizes water turbidity, and ensures long-term ecological sustainability across river basins.

**125.** (A) Gypsum
Gypsum, a hydrous calcium sulfate mineral, occurs in the Hamirpur and Jhansi districts of Uttar Pradesh. It serves as an essential retarder in Portland cement production, a key raw material for manufacturing plaster of Paris, and an effective soil conditioner utilized to reclaim sodic and alkaline agricultural lands state-wide.

**126.** (C) It must undergo mandatory mine closure and land reclamation by the lessee.
When mineral reserves in a leased area are exhausted, statutory regulations mandate that the lessee execute a formal Mine Closure Plan. This plan requires physical land reclamation, backfilling open pits, stabilizing slope embankments, re-establishing local vegetation cover, and mitigating environmental hazards to restore ecological balance before returning land.

**127.** (D) The Bundelkhand plateau rivers
Mining leases for morrum, a coarse gravel aggregate, are granted predominantly along rivers in the Bundelkhand plateau region. Rivers like the Betwa, Ken, Yamuna, and Dhasan carry eroded granite gravel from ancient rock formations, depositing high-quality coarse aggregate heavily utilized for civil engineering and road infrastructure projects statewide.

**128.** (C) Coal bearing Gondwana rocks
Fire clay deposits in Uttar Pradesh occur in close association with coal-bearing Gondwana sedimentary rocks in Sonbhadra district. Formed as underlying seat-earths beneath coal seams, fire clay consists of kaolinite-rich hydrous aluminium silicates that exhibit high heat resistance, making them essential raw materials for manufacturing refractory industrial ceramics.

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**129.** (B) People and areas affected by mining operations
District Mineral Foundation trusts in Uttar Pradesh utilize accumulated financial contributions to implement welfare and development projects benefiting communities and environments directly affected by mining operations. Funds are dedicated to local priorities like clean drinking water, healthcare, educational infrastructure, environmental restoration, sanitation, and skill development in affected villages.

**130.** (D) It is treated as illegal transport, subject to penalties and seizure.
Transporting minerals in Uttar Pradesh without a valid e-MM11 transit pass constitutes illegal transport under state mineral rules. Enforcement authorities are legally authorized to intercept non-compliant vehicles, impound illegal mineral loads, confiscate transport vehicles, and impose heavy statutory monetary penalties on offenders to deter unauthorized mineral trafficking across highways.

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# CHAPTER 13
# Economic Structure and Development

**1.** What is the target year set by the Uttar Pradesh government to achieve the goal of a One Trillion Dollar economy?
(A) 2025-26
(B) 2027-28
(C) 2030-31
(D) 2032-33

**2.** Which sector makes the largest contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Primary Sector (Agriculture and Allied)
(B) Secondary Sector (Manufacturing and Industry)
(C) Tertiary Sector (Services)
(D) Quaternary Sector (Research and Development)

**3.** In the context of the Uttar Pradesh economy, which of the following regions generally registers the highest per-capita income?
(A) Western Uttar Pradesh
(B) Eastern Uttar Pradesh
(C) Central Uttar Pradesh
(D) Southern Bundelkhand

**4.** Which global consulting firm was appointed by the Uttar Pradesh government to draft a roadmap for achieving the One Trillion Dollar economy target?
(A) McKinsey & Company
(B) Boston Consulting Group (BCG)
(C) Ernst & Young (EY)
(D) Deloitte India

**5.** The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA) is located in which city?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Noida
(D) Prayagraj

**6.** Under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme of Uttar Pradesh, the district of Siddharthnagar is recognised for which of the following products?
(A) Terracotta clay pottery
(B) Traditional Moonj products
(C) Kala Namak Rice
(D) Organic sugarcane jaggery

**7.** Which of the following statements about the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor is NOT correct?
(A) It spans across six major nodal districts.
(B) Lucknow and Kanpur are included as nodes.
(C) Jhansi and Chitrakoot are designated nodes in the Bundelkhand region.
(D) Prayagraj is one of the designated nodes.

**8.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Western Uttar Pradesh is economically more developed and industrialised compared to Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Western Uttar Pradesh benefitted significantly from the early phase of the Green Revolution and possesses better infrastructural connectivity.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**9.** Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit (UPGIS):
I. The UPGIS 2023 was held in the month of February in Lucknow.
II. The summit focused heavily on attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as well as domestic capital.
III. The Paschimanchal (Western) region received the lowest share of investment intents during the 2023 summit.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III

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(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**10.** Which scheme was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government to provide banking facilities to unbanked rural areas through women representatives?
(A) Mission Shakti
(B) Kanya Sumangala Yojana
(C) Mahila Samridhi Yojana
(D) BC Sakhi Yojana

**11.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh is popularly known as the 'Brass City' and is heavily promoted under the ODOP and MSME policies for its brassware exports?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Firozabad
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Moradabad

**12.** What was the primary objective of establishing the Bundelkhand Expressway in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To construct a dedicated tourist transit corridor connecting all major Buddhist pilgrimage sites.
(B) To provide a dedicated freight corridor strictly reserved for regional agricultural exports.
(C) To link the capital city Lucknow directly to international trade routes at the Nepal border.
(D) To accelerate industrial development in the drought-prone southern Bundelkhand region.

**13.** Which of the following pairs of 'Industrial Development Authority' and its 'Location' is incorrectly matched?
(A) GIDA - Gorakhpur
(B) YEIDA - Greater Noida / Yamuna Expressway
(C) SIDA - Saharanpur
(D) LIDA - Lucknow

**14.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (ODOP Product)
P. Terracotta
Q. Carpets (Dari)
R. Glassware
S. Locks and Hardware
List II: (District)
1. Firozabad
2. Aligarh
3. Gorakhpur
4. Bhadohi
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

**15.** The concept of 'Demographic Dividend' in Uttar Pradesh refers primarily to the economic growth potential derived from which of the following?
(A) A population age structure where working-age people outnumber dependents.
(B) A persistent demographic trend marked by a high proportion of population in the elderly age bracket.
(C) The sustained and rapid increase in the overall annual birth rate across traditional rural districts.
(D) The balanced and equal geographic distribution of overall population between rural and urban areas.

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**16.** In which year was the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme officially launched in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 2016
(B) 2017
(C) 2018
(D) 2020

**17.** The Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy primarily operates under which state government department?
(A) Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
(B) Department of IT and Electronics
(C) Department of Tourism
(D) Department of Basic Education

**18.** According to the structural composition of the Uttar Pradesh economy, how does the Primary sector's share in GSDP compare to the national average?
(A) It is significantly lower than the national average.
(B) It is marginally lower than the national average.
(C) It is higher than the national average.
(D) It is exactly equal to the national average.

**19.** Which state entity acts as the nodal agency for public-debt management and state budget preparation in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) State Planning Commission of Uttar Pradesh

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**39.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh is being developed primarily as an 'Electronic City' and 'IT Hub' to attract Foreign Direct Investment?
(A) Noida
(B) City of Varanasi
(C) City of Bareilly
(D) City of Gorakhpur

**40.** The 'Kisan Bahi' scheme, introduced in Uttar Pradesh for the economic security of farmers, serves which main purpose?
(A) Providing fully subsidized agricultural tractors and equipment to small farmers.
(B) Serving as a land holding record book for farmers.
(C) Providing immediate direct cash relief transfers during severe drought conditions.
(D) Offering comprehensive free crop insurance cover to small and marginal farmers.

**41.** Which of the following is an exception to the general economic characteristics of the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Extremely high operational dependency on rain-fed agricultural activities.
(B) High density of major manufacturing units.
(C) Significantly lower per-capita income when compared directly to Western UP.
(D) Recurrent severe drought conditions constantly affecting overall rural incomes.

**42.** Choose the most appropriate statement regarding the fiscal deficit of Uttar Pradesh in recent state budgets.
(A) The state government has managed to completely eliminate its budget fiscal deficit entirely.
(B) It is maintained within limits set by the FRBM Act.
(C) The state fiscal deficit continuously exceeds 10% of total State GSDP on an annual basis.
(D) Statutory fiscal deficit limits do not apply to Uttar Pradesh as a special category state.

**43.** Consider the following statements regarding the agricultural economy of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane in India.
II. The state accounts for the largest share of total foodgrain production in the country.
III. Tea and coffee are the primary commercial crops of the Purvanchal region.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**44.** What is the central objective of the 'Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana' in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To provide guaranteed direct government employment opportunities to rural women workers.
(B) To curb female infanticide and boost girl education via financial aid.
(C) To distribute free electric sewing machines to economically weaker women below the poverty line.
(D) To provide comprehensive monthly old-age welfare pensions exclusively to destitute widows.

**45.** Consider the following statements concerning Uttar Pradesh's Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) ranking:
I. The implementation of the 'Nivesh Mitra' portal helped improve the state's EoDB ranking.
II. Uttar Pradesh consistently ranked last in the country in EoDB between 2018 and 2022.
III. Simplification of labour laws was one of the reforms undertaken to improve the business climate.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**46.** Which district of Uttar Pradesh is famous globally for its carpet weaving industry, often referred to as 'Carpet City', and represents this craft under ODOP?
(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Bhadohi
(D) Saharanpur

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(D) State NITI Aayog (SETU)

**29.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Uttar Pradesh government lays heavy emphasis on the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme.
Reason (R): ODOP helps in preserving traditional crafts, reducing regional economic disparity, and curbing distress migration from rural districts.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**30.** Where is the headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC), established to provide term loans to small and medium industries, located?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Agra

**31.** Which of the following sectors accounts for the largest share of Uttar Pradesh's total export value?
(A) Electronics and software
(B) Handloom, ready-made garments and textiles
(C) Industrial engineering and heavy machine goods
(D) Processed gems, precious stones and gold jewellery

**32.** In the context of e-Governance and digital economy, what is the purpose of the 'Nivesh Mitra' portal launched by the UP government?
(A) It is a dedicated digital platform created for financial direct benefit transfer to agricultural farmers.
(B) It is a centralized online employment exchange for registered workers in the vast unorganised sector.
(C) It is an automated grievance redressal portal maintained specifically for retired government pensioners.
(D) It is a single-window system providing business clearances and approvals.

**33.** The 'Pravasi Bharatiya Divas' 2019 was hosted in which city of Uttar Pradesh to boost NRI investment and cultural ties?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

**34.** Which industry is historically associated with the town of Kannauj, acting as a major contributor to its local economy?
(A) Perfume (Ittar)
(B) Glass bangles
(C) Chikankari embroidery
(D) Sports goods

**35.** Arrange the following districts of Uttar Pradesh from West to East based on their geographical location along the industrial corridors.
(A) Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi
(B) Kanpur, Ghaziabad, Varanasi, Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi, Prayagraj, Kanpur, Ghaziabad
(D) Ghaziabad, Prayagraj, Kanpur, Varanasi

**36.** Which one of the following is the largest source of tax revenue for the Uttar Pradesh government in its state budget?
(A) State Excise Duty on alcohol and spirits
(B) Stamp Duty and Land Registration Fees
(C) State Taxes on Motor Vehicles and Transport
(D) State GST (SGST)

**37.** Which central government scheme has significantly impacted rural financial inclusion in Uttar Pradesh by opening zero-balance bank accounts on a massive scale?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi
(B) PM Jan Dhan Yojana
(C) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
(D) Stand Up India Scheme for Entrepreneurs

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**38.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Development Bank / Institution)
P. UP Financial Corporation (UPFC)
Q. Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP (PICUP)
R. UP State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA)
S. UP Export Corporation
List II: (Year of Establishment in UP)
1. 1972
2. 1954
3. 1966
4. 1961

quantities of coarse granite gravel and morrum extracted for building.

**112.** (C) Indian Bureau of Mines
The Indian Bureau of Mines, operating under the Union Ministry of Mines, is responsible for assessing national mineral resources, publishing the National Mineral Inventory, and enforcing conservation rules. IBM compiles detailed technical data on major mineral reserves, production statistics, and mine approvals across all Indian states, including Uttar Pradesh.

**113.** (B) Zero-waste mining
Aligned with the National Mineral Policy, sustainable mining frameworks prioritize zero-waste mining to ensure environmental preservation and efficient resource utilization. This approach emphasizes total mineral recovery, recycling mine tailings, reducing overburden waste, restoring degraded landscapes, and implementing progressive land reclamation to minimize overall ecological disturbance during extraction.

**114.** (D) Brick Earth - Major Mineral
Classifying brick earth as a major mineral is incorrect under Indian mining laws. Section 3(e) of the MMDR Act, 1957 explicitly categorizes brick earth, river sand, gravel, and building stone as minor minerals. Coal and cement-grade limestone are classified as major minerals subject to primary regulatory control by central authorities.

**115.** (C) SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production
Sustainable mining practices promoted by the Uttar Pradesh Geology and Mining Department align directly with United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 12, focusing on Responsible Consumption and Production. This goal advocates sustainable natural resource management, reducing industrial waste, preventing ecological degradation, and promoting environmentally sound mineral extraction strategies globally.

**116.** (C) GPS trackers / VTS
The Uttar Pradesh government mandates installing Global Positioning System devices and Vehicle Tracking Systems on all registered mineral transportation vehicles. Integrated with the Mine Mitra digital portal, real-time GPS tracking enables authorities to monitor transport routes, prevent illegal mineral diversion, eliminate unrecorded transit, and ensure compliance with authorized transit permits.

**117.** (A) Dolomite
Dolomite is a calcium magnesium carbonate mineral found in Sonbhadra and Banda districts. It is extensively utilized as a refractory lining in steelmaking furnaces, a fluxing agent in metallurgical smelting operations, a soil conditioner in agriculture, and a raw material in manufacturing specialized glass, ceramics, and structural building materials.

**118.** (D) Sonbhadra and Mirzapur
Minor deposits of barytes, composed of barium sulfate, occur within sedimentary formations in Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts. Barytes possesses high specific gravity and chemical inertness, making it indispensable as a weighting agent in drilling muds used for oil and gas exploration, as well as in manufacturing paints, plastics, and rubber.

**119.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Implementing competitive e-auctions for mineral blocks has significantly boosted non-tax revenue collections for Uttar Pradesh. Online bidding eliminated market entry barriers, dismantled corrupt local syndicate monopolies, ensured transparent market valuation, attracted diverse private investment, and established standardized operational procedures across minor and major mineral concessions within the state.

**120.** (C) Enhancement of local soil fertility and crop yield
Unscientific open-cast mining degrades surrounding environments rather than enhancing soil fertility. Open-cast mining strips fertile topsoil layers, generates vast overburden dumps, causes severe windblown dust pollution, leaves unsecured abandoned pits, disrupts sub-surface hydrology, and impairs agricultural productivity across adjacent farmland areas through soil compaction and chemical runoff.

**121.** (D) Sonbhadra
The Uttar Pradesh portion of the extensive Singrauli coalfield is located entirely within Sonbhadra district. Northern Coalfields Limited operates large mechanized open-cast coal mines in this region, extracting sub-bituminous coal seams that feed major thermal power plants and

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**47.** Which of the following states is the largest contributor to India's GDP, with Uttar Pradesh aiming to overtake it in the coming years?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Karnataka

**48.** Identify the correct pair of 'Industrial City' and its 'Core Economic Activity' in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Meerut - Sports Goods
(B) Kanpur - Silk Sarees
(C) Varanasi - Leather Goods
(D) Moradabad - Wood Carving

**49.** Which major infrastructure project connects Lucknow to Ghazipur, facilitating economic integration of the Purvanchal region?
(A) Yamuna Expressway
(B) Agra-Lucknow Expressway
(C) Purvanchal Expressway
(D) Ganga Expressway

**50.** Under the State Government's financial management, which of the following is considered 'Capital Expenditure'?
(A) Routine payment of monthly salaries to state government civil employees
(B) Regular disbursement of monthly retirement pensions to state employees
(C) Building expressways and hospitals
(D) Ongoing interest service payments on historical long-term state debts

**51.** The economic disparity between Purvanchal and Western Uttar Pradesh is most accurately reflected by which indicator?
(A) Difference in the total number of districts.
(B) Difference in per-capita income and industrial units.
(C) Difference in the state legislative assembly seats.
(D) Difference in the number of rivers flowing through the regions.

**52.** Consider the following statements regarding poverty eradication in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a key instrument for rural wage employment in the state.
II. Uttar Pradesh lifted more than 3 crore people out of multidimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21, as per NITI Aayog.
III. Poverty in Uttar Pradesh is uniformly distributed across all its 75 districts.
IV. The Public Distribution System (PDS) provides food security to vulnerable populations in the state.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

**53.** Which of the following is a major Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) operated by the Uttar Pradesh State Government?
(A) UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited
(B) Central PSU Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
(C) Central PSU Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
(D) Central PSU National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)

**54.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh is famous for the Chikankari embroidery industry, a major contributor to its local economy and exports?
(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Varanasi
(D) Bareilly

**55.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh is highly attractive for labour-intensive manufacturing industries.
Reason (R): The state possesses a massive demographic dividend with a large availability of employable youth.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**56.** The 'Mati Kala Board' established by the Uttar Pradesh government aims to promote the economic interests of artisans involved in which craft?
(A) Traditional handloom cloth weaving
(B) Clay pottery
(C) Traditional metalcraft and brassware

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**96.** Which scheme was launched by the UP government to provide a fixed monthly financial assistance to eligible farmers, mirroring a central scheme?
(A) Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana
(C) PM Kisan Samman Nidhi (implemented at state level)
(D) UP Kisan Mitra Yojana

**97.** The concept of a 'Trillion Dollar Economy' for Uttar Pradesh was heavily highlighted during which major event?
(A) UPGIS 2023
(B) Prayagraj Kumbh Mela 2019
(C) Lucknow DefExpo 2020
(D) Varanasi Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 2019

**98.** Arrange the following institutions established in Uttar Pradesh in the chronological order of their foundation years:
I. Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC)
II. UP State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA)
III. Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP (PICUP)
IV. New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA)
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) IV, III, II, I

**99.** Which indicator is primarily used to measure the problem of 'income inequality' within the state of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gini Coefficient
(B) Wholesale Price Index
(C) Repo Rate
(D) Literacy Rate

**100.** 'Zari-Zardozi' is a popular craft and an ODOP product of several districts in Uttar Pradesh, including Budaun and Shahjahanpur. What type of work is it?
(A) Traditional decorative wood carving
(B) Handcrafted clay pottery making
(C) Metallic thread embroidery
(D) Structural bamboo furniture weaving

**101.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh is known as the 'Sports City' due to its large-scale manufacturing of sports goods?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Kanpur
(C) Agra
(D) Meerut

**102.** In the context of Uttar Pradesh's state budget, the 'Revenue Deficit' occurs when:
(A) Total state expenditure exceeds total state receipts.
(B) Revenue expenditure exceeds revenue receipts.
(C) Capital expenditure exceeds capital receipts.
(D) Fiscal deficit is zero.

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**103.** Which of the following correctly pairs an industrial hub with its primary economic specialisation?
(A) Renukoot - Aluminium
(B) Mathura - Handloom silk sarees
(C) Gorakhpur - Commercial oil refining
(D) Varanasi - Traditional brassware items

**104.** Which state department manages the 'UP Start-up Fund' created to provide financial support to budding entrepreneurs in the state?
(A) Department of IT
(B) Department of Home Affairs
(C) Department of Basic Education
(D) Department of Irrigation and Water Resources

**105.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Financial inclusion in rural Uttar Pradesh has improved significantly over the last decade.
Reason (R): Initiatives like Jan Dhan Yojana and the deployment of Bank Mitras (BC Sakhis) have expanded banking access to unbanked areas.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**106.** The industrial region of 'GIDA' is strategically located to spur the economic development of which division in Uttar Pradesh?

development indicators.
(B) Uttar Pradesh ranks lower, requiring higher social investment.
(C) Uttar Pradesh and southern states like Kerala share the exact same official human development index value.
(D) Uttar Pradesh is excluded and not evaluated in any official national human development index rankings.

**67.** The town of Saharanpur is famous for which traditional industry that significantly contributes to state exports?
(A) Traditional brassware manufacturing
(B) Wood carving
(C) Heavy leather processing and tanning
(D) Handloom silk weaving and embroidery

**68.** Consider the following statements regarding the role of agriculture in the economy of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for over half of the state's population.
II. The state's diverse agro-climatic zones allow for the cultivation of a wide variety of crops.
III. The share of agriculture in the GSDP is consistently higher than the share of the services sector.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**69.** Which scheme was initiated to provide financial support to the destitute widows in Uttar Pradesh, thereby aiding in poverty alleviation?
(A) Kanya Vidya Dhan Yojana
(B) Vridhavastha Pension Yojana
(C) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana Scheme
(D) Nirashrit Mahila Pension Yojana

**70.** What is the name of the central scheme that Uttar Pradesh leverages to develop industrial clusters for traditional artisans and craftspersons?
(A) SFURTI scheme
(B) PRASAD scheme for pilgrimage revitalization
(C) HRIDAY scheme for heritage city development
(D) AMRUT scheme for urban rejuvenation

**71.** The 'Stand-Up India' scheme, heavily promoted in Uttar Pradesh, facilitates bank loans primarily for which demographic groups?
(A) Large corporate business houses and industrial conglomerates
(B) SC, ST, and women entrepreneurs
(C) Only male agricultural farmers operating in rural areas
(D) Honorably discharged ex-servicemen personnel exclusively

**72.** Which city houses the headquarters of the Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP (PICUP)?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Noida
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

**73.** Which of the following correctly describes a major finding commonly reported in the Economic Survey of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Service sector growth has been a major driver of the state's GSDP expansion.
(B) The state relies entirely on industrial manufacturing for its revenue.
(C) The state has achieved 100% urbanisation.
(D) Agricultural output has been steadily declining in absolute terms over the last decade.

**74.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Uttar Pradesh government promotes the export of agricultural products like mangoes and Kala Namak rice.
Reason (R): Exporting high-value agricultural products increases farmers' income and brings foreign exchange into the state economy.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**75.** What role do the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) like Aryavart Bank and Prathama UP Gramin Bank play in the state's economy?
(A) They finance large-scale heavy industrial and defence manufacturing projects.
(B) They provide rural credit to agriculture and MSMEs.

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(D) Decorative artistic wood carving

**57.** Which central scheme's successful implementation has dramatically improved rural sanitation infrastructure and related local employment in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)
(B) Swachh Bharat Mission
(C) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
(D) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

**58.** The 'Flute (Bansuri)' is designated as the ODOP product for which district in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mathura
(B) Pilibhit
(C) Bijnor
(D) Shahjahanpur

**59.** Which of the following statements about Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Uttar Pradesh is correct?
(A) Uttar Pradesh completely prohibits foreign direct investment across its IT and software development sector.
(B) FDI inflows have grown, particularly in electronics and logistics.
(C) Foreign Direct Investment policy in Uttar Pradesh strictly restricts all foreign capital to the agricultural sector.
(D) Uttar Pradesh continuously ranks as the largest single recipient of foreign direct investment inflows in all of India.

**60.** The Uttar Pradesh government relies heavily on which of the following for rural credit delivery and agricultural finance?
(A) International and Foreign Commercial Banking institutions
(B) Co-operative and Regional Rural Banks
(C) Private Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) operating locally
(D) Informal and unregulated private local money lenders in villages

**61.** Identify the odd one out among the following ODOP crafts based on their primary raw material.
(A) Moonj products (Amethi)
(B) Wooden toys (Varanasi)
(C) Bamboo products (Bareilly)
(D) Glassware (Firozabad)

**62.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Agricultural Product)
P. Mango (Malihabadi)
Q. Amla
R. Kala Namak Rice
S. Potato
List II: (Leading Producing Region/District in UP)
1. Pratapgarh
2. Lucknow
3. Agra/Farrukhabad belt
4. Siddharthnagar
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

**63.** Which express highway in Uttar Pradesh is projected to be the longest in the state, connecting Meerut to Prayagraj to spur economic growth?
(A) Agra-Lucknow Expressway
(B) Purvanchal Expressway
(C) Ganga Expressway
(D) Bundelkhand Expressway

**64.** What is the current structure of the goods and services tax (GST) revenue distribution that heavily impacts the Uttar Pradesh state budget?
(A) The state government retains 100% of all integrated GST (IGST) revenues collected within state borders.
(B) The state gets a CGST share and retains SGST.
(C) The state completely surrenders all its collected SGST revenue directly to the central government.
(D) Goods and Services Tax regulations are not applicable to the primarily agricultural state of Uttar Pradesh.

**65.** The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor aims to reduce India's dependence on foreign imports in the aerospace and defence sectors. Which of the following cities is NOT a node in this corridor?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Aligarh
(D) Gorakhpur

**66.** In the Human Development Index (HDI), how does Uttar Pradesh traditionally fare compared to southern Indian states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu?
(A) Uttar Pradesh ranks consistently higher than southern states across all human

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**86.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh hosts a major artificial limbs manufacturing corporation (ALIMCO), operating as a Central Public Sector Enterprise?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Meerut
(C) Kanpur
(D) Prayagraj

**87.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (State Scheme)
P. Kanya Sumangala Yojana
Q. Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana
R. BC Sakhi Yojana
S. PM SVANidhi (implemented in UP)
List II: (Target Beneficiary/Objective)
1. Street Vendors
2. Girl Child Education and Health
3. Traditional Artisans
4. Rural Women Banking Correspondents
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

**88.** Which of the following states is a primary competitor to Uttar Pradesh in attracting mobile and electronics manufacturing industries in the NCR region?
(A) Haryana
(B) Bihar
(C) Jharkhand
(D) Chhattisgarh

**89.** 'Asafoetida' (Hing) processing is the recognised ODOP industry of which district in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Etah
(B) Kasganj
(C) Hathras
(D) Mainpuri

**90.** Which statutory body recommends the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the State Government and the Panchayats/ Municipalities in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) NITI Aayog Governing Council
(B) Fifteenth Finance Commission of India
(C) Reserve Bank of India Central Board
(D) UP State Finance Commission

**91.** The UP government's initiative to develop 'Medical Device Parks' aims to boost manufacturing in which specific region?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Sonbhadra district
(C) Bahraich district
(D) Basti district division

**92.** Consider the following statements about the Defence Industrial Corridor in UP:
I. It is developed by the Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA).
II. BrahMos Aerospace is setting up a manufacturing unit in the Lucknow node of the corridor.
III. The corridor is exclusively meant for foreign defence manufacturers.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**93.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the MSME sector in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) The state government has launched the 'MSME Sathi' app to resolve entrepreneurs' grievances.
(B) Traditional handicraft units are excluded from the MSME classification in the state.
(C) MSMEs contribute significantly to the state's total exports.
(D) Kanpur and Agra are major hubs for leather-based MSMEs.

**94.** The town of Badohi is economically clustered with which neighbouring district to form a massive carpet manufacturing belt?
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Jhansi
(D) Bareilly

**95.** What was the main economic rationale behind implementing the 'One District One Product' (ODOP) scheme in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To legally force every rural district to cultivate and produce only one specific agricultural crop.
(B) To promote local products, generating jobs and exports.
(C) To strictly restrict and penalise free inter-district trade within the state boundaries.
(D) To completely replace all large-scale urban industries with village-level cottage crafts.

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(C) They officially manage the state government's global foreign exchange reserves.
(D) They exclusively fund large urban infrastructure and smart city development projects.

**76.** In terms of public debt management, the Uttar Pradesh government is guided by which of the following legislative acts to maintain fiscal discipline?
(A) FRBM Act
(B) Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA)
(C) Indian Companies Act, 2013
(D) State Financial Corporations Act, 1951

**77.** Which product from Azamgarh is promoted under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme?
(A) Black Pottery
(B) Zari Zardozi
(C) Silk Sarees
(D) Leather Footwear

**78.** Select the correct order of sectors contributing to the Uttar Pradesh GSDP, from highest to lowest share.
(A) Primary Sector, Secondary Sector, Tertiary Sector
(B) Tertiary Sector, Secondary Sector, Primary Sector
(C) Tertiary Sector, Primary Sector, Secondary Sector
(D) Secondary Sector, Tertiary Sector, Primary Sector

**79.** The 'Chief Minister's Apprentice Promotion Scheme' in Uttar Pradesh is designed to boost which aspect of the economy?
(A) Advanced agricultural farm mechanisation
(B) Skill training for youth
(C) Promotion and export of traditional state handicrafts
(D) Rapid promotion of large-scale heavy manufacturing industries

**80.** The town of Chunar in Mirzapur district is historically and economically known for which industry?
(A) Hand-knotted carpet weaving
(B) Decorative glass bangles
(C) Cement and pottery
(D) Hardware lock making

**81.** Which of the following centrally sponsored schemes aims to provide piped drinking water to rural households in Uttar Pradesh, thereby generating rural infrastructure employment?
(A) PM Kisan
(B) PM Fasal Bima Yojana
(C) Jal Jeevan Mission
(D) PM Gram Sadak Yojana

**82.** Consider the following statements regarding Expressways in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Yamuna Expressway connects Greater Noida with Agra.
II. The Agra-Lucknow Expressway passes through the perfume hub of Kannauj.
III. The Purvanchal Expressway ends at the Bihar border in Ballia district.
IV. The state has the largest operational expressway network in India.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

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**83.** The UP Global Investors Summit 2023 identified several focus sectors for investment. Which of the following was prominently featured as a sunrise sector?
(A) Renewable energy and EVs
(B) Traditional jute textile manufacturing
(C) Underground coal mining extraction
(D) Mechanical typewriter manufacturing

**84.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane, acting as the economic backbone for its local sugar mills?
(A) Lalitpur district
(B) Mahoba district
(C) Sonbhadra district
(D) Muzaffarnagar

**85.** What is the primary function of the 'Uttar Pradesh Export Promotion Council'?
(A) To strictly regulate and restrict the import of agricultural goods coming from other Indian states.
(B) To assist state exporters in global markets.
(C) To manage and distribute free food rations to all below-poverty-line families across districts.
(D) To oversee and manage the comprehensive collection of state GST across commercial sectors.

(A) Gorakhpur region
(B) Bareilly administrative division
(C) Jhansi administrative division
(D) Meerut administrative division

**107.** Which of the following is a major contributor to the non-tax revenue of the Uttar Pradesh government?
(A) State Excise Duty
(B) Royalty from mining and minerals
(C) Value Added Tax (VAT) on petrol
(D) Stamp Duty on property transactions

**108.** Consider the following statements regarding the ODOP scheme:
I. It aims to prevent distress migration of artisans.
II. Common Facility Centres (CFCs) are being established under the scheme to assist artisans.
III. Margin money subsidy is provided to artisans for setting up new enterprises.
IV. The scheme is entirely funded by the World Bank without state government participation.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**109.** Which of the following sectors in Uttar Pradesh has seen the largest impact of the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' through the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS)?
(A) Large-scale defence manufacturing
(B) MSMEs and small businesses
(C) Multinational IT companies
(D) Heavy metallurgy plants

**110.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh is selected under ODOP for its 'Bindi' (Kumkum) manufacturing?
(A) Ballia
(B) Ghazipur
(C) Mau
(D) Jaunpur

**111.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding Uttar Pradesh's demographic dividend.
(A) The working-age population in the state is expected to grow continuously for the next decade.
(B) Skill development is crucial for reaping the state's demographic dividend.
(C) A high dependency ratio would negatively impact the demographic dividend.
(D) The state has an aging population structure comparable to European nations.

**112.** The 'Mukhyamantri Gramodyog Rojgar Yojana' aims to provide employment opportunities primarily in which of the following areas?
(A) Metropolitan urban IT tech hubs
(B) Rural village industries
(C) Central state government secretariats
(D) International overseas construction projects

**113.** Under e-Governance initiatives, the 'Bhulekh' portal in Uttar Pradesh is utilised for which of the following purposes?
(A) Online booking of state transport bus tickets
(B) Online registration of new start-up private companies
(C) Filing official state commercial tax returns
(D) Viewing digital land records

**114.** Which financial institution was set up at the national level but plays a critical role in refinancing agricultural and rural development activities in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) SEBI
(B) SIDBI
(C) NABARD
(D) EXIM Bank

**115.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Industrial Centre)
P. Bareilly
Q. Firozabad
R. Agra
S. Mirzapur
List II: (Key Industry)
1. Glass Bangles
2. Bamboo and Cane Furniture
3. Carpets
4. Leather and Footwear
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**116.** The state government's push for a 'Digital Economy' is most visible in the widespread adoption of which payment interface across rural and urban markets?
(A) Traditional bank cheque clearing systems
(B) Bank demand drafts

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (B) 2027-28
The Uttar Pradesh government has established a target to achieve a one trillion dollar economy by the financial year 2027-28. Attaining this economic objective requires comprehensive structural transformations across major sectors, including manufacturing, services, and agriculture, supported by substantial investments in physical infrastructure, policy implementation, skill development, and global trade promotion initiatives.

**2.** (C) Tertiary Sector (Services)
The tertiary sector, encompassing financial services, real estate, trade, transport, communications, and public administration, makes the largest contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product of Uttar Pradesh. Expanding urbanisation, rapid digital adoption, and expanding commercial enterprise networks have progressively accelerated the growth of service-oriented economic operations throughout the state over recent decades.

**3.** (A) Western Uttar Pradesh
Western Uttar Pradesh consistently records the highest per-capita income among the state's geographical regions. Strategic proximity to the National Capital Region, early agricultural modernization through the Green Revolution, well-developed irrigation facilities, and extensive industrial hubs such as Noida, Greater Noida, and Ghaziabad drive superior economic productivity and higher average household incomes.

**4.** (D) Deloitte India
Deloitte India was appointed by the Uttar Pradesh government to draft a strategic roadmap for expanding the state economy to one trillion dollars. The consultancy firm conducts sector-specific structural analysis, formulates policy measures, identifies priority growth areas, and suggests strategic institutional interventions to boost domestic investments, exports, employment generation, and industrial capacity.

**5.** (B) Kanpur
The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority is located in Kanpur. Established as the premier state nodal agency for industrial infrastructure development, the authority acquires land, constructs planned industrial estates, provides essential civil utilities, and promotes sustainable commercial growth across designated industrial zones throughout the entire state.

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**6.** (C) Kala Namak Rice
Kala Namak Rice is designated as the primary featured product for Siddharthnagar district under the One District One Product scheme. Renowned for its unique aroma, nutritional value, and historical significance, this special scented paddy variety receives targeted state support for branding, technological processing improvements, geographical indication protection, and international market expansion.

**7.** (D) Prayagraj is one of the designated nodes.
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor comprises six designated nodal points: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. Prayagraj is not listed among these operational nodes. The corridor aims to reduce import dependence by promoting indigenous aerospace and defence manufacturing, attracting substantial private and public capital investments into these strategic zones.

**8.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Western Uttar Pradesh displays significantly higher industrialisation and economic development compared to Eastern Uttar Pradesh. This disparity stems directly from early infrastructural advantages, proximity to national capital trading centers, superior transport connectivity, and early structural transformation following the Green Revolution, which enhanced regional capital accumulation, agricultural yields, and commercial enterprise growth.

**9.** (A) I and II
The Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit 2023 was successfully conducted during February in Lucknow, focusing on attracting foreign direct investment and domestic investment across strategic sectors. However, the Western region

(D) PM Gram Sadak Yojana - Urban metro lines

**127.** To promote tourism as a pillar of the economy, the Uttar Pradesh government is heavily investing in developing 'Circuits'. Which of the following is NOT one of these recognised tourist circuits?
(A) Buddhist Circuit
(B) Ramayana Circuit
(C) Mahabharata Circuit
(D) Coastal Circuit

**128.** Consider the following statements regarding e-Governance and transparency in UP's administration:
I. The implementation of the e-Tendering system has reduced corruption in public procurement.
II. The 'Darpan' dashboard is used by the Chief Minister's office to monitor flagship schemes.
III. E-Office has been implemented in the state secretariat to reduce paper files.
IV. Digital land records have completely eliminated land disputes in the state.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**129.** The establishment of 'Film City' in Uttar Pradesh is planned to boost the entertainment sector's contribution to the GSDP. Where is it being primarily developed?
(A) City of Lucknow
(B) YEIDA area
(C) City of Varanasi
(D) City of Gorakhpur

**130.** Which economic term best describes the state government's strategy of setting up 'Export Promotion Industrial Parks' (EPIPs) in cities like Agra and Greater Noida?
(A) Strategy of national domestic import substitution
(B) Economic policy of complete autarky
(C) SEZ and export infrastructure
(D) Government monetary policy of deficit financing

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(C) UPI
(D) International foreign currency exchanges

**117.** Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the ODOP scheme?
(A) Jalaun - Paper
(B) Lucknow - Decorative Glassware
(C) Kannauj - Industrial Sports Goods
(D) Aligarh - Traditional Silk Sarees

**118.** What is the primary objective of the Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy?
(A) To enforce a complete ban on the export of processed food items.
(B) To promote synthetic food manufacturing over traditional natural foods.
(C) To forcibly shut down all unorganised sector roadside dhabas.
(D) To cut farm wastage and boost value addition.

**119.** Which central scheme plays the most significant role in addressing urban poverty and providing self-employment in the cities of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) MGNREGA rural employment guarantee scheme
(B) PM KISAN income support scheme
(C) RUSA higher education scheme
(D) DAY-NULM

**120.** Which of the following correctly describes the trend in Uttar Pradesh's total state budget size over the last five years?
(A) It has consistently decreased year-on-year across consecutive fiscal years.
(B) It has remained completely unchanged and identical without any variation.
(C) It has consistently grown upward.
(D) It fluctuates unpredictably year-to-year with no discernible clear trend.

**121.** The 'Kisan Uday Yojana' in Uttar Pradesh was launched to provide which of the following to farmers?
(A) Free smart televisions
(B) Free smartphones
(C) Solar pumps
(D) Tractors at half price

**122.** Consider the following statements about the UP Start-up Policy:
I. The policy aims to establish at least one incubator in every district.
II. Special incentives are provided for start-ups founded by women and marginalised communities.
III. The policy exclusively focuses on the agricultural sector, ignoring IT and electronics.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**123.** The 'Data Centre Policy' of Uttar Pradesh aims to establish large-scale data storage facilities primarily in which region to boost the digital economy?
(A) Bundelkhand region
(B) Purvanchal region
(C) Terai belt region
(D) NCR region

**124.** Which of the following best explains the relatively lower Human Development Index (HDI) of certain districts in Purvanchal compared to Western UP?
(A) Severe and unchecked environmental industrial pollution across major urban centers.
(B) Lower per-capita income, health, and education infrastructure.
(C) Uncontrolled high concentration of multinational IT companies causing urban traffic congestion.
(D) The absolute and complete absence of cultivable agricultural land across all eastern districts.

**125.** The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which plays a crucial role in MSME financing, has its headquarters located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Noida
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

**126.** Which of the following is an incorrect pair of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and its core objective implemented in UP?
(A) Ayushman Bharat - Comprehensive Health Insurance Cover
(B) PM Awas Yojana - Affordable Housing for All Citizens
(C) Jal Jeevan Mission - Rural Tap Water Supply Connections

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received the highest proportion of investment intents, reflecting its established infrastructure, whereas eastern and central regions also attracted substantial multi-sectoral capital proposals.

**10.** (D) BC Sakhi Yojana
The Banking Correspondent Sakhi Yojana was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government to extend digital banking services to unbanked rural areas using trained women representatives. These female correspondents facilitate doorstep financial transactions, direct benefit transfers, micro-pension enrollment, and basic banking assistance, thereby enhancing financial inclusion, rural economic liquidity, and female self-employment.

**11.** (D) Moradabad
Moradabad is globally recognized as the Brass City due to its renowned brassware handicraft industry. Under the state government's One District One Product initiative and micro, small, and medium enterprises promotional frameworks, local artisans receive support for modernizing production, export facilitation, skill upgrade, and global trade promotion, generating substantial foreign exchange revenue.

**12.** (D) To accelerate industrial development in the drought-prone southern Bundelkhand region.
The primary rationale behind constructing the Bundelkhand Expressway is to boost industrial, agricultural, and commercial integration in the economically lagging and drought-prone southern Bundelkhand region. By linking Chitrakoot directly to the Agra-Lucknow Expressway, the corridor facilitates rapid transport, improves market access for regional produce, and attracts capital investment.

**13.** (C) SIDA - Saharanpur
Satharia Industrial Development Authority, abbreviated as SIDA, is headquartered in Jaunpur district, not Saharanpur. Established to foster planned industrialization in regional clusters, statutory authorities like SIDA acquire land, build infrastructure, manage zoning regulations, and support local enterprise setup, contributing to balanced regional industrial growth across Uttar Pradesh.

**14.** (D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The One District One Product scheme assigns specific traditional products to districts based on historical craftsmanship. Gorakhpur is recognized for terracotta clay pottery, Bhadohi for hand-knotted carpet weaving, Firozabad for decorative glass items and bangles, and Aligarh for its long-established locks and hardware manufacturing sector, encouraging localized economic enterprise.

**15.** (A) A population age structure where working-age people outnumber dependents.
Demographic dividend refers to the potential economic expansion that occurs when a state experiences a favorable shift in its population age structure, characterized by a larger proportion of working-age individuals relative to dependent young and elderly groups. Capitalizing on this requires strategic investments in human capital, skill training, and job creation.

**16.** (C) 2018
The One District One Product scheme was officially launched by the Uttar Pradesh government in January 2018. Designed to promote traditional industries, preserve specialized heritage crafts, boost local entrepreneurship, and expand export potential, the scheme provides financial subsidies, modern technological assistance, skill upgrading programs, and structured global market linkages across all districts.

**17.** (B) Department of IT and Electronics
The Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy functions under the administrative control of the Department of Information Technology and Electronics. The department formulates policy frameworks, manages startup funds, facilitates incubator setup, supports technology hubs, and offers financial incentives to foster a dynamic innovation ecosystem, driving technological entrepreneurship and high-skilled employment in the state.

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**18.** (C) It is higher than the national average.
The primary sector, dominated by agriculture and allied activities, accounts for a higher percentage share of Gross State Domestic Product in Uttar Pradesh compared to the national average. Massive fertile alluvial land, extensive canal networks, and a large rural workforce sustain high output volumes in foodgrains, sugarcane, milk, and horticulture crops.

**38.** (C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Key industrial institutions in Uttar Pradesh were established systematically to foster development: Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation in 1954, Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP in 1972, UP State Industrial Development Authority in 1961, and Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation in 1966, each strengthening state economic administration and enterprise creation.

**39.** (A) Noida
Noida, located in Gautam Buddha Nagar district, has been developed as a premier electronic city, information technology hub, and commercial center in Uttar Pradesh. Its proximity to New Delhi, world-class physical infrastructure, robust power grid, and favorable state industrial policies attract substantial domestic capital and foreign direct investment.

**40.** (B) Serving as a land holding record book for farmers.
The Kisan Bahi scheme was introduced in Uttar Pradesh to provide farmers with an official booklet containing verified details of their landholdings, soil classifications, ownership rights, and encumbrances. This standardized record document assists agricultural landholders in securing institutional credit from commercial banks, obtaining government subsidies, and settling land disputes.

**41.** (B) High density of major manufacturing units.
The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh is economically characterized by frequent agricultural droughts, rocky terrain, lower per-capita incomes, and heavy dependence on rain-fed farming. A high density of large manufacturing units is absent in Bundelkhand, making industrial industrialization a primary policy target through special expressways and corridor initiatives.

**42.** (B) It is maintained within limits set by the FRBM Act.
The Uttar Pradesh government maintains its fiscal deficit within the statutory limits mandated under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management framework, generally capped at three percent of Gross State Domestic Product. Adhering to these prudent fiscal guidelines ensures long-term debt sustainability while facilitating capital allocations for critical infrastructure projects.

**43.** (A) I and II
Uttar Pradesh stands as India's top producer of sugarcane and total foodgrains, benefiting from extensive alluvial soil cover and widespread canal networks. Commercial plantation crops like tea and coffee are not cultivated in the Purvanchal region; instead, agricultural output centers around wheat, paddy, sugarcane, pulses, potatoes, and major horticultural crops.

**44.** (B) To curb female infanticide and boost girl education via financial aid.
The Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana is a conditional cash transfer initiative designed to prevent female infanticide, eliminate gender discrimination, improve sex ratio at birth, and encourage education among girl children. The state provides structured financial assistance to eligible families at six milestone stages from birth through higher secondary graduation.

**45.** (C) I and III
Uttar Pradesh achieved remarkable progress in Ease of Doing Business rankings, rising from lower positions to top operational rankings nationally. Key drivers behind this improvement include the seamless single-window portal Nivesh Mitra, simplification of labor regulations, automated industrial approvals, digitized property registration processes, and transparent e-governance implementation across administrative departments.

**46.** (C) Bhadohi
Bhadohi is world-famous as the Carpet City due to its dominant hand-knotted carpet and rug weaving industry. Assigned as the featured One District One Product for the district, Bhadohi generates vital export revenues, preserves traditional artisan heritage, and supports extensive employment networks spanning adjacent rural districts throughout Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

**47.** (B) Maharashtra
Maharashtra currently stands as the largest single state contributor to India's Gross Domestic Product. Uttar Pradesh is aggressively implementing policy reforms, industrial infrastructure projects, transport expressways, and investor attraction drives to expand its

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Uttar Pradesh, styled as SETU, replacing the former State Planning Commission. Modeled after NITI Aayog, SETU acts as an apex advisory body providing strategic policy directions, fostering public-private partnerships, monitoring development goals, and driving economic growth initiatives.

**29.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The state government places primary policy emphasis on the One District One Product scheme because it strategically promotes indigenous crafts, boosts rural employment, and enhances micro-enterprise yields. By modernizing production and providing global commercial visibility, the initiative reduces regional economic imbalances and curbs distress migration from rural areas to major metropolises.

**30.** (B) Kanpur
The Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation is headquartered in Kanpur. Established under the State Financial Corporations Act of 1951, the corporation provides medium and long-term financial assistance, term loans, and credit support to small and medium-scale industrial units, facilitating planned capital formation, enterprise creation, and regional industrial development.

**31.** (A) Electronics and software
Electronics manufacturing and software technology services contribute the largest single share to Uttar Pradesh's overall export earnings. Centered heavily in the Gautam Buddha Nagar district, including Noida and Greater Noida, this sector benefits from advanced urban infrastructure, foreign direct investment, specialized industrial parks, and strong global export supply chains.

**32.** (D) It is a single-window system providing business clearances and approvals.
Nivesh Mitra is an integrated single-window online portal implemented by the Uttar Pradesh government to simplify procedures for entrepreneurs. It provides hassle-free online application processing, statutory clearances, licenses, and NOCs from multiple government departments, significantly accelerating project setup times and enhancing the state's Ease of Doing Business framework.

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**33.** (D) Varanasi
The 15th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas convention in 2019 was organized in Varanasi. The event brought together global Indian diaspora members, foreign dignitaries, and political leadership, serving as a prominent platform to highlight investment opportunities, promote regional cultural heritage, boost local tourism, and foster trade and technology partnerships with overseas Indian communities.

**34.** (A) Perfume (Ittar)
Kannauj is historically and economically renowned as the perfume capital of India, specializing in traditional floral essential oil extractions and aromatic Ittar distillation. This heritage industry forms the main pillar of the local economy, employing generations of artisans and contributing substantially to state exports through specialized natural perfume manufacturing.

**35.** (A) Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi
Geographically arranging these Uttar Pradesh districts from west to east along major industrial transport corridors begins with Ghaziabad in the far western National Capital Region, followed by Kanpur in the central industrial plain, then Prayagraj at the river confluence, and finally Varanasi in the eastern Purvanchal region along the river Ganga.

**36.** (D) State GST (SGST)
State Goods and Services Tax constitutes the largest single source of own tax revenue for the Uttar Pradesh state government. Collected on intra-state supply of goods and services, SGST receipts consistently provide stable fiscal revenue, supporting state development budgets, public infrastructure spending, and flagship social welfare delivery systems.

**37.** (B) PM Jan Dhan Yojana
The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana has significantly advanced financial inclusion across Uttar Pradesh by opening millions of zero-balance bank accounts for unbanked households. This national scheme facilitates direct benefit transfers, ensures transparent welfare distribution, expands formal micro-credit access, and provides basic insurance and financial literacy to vulnerable rural populations.

**97.** (A) UPGIS 2023
The vision to transform Uttar Pradesh into a one trillion dollar economy was prominently showcased during the Global Investors Summit 2023 held in Lucknow. The landmark summit attracted global business delegations, leading domestic conglomerates, and investment proposals across technology, renewable energy, manufacturing, infrastructure, logistics, tourism, and agriculture sectors.

**98.** (A) I, II, III, IV
Key development authorities in Uttar Pradesh were established in a clear historical sequence: Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation in 1954, UP State Industrial Development Authority in 1961, Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP in 1972, and New Okhla Industrial Development Authority in 1976, continuously expanding state industrial administrative infrastructure.

**99.** (A) Gini Coefficient
The Gini Coefficient is the standard economic metric used to quantify income inequality and wealth distribution within a geographic population. Ranging from zero to one, a higher Gini score indicates greater inequality, serving as an important tool for fiscal planners evaluating economic disparity across regions and socio-economic groups in Uttar Pradesh.

**100.** (C) Metallic thread embroidery
Zari-Zardozi is a traditional form of elaborate metallic thread hand embroidery, utilizing gold, silver, or metallic wires along with beads and sequins to create intricate decorative designs on fabrics. Popular in districts like Budaun and Shahjahanpur, this craft provides extensive artisan employment and is actively promoted under state handicraft development schemes.

**101.** (D) Meerut
Meerut is widely known as the Sports City of India due to its extensive concentration of sports goods manufacturing enterprises. Producing cricket equipment, sports leather balls, athletic wear, and fitness machinery, the city drives significant industrial output, absorbs skilled workforce, and exports specialized sports gear to international markets globally.

**102.** (B) Revenue expenditure exceeds revenue receipts.
In state public finance, a revenue deficit occurs when total revenue expenditure exceeds total revenue receipts. This condition indicates that routine state earnings from tax and non-tax sources are insufficient to cover operational recurring expenses like administration, salaries, and interest service, requiring fiscal adjustments or capital borrowings to meet operational budget shortfalls.

**103.** (A) Renukoot - Aluminium
Renukoot, located in Sonbhadra district, is a major industrial center famous for large-scale aluminium manufacturing, hosting Hindalco Industries' primary smelting facility. The availability of local bauxite, abundant water, and dedicated thermal power generation capacity makes Renukoot a premier metallurgical hub, contributing significantly to industrial material output in Uttar Pradesh.

**104.** (A) Department of IT
The UP Start-up Fund is managed under the administrative authority of the Department of Information Technology and Electronics. Established to foster innovation and technological entrepreneurship, the fund provides seed capital, equity financing support, and financial backing to registered early-stage startups and technology incubators operating throughout Uttar Pradesh.

**105.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rural financial inclusion in Uttar Pradesh has improved significantly over recent years. This positive expansion is directly driven by targeted structural initiatives, such as widespread PM Jan Dhan account enrollment and deploying BC Sakhis as banking correspondents, bringing direct benefit transfers and formal micro-banking services directly to unbanked rural populations.

**106.** (A) Gorakhpur region
The Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority, abbreviated as GIDA, was established to foster accelerated, planned industrial development across the Gorakhpur region in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. GIDA acquires land, constructs dedicated industrial estates, provides civil infrastructure, and attracts manufacturing, food processing, and commercial enterprises to spur regional economic growth.

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state economy, aiming to ultimately become the premier contributor to the national financial output.

**48.** (A) Meerut - Sports Goods
Meerut is globally celebrated as a premier hub for manufacturing high-quality sports goods, including cricket bats, athletic equipment, and fitness gear. This major industrial activity generates substantial employment and export revenues. In contrast, Varanasi specializes in silk sarees, Kanpur in leather processing, and Moradabad in brassware products.

**49.** (C) Purvanchal Expressway
The Purvanchal Expressway is a key infrastructure project connecting Chand Saray in Lucknow district to Haidaria in Ghazipur district. By providing rapid east-west road transit across eastern Uttar Pradesh, the expressway drastically reduces travel times, integrates rural Purvanchal markets with central commercial hubs, and stimulates economic activity.

**50.** (C) Building expressways and hospitals
Capital expenditure involves government spending directed toward creating long-term physical or economic assets, such as constructing expressways, building public hospitals, expanding power infrastructure, and erecting educational institutions. In contrast, recurring payments like civil salaries, retirement pensions, and loan interest service fall strictly under state revenue expenditure accounts.

**51.** (B) Difference in per-capita income and industrial units.
Regional economic disparity between Purvanchal and Western Uttar Pradesh is most accurately measured by significant gaps in per-capita income and the total concentration of operational industrial manufacturing units. Western districts feature dense industrial clusters and higher agricultural yields, whereas eastern districts experience lower per-capita income levels and industrial concentration.

**52.** (B) I, II and IV
Poverty reduction in Uttar Pradesh relies heavily on MGNREGA wage employment, Public Distribution System food safety nets, and social welfare programs. These interventions enabled over three crore individuals to exit multidimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21 according to NITI Aayog data. However, poverty levels vary significantly across regions rather than being uniformly distributed.

**53.** (A) UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited
Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited is a major state-owned public sector undertaking responsible for thermal power generation across Uttar Pradesh. Operating multiple large-scale thermal power plants, it ensures electricity supply to support state industrial growth, municipal requirements, agricultural pumping, and rural electrification programs throughout the entire territory.

**54.** (B) Lucknow
Lucknow is world-famous for its traditional Chikankari hand-embroidery industry, which constitutes a vital component of the city's commercial economy and cultural legacy. Selected under the One District One Product initiative, this delicate needlework craft provides extensive employment, particularly to female artisans, and earns high demand in global fashion markets.

**55.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh is highly attractive for labour-intensive manufacturing industries due to its massive demographic dividend and abundant pool of cost-competitive young labor. The wide availability of employable youth reduces wage overheads for manufacturing firms, driving growth in textile, assembly, leather, and food processing enterprises throughout the state.

**56.** (B) Clay pottery
The Uttar Pradesh Mati Kala Board was constituted by the state government to preserve, support, and promote traditional clay pottery artisans and terracotta craftspeople. The board provides technical assistance, modern electric potter wheels, raw material access, subsidized loans, and direct market linkage platforms to improve rural artisan livelihoods and earnings.

**57.** (B) Swachh Bharat Mission
The Swachh Bharat Mission has substantially enhanced sanitation infrastructure throughout rural Uttar Pradesh by driving household and community toilet construction. This large-scale public initiative drastically reduced open defecation, improved rural public health outcomes, lowered medical expenditures for

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families, and generated localized construction employment across thousands of rural gram panchayats.

**58.** (B) Pilibhit
Pilibhit district is designated under the One District One Product scheme for its traditional flute manufacturing industry. Craftsmen in Pilibhit process high-quality bamboo to craft musical instruments distributed across national and international markets, receiving government support for skill refinement, raw material sourcing, financial credit access, and commercial trade promotion.

**59.** (B) FDI inflows have grown, particularly in electronics and logistics.
Foreign direct investment inflows into Uttar Pradesh have grown significantly in recent years, particularly within electronics manufacturing, mobile phone assembly, software technology, warehousing, and logistics infrastructure. Proactive industrial policies, dedicated investment corridors, simplified regulatory approvals, and specialized industrial parks have made the state an attractive location for multinational corporations.

**60.** (B) Co-operative and Regional Rural Banks
Regional Rural Banks operating in Uttar Pradesh, such as Aryavart Bank and Prathama UP Gramin Bank, along with state co-operative credit institutions, play a pivotal role in delivering formal financial services across rural Uttar Pradesh. They offer essential crop loans, agricultural machinery finance, and micro-credits to small farmers, rural micro-enterprises, and weaker socio-economic groups.

**61.** (D) Glassware (Firozabad)
Firozabad glassware relies on silica sand, soda ash, and high-temperature thermal melting processes as primary raw materials. In contrast, Moonj products from Amethi, wooden toys from Varanasi, and bamboo items from Bareilly all utilize natural bio-based agricultural or forest raw materials, making non-metallic inorganic glassware distinct from organic craft materials.

**62.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Agricultural specialization in Uttar Pradesh features distinct geographic regions: Malihabad in Lucknow district is famous for mangoes, Pratapgarh is celebrated nationwide for Amla production, Siddharthnagar produces aromatic Kala Namak Rice, and the Agra-Farrukhabad belt serves as the major high-volume potato growing belt, driving state agro-commercial production.

**63.** (C) Ganga Expressway
The Ganga Expressway is planned to be the longest operational expressway in Uttar Pradesh, spanning over 590 kilometers to link Meerut in Western UP with Prayagraj in Eastern UP. By traversing central agricultural districts, the corridor creates an efficient high-speed transport trunk line that enhances freight connectivity and regional commercial development.

**64.** (B) The state gets a CGST share and retains SGST.
Under the Indian Goods and Services Tax framework, state financial revenues comprise directly retained State GST collected on intra-state supplies, along with a statutorily allocated share of Central GST and Integrated GST distributed by the central government based on Finance Commission recommendations, forming the main pillar of state receipts.

**65.** (D) Gorakhpur
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor includes six designated nodal cities: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. Gorakhpur is not included among these six strategic nodes. The corridor focuses on clustering aerospace, defense manufacturing, ammunitions, components assembly, and military technology research facilities within these identified urban centers.

**66.** (B) Uttar Pradesh ranks lower, requiring higher social investment.
In national Human Development Index assessments, Uttar Pradesh traditionally records lower composite scores compared to southern states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Factors including lower historical literacy rates, per-capita health infrastructure, and higher population pressures necessitate sustained targeted state social investments across public healthcare, education, and basic rural infrastructure.

**67.** (B) Wood carving
Saharanpur is globally renowned for its traditional wood carving industry, which features intricate designs carved on high-quality

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timber items, furniture, and decorative artifacts. This specialized handicraft sector represents Saharanpur under the One District One Product initiative, employing skilled local artisans and generating significant export earnings for the state economy.

**68.** (A) I and II
Agriculture remains the primary source of livelihood for over half of Uttar Pradesh's population, supported by diverse agro-climatic zones suitable for varied crop cultivation. However, the tertiary services sector has overtaken agriculture in total percentage contribution to Gross State Domestic Product, making services the largest economic contributor despite high agricultural employment.

**69.** (D) Nirashrit Mahila Pension Yojana
The Nirashrit Mahila Pension Yojana is a targeted social security scheme in Uttar Pradesh designed to assist destitute widows living below the poverty line. By providing direct monthly financial assistance into bank accounts, the scheme helps alleviate poverty, provides basic social protection, and ensures minimal economic independence for vulnerable women without financial support.

**70.** (A) SFURTI scheme
The Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries, known as SFURTI, is a central initiative leveraged by Uttar Pradesh to organize traditional artisans and craftspersons into competitive industrial clusters. SFURTI provides funding for Common Facility Centres, modern equipment, capacity building, product design, and marketing linkages to boost traditional rural craft enterprises.

**71.** (B) SC, ST, and women entrepreneurs
The Stand-Up India scheme facilitates bank loans ranging between ten lakh and one crore rupees to support greenfield commercial enterprises initiated by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women entrepreneurs. The initiative aims to promote grassroots entrepreneurship, foster financial inclusion, and generate formal employment across urban and rural enterprise sectors in Uttar Pradesh.

**72.** (C) Lucknow
The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh, abbreviated as PICUP, is headquartered in Lucknow. Established in 1972 as a specialized state financial agency, PICUP provides term loans, equity participation, corporate financial assistance, and industrial promotional services to catalyze large and medium-scale industrial ventures throughout the state.

**73.** (A) Service sector growth has been a major driver of the state's GSDP expansion.
Economic Survey evaluations for Uttar Pradesh consistently emphasize that service sector expansion, including trade, communications, transport, real estate, and financial services, acts as a primary growth engine expanding Gross State Domestic Product. This structural shift highlights modernizing urban economic activity alongside the state's traditional agricultural output foundation.

**74.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Uttar Pradesh government actively promotes the export of specialized agricultural commodities like Malihabadi mangoes and Kala Namak rice. Tapping foreign markets generates high export price premiums, increases agricultural household incomes, reduces post-harvest surpluses in local markets, and earns valuable foreign exchange, reinforcing the agricultural sector's economic sustainability.

**75.** (B) They provide rural credit to agriculture and MSMEs.
Regional Rural Banks operating in Uttar Pradesh, such as Aryavart Bank and Prathama UP Gramin Bank, provide vital institutional banking facilities to rural populations. They specialize in disbursing affordable micro-credit, crop loans, equipment finance, and working capital loans to small farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans, and localized micro-enterprises.

**76.** (A) FRBM Act
Public debt management and fiscal governance in Uttar Pradesh are guided by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act. The state government adheres to statutory debt caps and fiscal deficit limits defined under this law, maintaining fiscal discipline, managing borrowing requirements, and prioritizing productive expenditure for sustainable economic development.

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**77.** (A) Black Pottery
Nizamabad in Azamgarh district is famous worldwide for its distinctive shiny dark-lustre Black Pottery craft, selected as its One District One Product commodity. Artisans use special localized clay and traditional kilns, finishing items with silver-colored metallic powder engravings, earning recognition and commercial demand across national and international artisan markets.

**78.** (C) Tertiary Sector, Primary Sector, Secondary Sector
In Uttar Pradesh's Gross State Domestic Product composition, the tertiary services sector contributes the highest proportional share, followed by the primary sector, and lastly the secondary manufacturing and industrial sector. This sector distribution reflects expanding commercial service activity combined with a broad, agrarian foundation across the state economy.

**79.** (B) Skill training for youth
The Chief Minister's Apprentice Promotion Scheme in Uttar Pradesh is designed to enhance youth employability by providing industry-oriented on-the-job apprenticeship training. Under the program, young trainees gain practical skill experience in industrial units while receiving a monthly stipend subsidized jointly by state authorities and participating private commercial enterprises.

**80.** (C) Cement and pottery
Chunar in Mirzapur district is historically and economically recognized for its cement manufacturing plants and traditional glazed clay pottery works. Leveraging local mineral deposits, sandstone quarries, and rich clay resources along the Ganga river basin, Chunar maintains an established industrial reputation in heavy building materials and specialized ceramic crafts.

**81.** (C) Jal Jeevan Mission
The Jal Jeevan Mission is a centrally sponsored program heavily implemented across Uttar Pradesh to ensure functional household tap connections delivering safe drinking water to every rural home. The mission improves rural health standard conditions while simultaneously generating widespread local employment through pipe laying, tank construction, plumbing, and maintenance infrastructure work.

**82.** (B) I, II and IV
Uttar Pradesh possesses the largest operational expressway network in India, including the Yamuna Expressway connecting Greater Noida with Agra, and the Agra-Lucknow Expressway passing through Kannauj. The Purvanchal Expressway terminates in Ghazipur district rather than Ballia, facilitating rapid transit, logistics efficiency, and regional market integration throughout the state.

**83.** (A) Renewable energy and EVs
During the Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit 2023, renewable energy, green hydrogen, solar power generation, and electric vehicle manufacturing were prominently featured as primary sunrise sectors. The state policy framework provides targeted capital subsidies, land allocation assistance, and regulatory incentives to attract large-scale clean energy investments into these sectors.

**84.** (D) Muzaffarnagar
Muzaffarnagar district, located in Western Uttar Pradesh, is widely recognized as the largest producer of sugarcane in the state, earning it the moniker of the sugar capital. Abundant irrigation networks and highly fertile soil sustain massive sugarcane yields, supplying numerous large-scale sugar mills and jaggery manufacturing units across the region.

**85.** (B) To assist state exporters in global markets.
The primary function of the Uttar Pradesh Export Promotion Council is to facilitate, guide, and support state exporters in navigating international markets. It conducts trade fairs, provides trade intelligence, organizes exporter training, resolves trade logistics bottlenecks, and assists local enterprises under schemes like One District One Product to expand overseas sales.

**86.** (C) Kanpur
Kanpur hosts the headquarters and primary manufacturing facilities of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, known as ALIMCO. Operating under the central government, this public sector enterprise produces high-quality prosthetic aids, orthotic devices, and rehabilitation equipment, contributing

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to national healthcare manufacturing and employment in Uttar Pradesh.

**87.** (D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
State programs target distinct socio-economic welfare objectives: Kanya Sumangala Yojana aids girl child health and education, Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana supports traditional artisans with tools, BC Sakhi Yojana empowers rural women banking correspondents, and PM SVANidhi provides micro-credit working capital loans directly to urban street vendors.

**88.** (A) Haryana
Haryana serves as a primary regional competitor to Uttar Pradesh in attracting electronics, mobile phone manufacturing, and technology investments within the National Capital Region. Both neighboring states actively compete by offering competitive industrial land rates, modern infrastructure facilities, streamlined regulatory single-window clearances, and targeted capital incentive schemes to global manufacturing firms.

**89.** (C) Hathras
Hathras district is designated under the One District One Product scheme for its traditional Asafoetida, or Hing, processing and compounding industry. Local processing units import raw gum resins and blend them using specialized heritage techniques, distributing refined product nationwide and generating substantial local commercial enterprise activity and employment.

**90.** (D) UP State Finance Commission
The Uttar Pradesh State Finance Commission is a statutory body constituted under Constitutional Article 243-I to review the financial position of local government bodies. It recommends the principles governing the distribution of net state tax proceeds between the state government, rural Panchayats, and urban Municipalities to ensure fiscal decentralization.

**91.** (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
The Uttar Pradesh government is developing a dedicated, modern Medical Device Park in Gautam Buddha Nagar district near the Yamuna Expressway. Designed to attract high-tech manufacturing, the park offers specialized testing labs, uninterrupted utility supply, and transport connectivity to support local assembly and domestic manufacturing of advanced medical equipment.

**92.** (A) I and II
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor is managed and developed by the Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority, featuring major projects like BrahMos Aerospace setting up a missile unit in Lucknow. The corridor welcomes both domestic private firms and defense public sector units alongside foreign investors to promote defense manufacturing.

**93.** (B) Traditional handicraft units are excluded from the MSME classification in the state.
Traditional handicraft and cottage units are fully integrated into the micro, small, and medium enterprises sector in Uttar Pradesh. The state government actively supports these units through schemes like ODOP and MSME policies, providing credit margin subsidies, digital grievance redressal portals like MSME Sathi, and modern infrastructure facilities.

**94.** (A) Mirzapur
Bhadohi is closely linked geographically and commercially with neighboring Mirzapur district, forming a world-renowned carpet manufacturing and hand-weaving industrial belt. Together, these districts share artisan labor pools, raw material supply networks, washing facilities, and export infrastructure, accounting for the major portion of India's total hand-knotted carpet exports.

**95.** (B) To promote local products, generating jobs and exports.
The primary economic rationale behind the One District One Product scheme in Uttar Pradesh is to identify, revive, and promote unique local heritage products, crafts, and agricultural specialties from all 75 districts. The scheme fosters micro-entrepreneurship, improves product quality, boosts export potential, and generates localized employment opportunities for skilled artisans.

**96.** (A) Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana
The Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana provides financial compensation and social security to farming families in Uttar Pradesh in the event of accidental death or permanent disability of a farmer. By extending financial relief, the state safeguards agricultural livelihoods and offers essential economic support to vulnerable rural households.

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**19.** (C) Finance Department, UP Government
The Finance Department of the Uttar Pradesh government serves as the primary nodal authority responsible for state budget preparation, fiscal policy drafting, public debt management, and financial oversight. It regulates public expenditure, manages treasury operations, oversees tax collections, and ensures statutory compliance with fiscal discipline rules specified under state legislation.

**20.** (D) UP Kamgar Setu Portal
The Uttar Pradesh Kamgar Setu Portal was established during the COVID-19 pandemic to systematically map the specific technical skills of returning migrant workers. By building a comprehensive digital skill database, the portal facilitated employment matching, linking skilled and semi-skilled labourers directly with local micro, small, and medium enterprises seeking workforce.

**21.** (D) NITI Aayog
NITI Aayog formulates and publishes the national Multidimensional Poverty Index, tracking baseline indicators across health, education, and standard of living dimensions. Recent reports highlighted that Uttar Pradesh registered a record absolute reduction in the multidimensional poor population, reflecting effective target implementation of public health, housing, sanitation, and nutrition policies.

**22.** (A) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh hosts one of the largest concentrations of micro, small, and medium enterprises in India, serving as the second-largest employment generator after agriculture. Initiatives like Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana actively empower traditional artisans. State enterprise policies encourage strategic domestic and foreign investment without imposing blanket prohibitions on traditional industrial segments.

**23.** (B) To provide financial loans for self-employment enterprises.
The Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana aims to promote self-employment among educated youth by providing collateral-free loans alongside capital margin subsidies. The scheme encourages young entrepreneurs to establish industrial micro-enterprises or service units, fostering local job creation, reducing unemployment, and stimulating decentralized commercial growth throughout both urban and rural districts.

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**24.** (C) To restrict exports of key agricultural commodities.
The Uttar Pradesh Export Promotion Policy focuses on maximizing state export volumes, developing modern trade infrastructure like inland container depots and testing laboratories, and aggressively marketing traditional local goods internationally. Imposing restrictions on agricultural commodity exports contradicts these core goals, which explicitly aim to enhance farmer incomes through international market access.

**25.** (D) Shravasti
Shravasti, situated in the northeastern border belt of Uttar Pradesh, remains one of the least industrialised districts and records extremely low per-capita income figures. Limited infrastructure development, seasonal flood vulnerabilities, predominant reliance on subsistence agriculture, and lower human development indicators keep economic productivity low compared to industrially advanced western districts.

**26.** (A) Zari Zardozi - Budaun
Budaun district is officially recognized for its traditional Zari-Zardozi embroidery work under the One District One Product initiative. This intricate metallic thread craft provides direct and indirect livelihoods to thousands of local artisans. State programs offer skill enhancement, design development assistance, financial credit support, and expanded marketing platforms for these craft clusters.

**27.** (C) The female labour force participation rate in the state is historically higher than the national average.
Historically, female labour force participation in Uttar Pradesh has remained below national averages due to socio-economic constraints, structural rural employment patterns, and under-reporting of informal domestic work. Recent targeted state welfare measures, self-help group promotion, and skill training programs aim to raise female workforce participation, enhancing inclusive socio-economic development.

**28.** (D) State NITI Aayog (SETU)
The Uttar Pradesh government established the Centre for Evaluation and Transformation of

**107.** (B) Royalty from mining and minerals
Royalties collected from mining lease rights and mineral extraction form a major component of non-tax revenue for the Uttar Pradesh state government. Rich mineral reserves in southern districts like Sonbhadra, Jhansi, and Lalitpur produce substantial non-tax revenues from sand, stone, coal, and mineral extractions, supporting overall budget resources.

**108.** (A) I, II and III
The One District One Product scheme aims to reduce distress migration by preserving traditional artisan livelihoods, establishing Common Facility Centres equipped with shared modern machinery, and providing margin money subsidies for setting up new enterprises. The initiative is directly implemented and funded by state government budgetary allocations rather than foreign international institutions.

**109.** (B) MSMEs and small businesses
The Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme under Atmanirbhar Bharat provided substantial collateral-free liquidity support to micro, small, and medium enterprises across Uttar Pradesh during post-pandemic recovery. By offering guaranteed emergency credit lines, the scheme helped small business owners manage cash flows, maintain operations, retain workers, and sustain economic activities.

**110.** (A) Ballia
Ballia district is officially designated under the One District One Product scheme for its traditional Bindi, or Kumkum, manufacturing industry. Small home-scale and micro-enterprise units employ thousands of women in designing, cutting, and packaging decorative bindis, receiving targeted state support for raw material access, technological upgrading, and broader market distribution.

**111.** (D) The state has an aging population structure comparable to European nations.
Uttar Pradesh possesses a young population demographic with a large proportion under thirty years of age, contrasting sharply with aging European demographic profiles. Effective skill development, vocational education, and employment creation are essential strategic priorities for the state to harness its expanding working-age population and maximize long-term economic output.

**112.** (B) Rural village industries
The Mukhyamantri Gramodyog Rojgar Yojana is implemented by the UP Khadi and Village Industries Board to foster employment generation across rural village industries. By providing financial loans and interest subsidies to rural youth and traditional craftspersons, the program promotes local cottage enterprises, reduces rural-urban migration, and boosts non-farm rural income.

**113.** (D) Viewing digital land records
The Bhulekh portal is an e-governance initiative by the Uttar Pradesh government designed to digitize and manage land ownership records. Landowners and farmers can access, view, and download verified digital copies of Khatauni and land ownership details online, enhancing administrative transparency, preventing land fraud, and facilitating institutional agricultural credit access.

**114.** (C) NABARD
The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, known as NABARD, plays a fundamental refinancing role in supporting rural credit institutions, regional rural banks, and cooperative banks in Uttar Pradesh. NABARD funds rural infrastructure projects, watersheds, micro-irrigation schemes, and self-help group financial models, strengthening the state's rural economy.

**115.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Prominent industrial hubs in Uttar Pradesh excel in distinct traditional crafts: Bareilly is celebrated for its bamboo and cane furniture, Firozabad leads in glass bangle manufacturing, Agra is world-famous for its leather footwear industry, and Mirzapur excels in hand-woven carpet production, forming specialized regional economic clusters.

**116.** (C) UPI
The rapid rollout and widespread adoption of Unified Payments Interface across Uttar Pradesh has served as a primary driver of digital economy expansion. Enabling instant, low-cost digital money transfers across mobile devices, UPI has empowered small street vendors, retail merchants, and consumers, accelerating formal commercial transaction volumes in both urban and rural areas.

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# CHAPTER 14
# Agriculture Sector

**1.** Uttar Pradesh holds the first rank in India in the production of which of the following groups of agricultural commodities?
(A) Rice, Cotton, and Jute
(B) Wheat, Sugarcane, and Potato
(C) Gram, Soybean, and Sunflower
(D) Maize, Groundnut, and Onion

**2.** According to the standard classification of agro-climatic zones, into how many agro-climatic zones is Uttar Pradesh divided?
(A) 7
(B) 9
(C) 11
(D) 15

**3.** In which region of Uttar Pradesh is the cultivation of wheat most concentrated due to the highly fertile alluvial soil and excellent irrigation facilities?
(A) Ganga-Yamuna Doab
(B) Bundelkhand Region
(C) Vindhyan Region
(D) Bhabar Region

**4.** Which of the following statements about agriculture in Uttar Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Agriculture and allied sectors are the largest source of employment in the state.
(B) Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of food grains in India.
(C) The share of agriculture in the State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) is consistently increasing every year.
(D) Marginal farmers constitute the vast majority of the farming community in the state.

**5.** Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh is traditionally famous for the cultivation of the GI-tagged 'Kala Namak' rice?
(A) Siddharthnagar
(B) Saharanpur
(C) Mathura
(D) Lalitpur

**6.** Uttar Pradesh is a leading producer of maize. In which agricultural season is maize predominantly cultivated in the state?
(A) Exclusively during the Rabi cropping season
(B) Exclusively during the Kharif cropping season
(C) Exclusively during the Zaid cropping season
(D) In Kharif, Rabi, and Zaid seasons

**7.** What is the primary reason for the high productivity of rice in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Extensive application and widespread use of micro-drip irrigation
(B) High soil moisture retention and adequate rainfall
(C) Complete reliance on seasonal rain-fed farming with no canal system
(D) Dominance of deep black clay soil highly suited for rice farming

**8.** Which among the following crops is the odd one out in the context of the Rabi cropping season in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Wheat
(B) Gram (Chana)
(C) Paddy (Rice)
(D) Mustard

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**9.** In Uttar Pradesh, the minimum support price (MSP) system ensures a guaranteed price to farmers. Which of the following crops is NOT procured under the central MSP regime but may be covered under the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS)?
(A) Wheat
(B) Paddy
(C) Maize
(D) Potato

**10.** Consider the following statements regarding the production of major food grains in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh has the largest area under wheat cultivation in India.
II. West Bengal surpasses Uttar Pradesh in

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**127.** (D) Coastal Circuit
Uttar Pradesh is a landlocked state and does not feature a coastal geographical boundary; hence, a Coastal Circuit does not exist in its tourism development portfolio. The state government actively develops inland cultural and heritage routes, such as the Buddhist Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Krishna Circuit, and Heritage Arc to boost international and domestic tourism.

**128.** (A) I, II and III
Public e-governance in Uttar Pradesh has advanced significantly through e-Tendering for transparent procurement, the Darpan portal for monitoring flagship projects, and e-Office in state secretariats to streamline administrative files. However, digital land records improve transparency and record accessibility but have not completely eliminated all historical land ownership disputes in courts.

**129.** (B) YEIDA area
A state-of-the-art Film City is being developed over a large land area within the Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority sector in Gautam Buddha Nagar. Designed to serve as a comprehensive entertainment manufacturing hub, the project will feature modern film shooting studios, post-production facilities, sound stages, and specialized equipment to boost local economic growth.

**130.** (C) SEZ and export infrastructure
Establishing Export Promotion Industrial Parks in cities like Agra and Greater Noida forms a core component of the state's special economic zone and export infrastructure strategy. These dedicated industrial zones provide world-class civil amenities, uninterrupted power supply, streamlined customs processing, and logistics connectivity, attracting foreign trade and boosting state export earnings.

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(A) 1950
(B) 1964
(C) 1976
(D) 1991

**42.** What was the primary purpose behind the central government's mandate to supply 100% Neem Coated Urea to states like Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To prevent diversion of subsidized agricultural urea to industrial uses
(B) To accelerate the soil nitrogen release rate to ensure rapid vegetative plant growth
(C) To completely eliminate the requirement of applying phosphatic fertilizers to crops
(D) To treat chemical fertilizers so that they become entirely safe for direct human handling

**43.** Which of the following is the nodal state agency under the cooperative sector heavily involved in the procurement of wheat and paddy under the Minimum Support Price (MSP) scheme in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation (PCDF)
(B) Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Federation (PCF)
(C) Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC)
(D) Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam (UPRNN)

**44.** Identify the correct statement regarding the Agricultural Produce Market Committee (Mandi Parishad) in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) It legally prohibits all registered state farmers from selling their agricultural produce across state borders.
(B) It sets up "Kisan Bazars" for direct farmer-consumer marketing.
(C) It independently calculates and fixes the annual Minimum Support Price (MSP) for every cultivated crop.
(D) It operates as a fully private corporate enterprise with zero institutional link to the state government.

**45.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Minimum Support Price (MSP) system helps in ensuring food security and preventing distress sale by farmers in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): MSP is legally binding on all private traders, preventing them from buying produce below the declared price anywhere in the state.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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**46.** Under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme, eligible farmers in Uttar Pradesh receive an annual financial benefit of what amount?
(A) ₹ 4,000
(B) ₹ 6,000
(C) ₹ 8,000
(D) ₹ 12,000

**47.** Which of the following schemes is directly aimed at providing comprehensive insurance cover against the failure of crops due to natural calamities, pests, and diseases in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
(B) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
(C) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
(D) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

**48.** What is the fixed premium rate payable by farmers for all Kharif crops under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana?
(A) 1.5%
(B) 2.0%
(C) 5.0%
(D) 10.0%

**49.** The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) implemented in Uttar Pradesh is primarily aimed at promoting which type of agriculture?
(A) Genetically Modified (GM) crop cultivation
(B) Organic farming
(C) Corporate contract farming
(D) Hydroponic farming

**50.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Agricultural Initiative/Scheme)
P. e-NAM
Q. PM-KISAN
R. SMAM
S. PKVY
List II: (Core Objective)

total rice production.
III. Bajra is predominantly cultivated in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**11.** What is the primary objective of the 'e-Ganna' app and web portal launched by the Uttar Pradesh government?
(A) To provide real-time hyper-local weather forecasts to sugarcane growers
(B) To eliminate parchi mafia and ensure transparent cane supply
(C) To distribute subsidized chemical fertilizers directly to registered farmers
(D) To facilitate subsidized procurement of customized agricultural machinery

**12.** In the context of sugarcane pricing in Uttar Pradesh, what does the abbreviation SAP stand for?
(A) State Agricultural Pricing
(B) State Advisory Price
(C) Sugarcane Administrative Price
(D) Standard Allocation Price

**13.** Where was the first modern sugar mill of India established in the year 1903?
(A) Pratappur (Deoria)
(B) Shamli
(C) Khatauli (Muzaffarnagar)
(D) Lakhimpur Kheri

**14.** Which district of Uttar Pradesh is traditionally recognised as the highest sugarcane producing district in the state?
(A) Mahoba
(B) Lalitpur
(C) Lakhimpur Kheri
(D) Sonbhadra

**15.** Consider the following statements regarding the sugarcane sector in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane in India.
II. The sugarcane price in the state is determined exclusively by the central government.
III. The Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) is announced by the Central Government.
IV. Sugarcane cultivation requires very low irrigation compared to other crops.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and III
(B) II and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV

**16.** Which of the following best describes the historical "Parchi" system in the Uttar Pradesh sugarcane industry?
(A) A statutory tax collection receipt issued by Mandi Parishad upon selling sugarcane
(B) An official state-issued certificate confirming organic sugarcane production practices
(C) A supply slip scheduling when a farmer brings sugarcane to the mill
(D) A specialized revenue land ownership document issued to registered sugarcane growers

**17.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh has the highest concentration of sugar mills and the highest yield of sugarcane per hectare?
(A) Bundelkhand Region
(B) Western Uttar Pradesh
(C) Vindhyan Region
(D) Eastern Uttar Pradesh

**18.** Which of the following is an exception to the major sugarcane-producing districts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Shamli
(C) Bijnor
(D) Lalitpur

**19.** The Sugarcane Development Department in Uttar Pradesh was established in which year to promote systematic sugarcane cultivation?
(A) 1935
(B) 1947
(C) 1950
(D) 1962

**20.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Sugarcane is the most important cash crop of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): The Terai and Western regions of the state provide the ideal alluvial soil and irrigation required for its growth.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of

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Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**21.** Which geographical region of Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of pulse crops due to its suitable soil and rain-fed conditions?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Rohilkhand
(C) Purvanchal
(D) Awadh

**22.** Among the various pulse crops grown in Uttar Pradesh, which crop occupies the largest cultivated area?
(A) Arhar (Pigeon Pea)
(B) Urad (Black Gram)
(C) Moong (Green Gram)
(D) Chana (Gram)

**23.** The 'Yellow Revolution' in the agricultural sector of Uttar Pradesh is associated with the increased production of which of the following?
(A) Tropical fruit crops (e.g., Mango)
(B) Oilseed crops (mainly Mustard)
(C) Commercial oilseed crops (e.g., Sunflower)
(D) Spices and aromatic crops (e.g., Turmeric)

**24.** Which districts form the major mustard producing belt in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur and Deoria
(B) Gonda and Bahraich
(C) Agra and Mathura
(D) Sonbhadra and Mirzapur

**25.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Horticultural Crop)
P. Amla
Q. Mango
R. Guava
S. Potato
List II: (Major Producing District in Uttar Pradesh)
1. Farrukhabad
2. Prayagraj
3. Pratapgarh
4. Lucknow
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

**26.** Under the state's agricultural export policy, the Agri-Export Zone specifically established for potatoes is located in which district?
(A) Agra
(B) Saharanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

**27.** Identify the correct pair of mango variety and its famous producing region in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Chausa – Malihabad
(B) Langra – Varanasi
(C) Dasheri – Saharanpur
(D) Safeda – Agra

**28.** To promote the export of potatoes grown in Uttar Pradesh, the state government exports them under which brand name?
(A) Nawab Brand
(B) Taj Brand
(C) Awadh Brand
(D) Kashi Brand

**29.** Which of the following accurately describes "Crop Intensity" in agricultural economics?
(A) Gross cropped area divided by net sown area, multiplied by 100
(B) The proportion of total net irrigated area relative to the net sown area of the state
(C) The average volume of chemical and organic fertilizers consumed per hectare of farmland
(D) The proportional share of commercial cash crops relative to traditional food grain crops

**30.** Which is the correct chronological sequence of the establishment of the following canal systems in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Eastern Yamuna Canal, Upper Ganga Canal, Agra Canal, Sharda Canal
(B) Upper Ganga Canal, Eastern Yamuna Canal, Sharda Canal, Agra Canal
(C) Agra Canal, Sharda Canal, Eastern Yamuna Canal, Upper Ganga Canal
(D) Sharda Canal, Agra Canal, Upper Ganga Canal, Eastern Yamuna Canal

**31.** The adoption of the multiple-cropping method in Uttar Pradesh primarily aims to achieve which of the following?
(A) To systematically convert fertile agricultural land into designated industrial corridors
(B) To deliberately decrease the application of organic manure and bio-fertilizers
(C) To gradually reduce the reliance on human

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workforce through urban migration
(D) To boost cropping intensity and maximize net income per unit area

**32.** Which of the following is the oldest canal in Uttar Pradesh, originally excavated during the Mughal period and later restored by the British?
(A) Sharda Canal
(B) Betwa Canal
(C) Eastern Yamuna Canal
(D) Lower Ganga Canal

**33.** Which canal system is the largest and most extensive in Uttar Pradesh, serving the maximum cultivated area?
(A) Upper Ganga Canal
(B) Sharda Canal
(C) Gandak Canal
(D) Ken Canal

**34.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding irrigation in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Western Uttar Pradesh has the highest percentage of net irrigated area in the state.
(B) Tube wells are the largest source of irrigation in Uttar Pradesh.
(C) Free boring schemes have been provided by the state to support marginal farmers.
(D) Canals are the primary and largest source of irrigation in the state.

**35.** Consider the following statements regarding agricultural mechanization in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) are established to provide expensive farm machinery on rent to small and marginal farmers.
II. Western Uttar Pradesh has a higher degree of agricultural mechanization compared to Bundelkhand.
III. The Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) completely prohibits the use of tractors by farmers holding less than 2 hectares.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**36.** What is the primary objective of establishing Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) at the block level in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To supply high-yielding certified seeds and chemical fertilizers to farmers at subsidized rates
(B) To offer direct cash transfer benefits to small landholders for buying four-wheel tractors
(C) To rent costly farm machinery to small and marginal farmers affordably
(D) To recruit and manage seasonal agricultural labourers for large commercial landholders

**37.** Which modern agricultural technique has the Uttar Pradesh government heavily promoted to ensure the uniform spraying of pesticides and liquid fertilizers while reducing manual labour?
(A) Agricultural Drones
(B) Drip irrigation systems
(C) Polyhouse farming technique
(D) Zero tillage technology

**38.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh exhibits the highest level of agricultural mechanization, modern farming techniques, and fertilizer consumption?
(A) Eastern Uttar Pradesh
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Central Uttar Pradesh
(D) Western Uttar Pradesh

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**39.** In the context of balanced fertilizer use, what is the generally recommended ratio of Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), and Potassium (K) for food grain crops in the state?
(A) 2:1:1
(B) 4:2:1
(C) 1:2:4
(D) 4:4:4

**40.** Consider the following sources of irrigation in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Tube wells
II. Canals
III. Ponds, Lakes and Tanks
IV. Wells
Which of the following options represents the correct descending order based on their share in the net irrigated area of the state?
(A) I, II, IV, III
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) II, I, IV, III

**41.** The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Adhiniyam, the principal act regulating agricultural markets in the state, was enacted in which year?

II. The Department of Animal Husbandry in Uttar Pradesh was established prior to India's independence.
III. The state has fully eradicated Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) without any ongoing vaccination drives.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**61.** The "Mukhya Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana" in Uttar Pradesh is specifically aimed at achieving which of the following?
(A) Boosting rural employment and income by promoting fish farming and aquaculture
(B) Enforcing a complete seasonal ban on commercial fishing activities across all major rivers
(C) Developing deep-sea marine capture infrastructure to export fresh fish to European markets
(D) Implementing re-skilling programs to shift traditional fishermen into agricultural wage labour

**62.** Which fish species is officially recognized as the State Fish of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rohu
(B) Katla
(C) Chital
(D) Hilsa

**63.** Which district is largely an exception and generally NOT considered a major hub for high-yield inland riverine fisheries in Uttar Pradesh due to its rocky terrain and low riverine density?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Varanasi
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Lalitpur

**64.** The Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy, designed to attract massive investments and create employment in the agri-processing sector, was most recently revised and promulgated in which year?
(A) 2018
(B) 2020
(C) 2023
(D) 2024

**65.** Consider the following elements of Uttar Pradesh's agricultural economy:
I. Kala Namak Rice of Siddharthnagar
II. Jaggery (Gur) of Ayodhya
III. Banana products of Kaushambi
IV. Amla products of Pratapgarh

Which of the above products is/are recognized under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**66.** Within the food processing sector in Uttar Pradesh, which industry commands the largest number of registered micro and small units?
(A) Processing and packaging of fresh meat and poultry products
(B) Manufacturing and bottling of fruit juices and fruit beverages
(C) Commercial production and packaging of ready-to-eat snack items
(D) Grain milling operations

**67.** The Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme is highly active in Uttar Pradesh. What is its core objective?
(A) To upgrade unorganized micro food processing units with credit and technical support
(B) To bring all private micro-level food processing enterprises under direct government ownership
(C) To systematically close down unregulated street food vendors and mobile food stalls across the state
(D) To construct large-scale port-based grain storage silos and cold chains for international trade

**68.** Which of the following agencies acts as the nodal body for the development of the food processing industry in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Department of Heavy Industries
(B) Mandi Parishad
(C) Department of Horticulture and Food Processing
(D) Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority

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1. Farm Mechanization
2. Digital Agricultural Market
3. Organic Farming
4. Income Support to Farmers

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

**51.** The ambitious 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)' scheme was officially launched at the national level in 2019 from which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Prayagraj

**52.** To heavily promote organic farming along the banks of the river Ganga, the Uttar Pradesh government is implementing specialized organic corridors across how many districts situated on the riverbanks?
(A) 15
(B) 21
(C) 27
(D) 35

**53.** Where is the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency (UPSOCA) headquartered?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Bareilly

**54.** Identify the incorrect pair regarding agricultural schemes and their nodal themes in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) PMKSY – Irrigation access and water efficiency
(B) e-NAM – Pan-India electronic trading portal
(C) KCC – Short-term institutional credit
(D) PMFME – Mega irrigation dam construction

**55.** The Uttar Pradesh Agricultural Export Policy, aimed at doubling the agricultural exports of the state, was promulgated in which year?
(A) 2017
(B) 2019
(C) 2021
(D) 2023

**56.** What was the central objective of the "Nand Baba Milk Mission" launched by the Uttar Pradesh government?
(A) To import high-yielding exotic breeds of dairy cattle directly from Australian livestock farms
(B) To enforce a complete statutory ban on selling unpackaged loose milk across all urban markets
(C) To enable milk sales at fair prices through dairy cooperative societies
(D) To systematically transition state milk production from cattle farming to buffalo husbandry

**57.** The renowned cooperative dairy brand 'Parag' is operated by which apex institution in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Federation (PCF)
(B) Uttar Pradesh Dairy Development Board (UPDDB)
(C) National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)
(D) Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation (PCDF)

**58.** The 'Gokul Puraskar' scheme of the Uttar Pradesh government is awarded to encourage which of the following?
(A) High milk production from indigenous cows
(B) Achieving the maximum total annual production volume of sugarcane
(C) Outstanding performance and leadership by a certified organic farmer
(D) Developing landmark technological breakthroughs as an agricultural scientist

**59.** What is the main objective of organizing the "Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Pashu Arogya Mela" at the development block level in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To organize public auctions for selling elite indigenous cattle breeds directly to private commercial dairies
(B) To offer free veterinary care, vaccination, and breeding advice for livestock
(C) To set up temporary direct retail stalls for milk and value-added dairy products for urban consumers
(D) To distribute subsidized four-wheel agricultural tractors and machinery to progressive dairy farmers

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**60.** Consider the following statements regarding the dairy and animal husbandry sector in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh is one of the top milk-producing states in India.

**117.** (A) Jalaun - Paper
Jalaun district is correctly matched under the One District One Product scheme for its eco-friendly handmade paper industry, concentrated in Kalpi town. Artisans produce bio-degradable handmade paper and specialty stationery products, benefiting from state margin money support, modern pulp processing machinery, design upgrades, and organized national market visibility.

**118.** (D) To cut farm wastage and boost value addition.
The primary objective of the Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy is to significantly reduce post-harvest agricultural wastage, enhance crop value addition, generate rural agro-industrial employment, and improve farm incomes. The policy offers capital investment subsidies, cold chain infrastructure support, and food park developments across major agricultural production belts.

**119.** (D) DAY-NULM
Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission plays a vital role in addressing urban poverty in Uttar Pradesh cities. The scheme supports urban poor households by providing skill training, promoting micro-enterprises through subsidized bank credit, forming self-help groups, and constructing permanent shelters alongside basic support infrastructure for urban street vendors.

**120.** (C) It has consistently grown upward.
The overall state budget size of Uttar Pradesh has exhibited a consistent upward trajectory over recent years, reflecting expanding economic output, higher state GST collections, increased central tax transfers, and growing development expenditure commitments toward major expressways, metro railways, social welfare schemes, and public health infrastructure projects.

**121.** (C) Solar pumps
The Kisan Uday Yojana was launched in Uttar Pradesh to assist farmers by distributing energy-efficient solar-powered and electric irrigation pump sets. Replacing outdated diesel pumps, the initiative significantly lowers farm operational costs, reduces diesel import dependence, ensures reliable agricultural irrigation access, and promotes sustainable green energy adoption across rural agricultural regions.

**122.** (A) I and II
The Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy aims to establish at least one business incubator in every district and offers financial incentives and seed funding bonuses to startups founded by women and marginalized communities. The policy actively spans diverse high-tech, agricultural, electronic, healthcare, and software sectors rather than being restricted to farming.

**123.** (D) NCR region
The Uttar Pradesh Data Centre Policy focuses heavily on developing hyper-scale data center parks in the National Capital Region, particularly Gautam Buddha Nagar. Proximity to major commercial hubs, high-speed fiber connectivity, reliable power availability, and specialized land incentives make the region ideal for hosting digital data infrastructure and cloud servers.

**124.** (B) Lower per-capita income, health, and education infrastructure.
The relatively lower Human Development Index scores observed in several Purvanchal districts compared to Western Uttar Pradesh stem primarily from persistent historical gaps in per-capita income, rural healthcare facilities, primary education infrastructure, and employment diversification. Addressing these socio-economic disparities requires sustained targeted investments in social sector development.

**125.** (C) Lucknow
The Small Industries Development Bank of India, known as SIDBI, is headquartered in Lucknow. Established as the principal financial institution for promoting, financing, and developing micro, small, and medium enterprises across India, SIDBI's presence in Lucknow underscores the state's strategic importance in national small-scale industrial finance and development policies.

**126.** (D) PM Gram Sadak Yojana - Urban metro lines
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme specifically designed to construct all-weather rural road connections to eligible un-connected rural habitations, rather than developing urban metro lines. Urban rapid transit and metro networks are executed under dedicated state and central urban transport infrastructure programs.

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**69.** Which of the following best defines a Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) in the context of the Uttar Pradesh FPO Policy?
(A) A producer-owned enterprise enabling economies of scale in farm inputs and marketing
(B) A registered political trade union formed by agrarian workers to protest land acquisition policies
(C) A state-controlled administrative agency authorized to acquire land holdings from marginal farmers
(D) A commercial corporate subsidiary that hires local agricultural workers on daily wage contracts

**70.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Uttar Pradesh government heavily promotes the formation of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).
Reason (R): FPOs help small and marginal farmers aggregate their produce, thereby increasing their bargaining power in the market.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**71.** The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme, heavily utilized by UP farmers for short-term agricultural credit, was first introduced in India in which year?
(A) 1991-92
(B) 1998-99
(C) 2004-05
(D) 2014-15

**72.** At the village level in Uttar Pradesh, which institutions primarily disburse short-term cooperative agricultural credit directly to the farmers?
(A) District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCB)
(B) Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Rural Development Banks
(C) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)
(D) State Bank of India

**73.** Which apex financial institution is responsible for regulating and refinancing regional rural banks and cooperative banks operating in the agricultural sector of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(B) State Bank of India (SBI)
(C) SIDBI
(D) NABARD

**74.** In the institutional agricultural credit structure of Uttar Pradesh, Land Development Banks (now often termed Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks) primarily provide loans for what purpose?
(A) Long-term loans for capital investments like machinery and tube wells
(B) Short-term crop loans to meet immediate operational expenses like purchasing seeds and fertilizers
(C) Unsecured personal credit intended to fulfill daily domestic consumption requirements of farm households
(D) Specialized export financing facilities tailored for large multinational food processing corporations

**75.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Financial/Credit Institution)
P. Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS)
Q. District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB)
R. Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Bank (UPCB)
S. NABARD
List II: (Operational Level in UP)
1. National/Apex Level
2. State Level
3. District Level
4. Village/Panchayat Level
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

**76.** Which is the largest source of institutional agricultural credit in Uttar Pradesh by volume of loans disbursed?
(A) Cooperative Banks
(B) Commercial Banks
(C) Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)
(D) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)

**77.** Which of the following is considered a non-institutional (informal) source of agricultural credit in Uttar Pradesh?

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(A) Commission agents (Arhtiyas) and moneylenders
(B) Licensed Regional Rural Banks operating under state regulation
(C) Village-level Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)
(D) Scheduled Commercial and Small Finance Banking institutions

**78.** According to the standard agricultural census definitions used in Uttar Pradesh, a "Marginal Farmer" is defined as a farmer who holds operational land up to what size?
(A) Less than 1.0 hectare
(B) 1.0 to 2.0 hectares
(C) 2.0 to 4.0 hectares
(D) More than 10.0 hectares

**79.** What was the average size of operational landholdings in Uttar Pradesh as per the Agriculture Census 2015-16?
(A) 0.73 hectare
(B) 1.08 hectares
(C) 2.15 hectares
(D) 5.00 hectares

**80.** Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of major land reform events in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UP Zamindari Abolition Act, UP Consolidation of Holdings (Chakbandi) Act, UP Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act
(B) UP Consolidation of Holdings (Chakbandi) Act, UP Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, UP Zamindari Abolition Act
(C) UP Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, UP Zamindari Abolition Act, UP Consolidation of Holdings (Chakbandi) Act
(D) UP Zamindari Abolition Act, UP Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, UP Consolidation of Holdings (Chakbandi) Act

**81.** What was the primary objective of the "Chakbandi" (Consolidation of Landholdings) Act implemented in Uttar Pradesh in 1954?
(A) To compulsory acquire fertile agricultural land holdings for constructing major expressways and industrial corridors
(B) To consolidate scattered land fragments into compact blocks for higher farming efficiency
(C) To expropriate large private agricultural estates and distribute them equally among landless agrarian workers
(D) To systematically rezone rural agricultural holdings into urban residential plots and commercial zones

**82.** Which category constitutes the largest percentage of the total number of operational holdings in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Large holdings
(B) Medium holdings
(C) Semi-medium holdings
(D) Marginal holdings

**83.** The Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code, which simplified and consolidated various complex land revenue laws of the state, came into effective enforcement in which year?
(A) 2001
(B) 2006
(C) 2016
(D) 2020

**84.** Which of the following measures of land reform was intended to fix a maximum limit on the amount of agricultural land a family could own in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Zamindari Abolition
(B) Tenancy Reform
(C) Land Ceiling
(D) Consolidation of Holdings

**85.** Consider the following statements regarding the institutional financing of agriculture in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Kisan Credit Card allows farmers flexible withdrawal limits based on their landholding and cropping pattern.
II. RRBs (Regional Rural Banks) were established specifically to meet the credit needs of the rural sector.
III. Interest subvention is completely unavailable for timely repayment of crop loans in the state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**86.** The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR), a premier research institute under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Shahjahanpur

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(C) Meerut
(D) Lucknow

**87.** Where is the regional research station of the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI) located in Uttar Pradesh to address the problem of 'Usar' (saline/alkaline) lands?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Varanasi
(D) Jhansi

**88.** The Uttar Pradesh Council of Agricultural Research (UPCAR), the apex state-level body for coordinating agricultural research, was established in which year?
(A) 1975
(B) 1989
(C) 1995
(D) 2002

**89.** The prestigious Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), which has played a major role in animal husbandry research, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mathura
(B) Karnal
(C) Lucknow
(D) Bareilly

**90.** Consider the following research institutions located in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH)
II. National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI)
III. Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR)
IV. Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR)
Which of the above institutes is/are located in Lucknow?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I, II and IV
(D) III and IV

**91.** Which of the following is NOT a State Agricultural University located in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology
(B) Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology
(D) Banda University of Agriculture and Technology

**92.** The Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, established to boost agricultural research in the Bundelkhand region, is located in which city?
(A) Mahoba
(B) Jhansi
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Banda

**93.** Where is the Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) located in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Varanasi
(D) Agra

**94.** The Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya Evam Go-Anusandhan Sansthan (DUVASU) is a premier veterinary university located in:
(A) Bareilly
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Mathura
(D) Meerut

**95.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The average size of landholdings in Uttar Pradesh is continuously decreasing.
Reason (R): The prevailing law of inheritance results in the regular sub-division and fragmentation of ancestral agricultural property.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**96.** What does the acronym 'e-NAM' stand for in the context of digital agricultural initiatives utilized in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Electronic National Agricultural Machinery
(B) Essential National Agricultural Mandi
(C) Electronic National Agriculture Market
(D) Electronic Nodal Agency for Marketing

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(A) Formulating highly centralized multi-year agricultural development plans directly from New Delhi
(B) Bringing all privately owned sugar mills under direct state control through nationalization laws
(C) Procuring and distributing free food grain rations to urban below-poverty-line beneficiary families
(D) Encouraging state public investment in agriculture with flexible project choices

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**105.** Consider the following agricultural universities of Uttar Pradesh:
1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology (SVPUAT)
2. Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology (CSAUAT)
3. Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology (ANDUAT)

Which of the following options represents the correct geographical sequence of these universities from West to East?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 3, 2

**106.** Where is the headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane Research Council (UPCSR) located?
(A) Shahjahanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Muzaffarnagar

**107.** In which year was the Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane Research Council (UPCSR) established to conduct localized research on sugarcane varieties and cultivation?
(A) 1912
(B) 1947
(C) 1965
(D) 1989

**108.** What is the main objective of promoting 'Crop Diversification' in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To mandate that agricultural landholders cultivate only a single designated staple crop each year
(B) To move away from monoculture, reducing market risk and improving soil health
(C) To phase out the cultivation of staple food grain crops entirely in favour of commercial crops
(D) To encourage higher application rates and reliance on imported inorganic chemical fertilizers

**109.** To counter frequent droughts and promote climate-resilient agriculture, the cultivation of which group of crops is heavily promoted in the Bundelkhand region under state initiatives?
(A) Millets (Shri Anna) and Pulses
(B) High water-consuming paddy
(C) Sugarcane
(D) Jute and Tea

**110.** Consider the following statements regarding agricultural research institutions located in Uttar Pradesh:
I. IISR focuses on fundamental and applied research on sugarcane at the national level.
II. UPCSR focuses on developing location-specific sugarcane varieties suited to different agro-climatic zones of Uttar Pradesh.
III. The National Sugar Institute, which provides technical education in sugar technology, is located in Kanpur.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**111.** The 'System of Rice Intensification' (SRI) is a modern agricultural technique promoted in Uttar Pradesh. What is its main advantage?
(A) It necessitates maintaining deeply flooded standing water across fields continuously for six months
(B) It allows crops to grow effectively inside indoor facilities without requiring direct sunlight
(C) It mandates the exclusive deployment of expensive imported hybrid seeds for field cultivation
(D) It lowers water consumption while maintaining or raising crop yields

**112.** The promotion of 'Zero Tillage' technology in Uttar Pradesh primarily benefits the farmers in which of the following ways?
(A) It completely sterilizes the farmland to prevent any weed or crop growth during fallow seasons
(B) It legally prohibits the operation of heavy mechanical combine harvesters on agricultural fields
(C) It enables direct wheat sowing post-paddy without ploughing, saving time and fuel
(D) It mandates deep soil tilling up to three feet to invert topsoil layers before every sowing

**113.** Which of the following statements about the Sugarcane Development Department in Uttar Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) It implements schemes for the development of the sugarcane industry in the state.
(B) It directly sets the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat and paddy in the state.
(C) It oversees the functioning of sugarcane

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cooperative societies.
(D) It facilitates the construction of link roads in sugarcane producing areas.

**114.** The State Advisory Price (SAP) for sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh is officially announced by which authority?
(A) The Union Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)
(B) The Sugarcane Mills Association
(C) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)
(D) The Government of Uttar Pradesh

**115.** Consider the following digital initiatives related to Uttar Pradesh agriculture:
I. UP Agriculture App
II. e-NAM
III. Kisan Portal
IV. e-Ganna
Which of the above digital tools were introduced to increase transparency and provide direct information/services to farmers in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**116.** As part of climate-resilient agriculture in Uttar Pradesh, the use of 'Laser Land Leveller' is promoted. What is its primary function?
(A) To mechanically trim and cut crop stalks uniformly during automated harvesting operations
(B) To optically measure relative chlorophyll density in plant leaves using non-invasive lasers
(C) To precision-level fields, saving irrigation water and improving crop growth
(D) To emit low-frequency sound waves and laser beams to scare away avian pests and wild animals

**117.** The 'International Year of Millets 2023' saw massive campaigns in Uttar Pradesh. Which agro-climatic zone was the primary focus for expanding millet cultivation due to its traditional suitability?
(A) Bundelkhand Zone
(B) Terai Zone
(C) Bhabar Zone
(D) Eastern Plain Zone

**118.** Which of the following varieties is widely recognized as an improved, high-yielding sugarcane variety developed to enhance sugar recovery in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) PBW 343
(B) IR 8
(C) Pusa Basmati 1121
(D) Co 0238

**119.** In the context of Uttar Pradesh agriculture, what is the role of a 'Seed Replacement Rate' (SRR)?
(A) The average duration and speed at which planted crop seeds successfully germinate under ideal soil moisture
(B) The proportion of cropped area sown with certified seeds instead of farm-saved seeds
(C) The speed at which traditional food grain crops are substituted by high-value commercial cash crops
(D) The statutory percentage of financial subsidy provided by the central government on chemical fertilizers

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**120.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The e-NAM platform helps in significantly reducing the exploitation of farmers by middlemen.
Reason (R): It enables farmers to auction their produce online transparently, allowing traders from different locations to bid.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**121.** The 'Sub-Mission on Agroforestry' in Uttar Pradesh is implemented to achieve which of the following?
(A) To systematically replace traditional food grain farming with commercial forest timber plantations
(B) To clear existing state forest cover to expand land under high-density commercial sugarcane farming
(C) To impose a strict statutory ban on felling or pruning any tree species across agricultural

lands
(D) To grow trees on farm boundaries alongside crops to boost farmer income

**122.** Which department acts as the nodal agency for operating the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agriculture Department
(B) Revenue Department
(C) Finance Department
(D) Panchayati Raj Department

**123.** The 'Drip Irrigation' and 'Sprinkler Irrigation' systems are promoted in Uttar Pradesh under the 'Per Drop More Crop' component of which major scheme?
(A) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
(B) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
(C) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
(D) PM-KISAN

**124.** The establishment of "Agri-Export Zones" (AEZ) in Uttar Pradesh was aimed at which of the following?
(A) Facilitating low-duty import of heavy agricultural machinery from overseas manufacturers
(B) Targeting specific areas for end-to-end production and export of key crops
(C) Establishing large state-funded agricultural universities to offer degree programs in agronomy
(D) Developing specialized economic enclaves to attract foreign investment in software technologies

**125.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Agricultural Output)
P. Total Food Grains
Q. Sugarcane
R. Potato
S. Milk
List II: (Leading Producing State in India)
1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Uttar Pradesh
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-1, R-1, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

**126.** Which state government institution functions with the specific objective of arranging certified seeds for the farmers of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation
(B) Mandi Parishad
(C) Uttar Pradesh Beej Vikas Nigam (UP State Seed Development Corporation)
(D) State Trading Corporation

**127.** The concept of a 'Krishi Vigyan Kendra' (KVK) at the district level in Uttar Pradesh is primarily designed for:
(A) Acquiring agricultural holdings directly from small and marginal farmers for land banks
(B) Collecting annual land revenue taxes and irrigation surcharges for the state government
(C) Administering and overseeing farming operations on land attached to state central prisons
(D) Testing and frontline demonstration of farm technologies for local growers

**128.** What is the fundamental difference between the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and the State Advisory Price (SAP) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) MSP is a price support scheme exclusively for sugarcane, whereas SAP applies strictly to wheat crops.
(B) MSP serves as a voluntary guideline for private traders, whereas SAP is a mandatory donation to state funds.
(C) Central Govt declares MSP for major crops; State Govt declares SAP for sugarcane.
(D) There is no administrative difference between the two; they are regional synonyms for the exact same policy.

**129.** Which of the following is considered the most appropriate method to improve the declining soil fertility in the intensively cultivated Ganga-Yamuna Doab of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Substantially increasing the application rates of inorganic chemical urea fertilizer
(B) Practicing crop rotation with legumes and using green manure
(C) Transitioning exclusively to intensive monoculture cultivation of commercial sugarcane
(D) Leaving agricultural land uncultivated and permanently fallow across cropping seasons

**130.** The 'Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana' (RKVY) implemented in Uttar Pradesh focuses primarily on:

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oilseeds, ensuring price stabilization. Perishable horticultural crops like potatoes fall outside this statutory MSP framework. Instead, market volatility for perishable produce is mitigated through the Market Intervention Scheme, which provides temporary financial support and intervention when market prices fall below production costs.

**10.** (A) I and II
The state possesses the largest cultivated area dedicated to wheat in India, sustaining primary food grain production. West Bengal leads the nation in overall rice production, while Uttar Pradesh follows closely in second place. Bajra is predominantly grown in dry western districts like Agra and Mathura, rather than in humid eastern regional zones of the state.

**11.** (B) To eliminate parchi mafia and ensure transparent cane supply
The digital application and online portal were launched by the state government to modernize the sugarcane supply chain. The system issues digital supply slips directly to registered farmers, effectively removing unauthorized intermediaries and middleman cartels. This digital mechanism ensures complete operational transparency, timely scheduling, and direct notification regarding cane supply to processing mills.

**12.** (B) State Advisory Price
While the central government fixes the Fair and Remunerative Price for sugarcane, individual state governments retain the authority to declare a State Advisory Price. This state-level pricing mechanism reflects local cultivation costs and market demand. Sugar mills within the state are legally mandated to pay growers this designated price, which usually exceeds the central benchmark price.

**13.** (A) Pratappur (Deoria)
Modern sugar manufacturing in India originated in the eastern region of the state during the early twentieth century. In 1903, the nation's inaugural vacuum pan sugar mill was established in Pratappur, located within Deoria district. This landmark historical development laid the foundation for the expansion of the commercial sugarcane processing industry across northern India.

**14.** (C) Lakhimpur Kheri
Situated in the fertile Terai belt, Lakhimpur Kheri features favorable climatic conditions, abundant water resources, and rich alluvial soil. It contains the largest acreage devoted to sugarcane farming among all districts in the state. Supported by numerous large processing mills, it consistently achieves the highest volume of annual sugarcane production across Uttar Pradesh.

**15.** (B) II and IV
The state leads the nation in total sugarcane output, supported by expansive acreage and high productivity. Pricing is determined through both central benchmarks and state advisory declarations rather than exclusively by central authorities. Furthermore, sugarcane is a water-intensive commercial crop requiring extensive and frequent irrigation cycles throughout its prolonged vegetative growth phase.

**16.** (C) A supply slip scheduling when a farmer brings sugarcane to the mill
In the state sugarcane sector, supply slips regulate the systematic delivery of harvested cane from registered growers to designated sugar mills. These official documents specify assigned dates, quantities, and delivery centers to prevent queue congestion at processing plants. Digitization of this system has streamlined administrative procedures and eliminated illicit trading of supply permits.

**17.** (B) Western Uttar Pradesh
Western districts feature fertile alluvial soil, comprehensive canal networks, and high agricultural mechanization, creating ideal conditions for commercial farming. Consequently, this region records the highest yields of sugarcane per hectare in the state. This concentration of raw material has spurred the growth of numerous private and cooperative sugar mills throughout the area.

**18.** (D) Lalitpur
Districts in western Uttar Pradesh like Muzaffarnagar, Shamli, and Bijnor form the core sugar belt of the state, characterized by intensive irrigation and dense sugar processing infrastructure. In contrast, Lalitpur is situated in the southern Bundelkhand region, where rocky terrain, limited water availability, and lower soil depth restrict sugarcane farming in favor of rain-fed pulses.

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (B) Wheat, Sugarcane, and Potato
Uttar Pradesh occupies the paramount position in Indian agriculture by leading national production in major food and cash crops. The state features vast alluvial tracts with fertile soil deposited by major river systems, complemented by extensive canal networks. Consequently, it achieves the highest yield and overall output for wheat, sugarcane, and potato across the nation.

**2.** (B) 9
Planning parameters categorize regions based on rainfall, soil structure, climate, and water availability. Under the standard agro-climatic regional planning framework established by the Planning Commission, the state of Uttar Pradesh is partitioned into nine distinct agro-climatic zones. This demarcation facilitates tailored agricultural strategies, localized cropping patterns, and targeted research initiatives across various diverse ecological landscapes.

**3.** (A) Ganga-Yamuna Doab
The interfluve region situated between the Ganga and Yamuna rivers possesses rich alluvial soil continuously replenished by river systems. This region benefits from exceptionally deep, fertile topsoil and a well-developed network of irrigation canals and tube wells. These favourable geographical conditions make it the most prominent area for intensive wheat cultivation with superior agricultural yield.

**4.** (C) The share of agriculture in the State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) is consistently increasing every year.
As an economy modernizes and expands, the relative contribution of the primary agricultural sector to the Gross State Domestic Product naturally trends downward, despite steady growth in physical production. Meanwhile, tertiary and secondary sectors expand at a much faster rate. Agriculture remains the primary source of employment and food grain production in Uttar Pradesh, dominated by marginal landholders.

**5.** (A) Siddharthnagar
Kala Namak is an ancient, highly aromatic variety of black-husked rice renowned for its unique fragrance, soft texture, and nutritional value. Historically grown in the eastern Terai belt, Siddharthnagar district serves as the primary hub for its cultivation. It has received a Geographical Indication tag to preserve its heritage and foster regional agricultural economic development.

**6.** (D) In Kharif, Rabi, and Zaid seasons
Maize demonstrates remarkable physiological adaptability to varying agro-climatic conditions and temperature ranges across the state. While traditionally cultivated as a monsoon rain-fed Kharif crop, modern high-yielding hybrid varieties and expanded irrigation facilities enable farmers in Uttar Pradesh to successfully cultivate maize during the Rabi and Zaid cropping seasons as well, ensuring year-round supply.

**7.** (B) High soil moisture retention and adequate rainfall
The Terai belt located along the Himalayan foothills benefits from natural seepage, heavy monsoonal precipitation, and high water tables. The marshy, moisture-rich alluvial soil creates ideal ecological conditions for paddy cultivation. This continuous availability of soil moisture significantly reduces irrigation demands while sustaining higher crop productivity per hectare throughout the primary growing season.

**8.** (C) Paddy (Rice)
Agricultural cropping seasons in northern India are categorized into Kharif, Rabi, and Zaid based on sowing and harvesting periods. Wheat, gram, and mustard are sown in winter and harvested in spring, constituting traditional Rabi crops. Conversely, paddy requires high temperatures and abundant water, making it a rainy season Kharif crop cultivated during the monsoon months.

**9.** (D) Potato
The central government announces Minimum Support Prices for select agricultural commodities, primarily cereals, pulses, and

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**97.** The 'Kisan Kalyan Mission' was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government with which primary objective?
(A) To distribute fully subsidized tractors and heavy farm implements to every agricultural household
(B) To boost farmer income through scheme integration and tech awareness
(C) To grant a total waiver and complete statutory abolition of all outstanding agricultural bank loans
(D) To transition agricultural workers entirely out of farming into secondary manufacturing sectors

**98.** The 'Kisan Rath' mobile app, widely utilized during the pandemic in Uttar Pradesh, serves what main purpose?
(A) To enable online booking of passenger railway tickets and cargo freight for rural families
(B) To monitor hyper-local soil moisture levels and crop condition using satellite remote sensing
(C) To stream educational videos and online digital entertainment content designed for rural youth
(D) To arrange transport for agricultural produce from farms to markets

**99.** Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the e-NAM platform in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) It links APMC mandis to a pan-India digital portal for transparent price discovery.
(B) It has completely replaced physical state Mandis, shutting down all offline agricultural market yards.
(C) It functions exclusively as an export portal tailored for shipping indigenous spices to foreign nations.
(D) It restricts commodity trading strictly to sugarcane crops while excluding all food grain commodities.

**100.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Digital Initiative/Portal)
P. e-Ganna
Q. e-NAM
R. UP Agriculture Portal (Pardarshi Kisan Seva)
S. Kisan Call Centre
List II: (Primary Function in UP)
1. DBT and Scheme Beneficiary Registration
2. Electronic Trading of Farm Produce
3. Toll-free advisory (1800-180-1551)
4. Sugarcane slip (Parchi) management
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

**101.** The 'Agristack' initiative, which is being rapidly implemented in Uttar Pradesh, primarily aims to create which of the following?
(A) A unified digital database of farmer identity, land records, and crop details
(B) A network of modern temperature-controlled physical grain storage silos in every Gram Panchayat
(C) An interconnected state-wide network of large-scale organic compost pits and bio-gas units
(D) An apex state-level cooperative banking institution dedicated to rural infrastructure finance

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**102.** Which portal of the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Department facilitates Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to farmers for subsidies on seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural machinery?
(A) UP Nivesh Mitra
(B) UP Bhulekh
(C) UP E-Tender
(D) Pardarshi Kisan Seva Yojana Portal

**103.** 'e-Choupal' is a well-known early digital intervention to link farmers with markets and information, originally pioneered in states like Uttar Pradesh by which corporate entity?
(A) Reliance Industries
(B) ITC Limited
(C) Tata Consultancy Services
(D) Patanjali Ayurved

**104.** Which of the following is an incorrect statement concerning the digital agricultural initiatives in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) The UP Bhulekh portal fully digitizes revenue land records and Record of Rights (Khatauni) for agricultural plots.
(B) The e-Ganna mobile application has effectively reduced systemic exploitation of sugarcane farmers by local middlemen.
(C) Digital platforms have totally replaced physical extension officers in the state.
(D) Crop cutting experiments (CCE) for yield assessment are now systematically monitored through dedicated mobile apps.

**19.** (A) 1935
To regulate sugar industry operations, protect growers' interests, and promote systematic crop development, the Sugarcane Development Department was instituted in 1935 during the British administration. The department oversees cooperative societies, ensures fair weighment procedures, facilitates infrastructure improvements in cane zones, and coordinates timely payments from processing units to agricultural suppliers.

**20.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Sugarcane serves as the primary commercial cash crop of the state, sustaining millions of agrarian livelihoods and fueling rural processing industries. Its successful cultivation depends heavily on fertile alluvial topsoil and assured irrigation, which are abundantly present in the Western and Terai regions. These favorable geographical factors directly explain why the crop thrives across these tracts.

**21.** (A) Bundelkhand
The southern plateau region features semi-arid climatic conditions, well-drained soils, and lower annual rainfall, making intensive cereal cultivation challenging. Pulses possess deep root systems and atmospheric nitrogen-fixing capabilities, allowing them to thrive under rain-fed conditions. Consequently, Bundelkhand has emerged as the premier pulse-producing zone, generating substantial yields of gram, lentil, and pigeon pea.

**22.** (D) Chana (Gram)
Gram represents the most widely cultivated pulse crop across the state, commanding the largest acreage among all leguminous crops. It is extensively grown as a Rabi season crop, particularly in the drought-prone, rain-fed agricultural tracts of the southern plateau region. Its drought resistance and low input requirements make it highly suitable for regional agro-ecological conditions.

**23.** (B) Oilseed crops (mainly Mustard)
The agricultural initiative known as the Yellow Revolution was launched at the national level to achieve self-sufficiency in edible oil production. In Uttar Pradesh, this strategy focused heavily on expanding the area, yield, and commercial processing of major oilseeds, predominantly mustard and rapeseed during the Rabi season, significantly boosting overall oilseed output across key agricultural districts.

**24.** (C) Agra and Mathura
Western districts characterized by semi-arid conditions, lighter sandy loam soils, and moderate winter temperatures provide ideal agronomic conditions for oilseed crops. Agra and Mathura lie at the center of the primary mustard-producing belt in the state. Farmers in this region extensively cultivate high-yielding mustard varieties, supporting local oil extraction and processing industries.

**25.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Horticultural specialization is prominent across state districts based on favorable micro-climates. Pratapgarh leads in Indian gooseberry production due to suitable soil and processing facilities. Lucknow, particularly the Malihabad belt, is world-famous for Dasheri mangoes. Prayagraj produces high-quality red-fleshed guavas, while Farrukhabad serves as a major hub for potato cultivation and cold storage infrastructure.

**26.** (A) Agra
To boost agricultural exports and enhance value addition, designated processing zones were established across selected districts. Agra was designated as the primary Agri-Export Zone for potatoes due to its massive production volume, dense cold storage network, and connectivity. This setup streamlines post-harvest handling, quality grading, packaging, and international export logistics for regional potato growers.

**27.** (B) Langra – Varanasi
Geographic regional specializations define distinct mango varieties across the state. The famous Langra variety is traditionally associated with and widely cultivated around the Varanasi region. Conversely, Malihabad in Lucknow is celebrated for Dasheri mangoes, while Saharanpur is renowned for Chusa and Safeda varieties, reflecting localized micro-climatic suitability and historical horticultural practices across different regional districts.

**28.** (B) Taj Brand
To establish a distinct identity in domestic and international markets, the state government introduced dedicated brand identities for high-

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Code was enacted in 2006. After comprehensive regulatory framing and amendments, it officially came into legal enforcement across the state in February 2016, streamlining land tenure, revenue administration, land transfers, and tenancy regulations.

**84.** (C) Land Ceiling
Land ceiling laws were designed to reduce severe land ownership disparities in post-independence rural society. The policy established a statutory maximum limit on the total acreage of agricultural land an individual family could legally own. Surplus land acquired above the ceiling limit was distributed by the government to landless agricultural laborers and marginal households.

**85.** (A) I and II
Kisan Credit Cards provide flexible credit limits determined by land acreage, cropping choices, and maintenance expenses. Regional Rural Banks cater specifically to low-income rural borrowers and marginal farmers. Furthermore, interest subvention schemes actively offer discounted interest rates and additional prompt repayment incentives to encourage timely repayment of short-term crop loans.

**86.** (D) Lucknow
Established in 1952 under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research is headquartered in Lucknow. The institute conducts fundamental, applied, and strategic research on all aspects of sugarcane production technology, breeding, crop protection, mechanization, and soil management to enhance national sugar crop productivity and processing standards.

**87.** (B) Lucknow
To mitigate severe soil salinity and alkalinity issues affecting vast tracts of Usar land across the Gangetic plains, the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute operates a dedicated regional research station at Lucknow. The station develops chemical, gypsum-based, biological, and agronomic reclamation technologies to restore degraded soils back into productive agricultural land.

**88.** (B) 1989
The Uttar Pradesh Council of Agricultural Research was established in 1989 as an autonomous apex organization in Lucknow. UPCAR coordinates, plans, evaluates, and integrates agricultural research, education, and extension activities across state agricultural universities, state departments, and specialized institutes, ensuring targeted scientific interventions for diverse regional agro-climatic challenges.

**89.** (D) Bareilly
The Indian Veterinary Research Institute is situated at Izatnagar in Bareilly district. Established in 1889, IVRI stands as one of Asia's premier research institutes dedicated to livestock health, veterinary medicine, biological product development, immunogenetics, and disease diagnostics. It plays a critical role in controlling infectious livestock diseases across the country.

**90.** (A) I and II
The Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture at Rehmankhera and the National Botanical Research Institute are both located in Lucknow. In contrast, the Indian Institute of Pulses Research is established in Kanpur, while the Indian Institute of Vegetable Research is located in Varanasi, establishing distinct geographic research distribution across Uttar Pradesh.

**91.** (B) Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University
Chandra Shekhar Azad University (Kanpur), Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University (Meerut), and Banda University of Agriculture and Technology are major State Agricultural Universities established in Uttar Pradesh. Conversely, Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University is a renowned state agricultural university located in Andhra Pradesh, rendering it distinct from Uttar Pradesh's institutional framework.

**92.** (B) Jhansi
Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University was established by an Act of Parliament in 2014 in Jhansi. Operating as a central agricultural institution, it caters specifically to the unique agro-climatic needs of the semi-arid Bundelkhand region, advancing agricultural education, research on dryland farming, pulse production, agroforestry, and regional extension services.

**93.** (A) Kanpur
The Indian Institute of Pulses Research is a specialized national research institution under

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technological adoption drastically reduces manual chemical exposure, minimizes input wastage, conserves water resources, and accelerates field operations over extensive agricultural acreage.

**38.** (D) Western Uttar Pradesh
Early adoption of Green Revolution practices transformed western districts into a highly modernized agricultural zone. The region features exceptional tubewell and canal irrigation, high tractor density, widespread combine harvester usage, and elevated chemical fertilizer consumption per hectare. Consequently, Western Uttar Pradesh maintains higher crop yields and advanced mechanization levels compared to central, eastern, or southern regions.

**39.** (B) 4:2:1
Balanced soil nutrition requires applying macro-nutrients in a scientifically evaluated proportion tailored for cereal crops. The universally recommended benchmark ratio for Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium application in food grain production is 4:2:1. Adhering to this balanced application maintains soil health, optimizes crop uptake efficiency, prevents environmental degradation, and maximizes agricultural yields.

**40.** (A) I, II, IV, III
Irrigation distribution in the state relies on diverse sources. Private and government tube wells contribute the largest share, exceeding seventy percent of net irrigated land. Surface canals rank second, serving vast agricultural belts. Traditional open wells occupy the third position, while minor surface water sources like ponds, lakes, and tanks supply the remaining minimal percentage of irrigated farmland.

**41.** (B) 1964
To eliminate unfair trade practices, establish organized market yards, and protect agricultural producers from exploitation by private intermediaries, the state government enacted the Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Adhiniyam in 1964. This statutory framework established Market Committees and Mandi Parishads to regulate transactions, standardize weighment, and enforce fair marketing procedures statewide.

**42.** (A) To prevent diversion of subsidized agricultural urea to industrial uses
Neem coating slows down the release of nitrogen into the soil, improving plant nutrient absorption efficiency and reducing environmental runoff. Additionally, the neem oil coating renders agricultural urea unfit for industrial applications like chemical and resin manufacturing. This mandatory coating ensures that subsidized fertilizer remains reserved strictly for legitimate agricultural use by registered farmers.

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**43.** (B) Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Federation (PCF)
The Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Federation operates as the principal cooperative procurement agency in the state. Working alongside state food and civil supplies departments, it manages an extensive network of rural purchase centers. PCF directly procures wheat and paddy from registered growers at declared Minimum Support Prices, safeguarding farmers against distress sales in local markets.

**44.** (B) It sets up "Kisan Bazars" for direct farmer-consumer marketing.
The Mandi Parishad oversees regulated agricultural marketing infrastructure across the state. To eliminate intermediary commissions and enhance producers' realization, it establishes modern Kisan Bazars where farmers directly sell horticultural produce to retail consumers. MSP calculations are performed by central advisory bodies, and farmers retain legal rights to sell produce across district or state borders.

**45.** (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Minimum Support Price mechanism acts as an institutional price floor, offering guaranteed procurement and protecting farmers from post-harvest market crashes. However, MSP is not legally binding on private market traders; it represents a government commitment to purchase fair average quality produce at specified prices, leaving open-market private transactions subject to prevailing demand and supply dynamics.

**46.** (B) ₹ 6,000
The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi provides direct income assistance to landholding farming families across the nation. Eligible agricultural households receive a total annual benefit of six thousand rupees. This amount is disbursed directly into bank accounts in three

volume horticultural commodities. Potatoes produced within the state are marketed and exported under the Taj Brand. This branding strategy enhances market recognition, enforces uniform quality control standards, and secures premium prices for regional potato producers.

**29.** (A) Gross cropped area divided by net sown area, multiplied by 100
Cropping intensity serves as a vital indicator of agricultural land utilization efficiency over a given year. Mathematically defined as the ratio of gross cropped area to net sown area expressed as a percentage, it reflects how frequently farmland is cropped annually. Higher intensity indicates widespread adoption of multiple cropping, reliable irrigation systems, and shorter crop duration cycles.

**30.** (A) Eastern Yamuna Canal, Upper Ganga Canal, Agra Canal, Sharda Canal
Historical canal development followed sequential hydraulic expansion. The Eastern Yamuna Canal was restored and opened in 1830. The Upper Ganga Canal commenced operations in 1854 to alleviate drought. The Agra Canal became operational in 1874 to service dry southern areas. Finally, the extensive Sharda Canal system was completed in 1928, establishing the chronological sequence of major irrigation engineering projects.

**31.** (D) To boost cropping intensity and maximize net income per unit area
Multiple cropping involves cultivating two or more crops sequentially on the same parcel of land within a single agricultural year. This practice maximizes land productivity, optimizes seasonal resource usage, and boosts cropping intensity. By diversifying yield streams throughout the year, farmers enhance total economic returns per hectare while mitigating risks associated with single-crop failure.

**32.** (C) Eastern Yamuna Canal
Originally commissioned during the Mughal era under Emperor Shah Jahan, this water channel was designed to divert water from the Yamuna River. It fell into disuse over time but was thoroughly redesigned, reconstructed, and reopened by British engineers in 1830. It stands as the oldest functional artificial canal irrigation structure in modern Uttar Pradesh.

**33.** (B) Sharda Canal
Originating from the Sharda River near the Nepal border at Banbasa, the Sharda Canal network forms the longest and most comprehensive artificial irrigation system in Uttar Pradesh. Its extensive distribution channels and branch canals span several central and eastern districts, delivering vital irrigation surface water to millions of hectares of agricultural land.

**34.** (D) Canals are the primary and largest source of irrigation in the state.
Ground water sources play a dominant role in sustaining state agriculture. Tube wells represent the largest source of irrigation, commanding over seventy percent of the total net irrigated area. Although surface canals form a crucial irrigation network, they rank second behind tube wells. Western districts lead in irrigation coverage, supported by state-funded private boring initiatives.

**35.** (A) I and II
Custom Hiring Centres enable small landholders to rent advanced machinery like tractors and harvesters at subsidized rates, expanding mechanization. Western districts exhibit higher tractor density and farm power availability than Bundelkhand. Central mechanization guidelines encourage machine usage across all landholding sizes without imposing statutory bans on smallholders possessing under two hectares of land.

**36.** (C) To rent costly farm machinery to small and marginal farmers affordably
Small operational landholdings make the direct purchase of modern farm machinery financially unviable for resource-constrained farmers. Custom Hiring Centres are established at the block level to solve this constraint by offering high-capacity implements, seed drills, and tractors on an affordable rental basis. This institutional mechanism democratizes access to technology and enhances operational field efficiency.

**37.** (A) Agricultural Drones
Unmanned aerial vehicles have been aggressively integrated into modern extension programs to transform precision agriculture. Agricultural drones enable rapid, uniform application of liquid fertilizers, nano-urea, and plant protection chemicals across standing crops. This

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**56.** (C) To enable milk sales at fair prices through dairy cooperative societies
Launched to strengthen the rural dairy economy, the Nand Baba Milk Mission empowers cattle rearers by promoting organized milk collection through dairy cooperative societies. The mission provides financial incentives, improves indigenous cow genetics, sets up village-level procurement infrastructure, and ensures fair price realization for dairy farmers, eliminating low-margin local middleman sales across the state.

**57.** (D) Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation (PCDF)
The Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation serves as the apex cooperative organization coordinating dairy activities across Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1962, PCDF operates the renowned brand name 'Parag'. It collects milk through a network of primary village cooperative societies, processes dairy items at modern processing plants, and markets pasteurized milk and value-added dairy products statewide.

**58.** (A) High milk production from indigenous cows
The state government instituted the Gokul Puraskar scheme to incentivize livestock owners who maintain superior indigenous cow breeds, such as Sahiwal, Gir, and Tharparkar. The annual award honors dairy farmers achieving the highest daily milk yields from native cattle species, thereby encouraging genetic conservation, indigenous cattle productivity, and commercial interest in native dairy farming.

**59.** (B) To offer free veterinary care, vaccination, and breeding advice for livestock
These block-level health fairs are organized regularly by the Department of Animal Husbandry to deliver doorstep veterinary health services. The events provide free clinical treatment, preventive disease vaccinations, artificial insemination guidance, nutritional counseling, and livestock insurance awareness to rural animal rearers, enhancing overall livestock health, fertility rates, and dairy productivity across rural communities.

**60.** (A) I and II
The state is a leading contributor to national milk production, supported by massive livestock populations. The Department of Animal Husbandry was established in 1944 prior to independence to manage livestock health. However, Foot and Mouth Disease remains an ongoing concern, necessitating continuous, periodic nationwide mass vaccination drives under national livestock health eradication programs.

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**61.** (A) Boosting rural employment and income by promoting fish farming and aquaculture
The state scheme focuses on maximizing productivity across inland water resources, reservoirs, and community ponds. By offering financial assistance, seed subsidies, and technical training for modern aquaculture, the initiative generates self-employment, enhances rural protein availability, and boosts net income for rural fish farmers, smallholders, and traditional fishing communities throughout Uttar Pradesh.

**62.** (C) Chital
Chital, scientifically designated as *Chitala chitala* or the featherback fish, is officially declared the State Fish of Uttar Pradesh. Inhabiting major riverine networks like the Ganga and Yamuna, this iconic freshwater species holds immense ecological value. Official protection and conservation breeding initiatives aim to preserve its declining natural populations in native river ecosystems.

**63.** (D) Lalitpur
Eastern districts like Prayagraj, Varanasi, and Ghazipur possess extensive perennial river networks, wetlands, and abundant water bodies suited for intensive riverine and pond aquaculture. Conversely, Lalitpur district in the southern plateau features rocky terrain, uneven topography, and seasonal non-perennial streams, making broad-scale commercial riverine fisheries challenging compared to eastern plains districts.

**64.** (C) 2023
To accelerate agro-industrial growth, attract domestic and foreign capital, and promote rural value addition, the state promulgated the updated Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy in 2023. The policy grants capital subsidies, interest subventions, tax exemptions, and streamlined land allotment procedures for establishing food processing units, mega food parks, and cold chain infrastructure.

**65.** (D) I, II, III and IV
The flagship One District One Product program identifies unique regional products to promote

equal four-monthly installments of two thousand rupees each, supplementing operational financial needs for farm inputs.

**47.** (D) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
Launched to mitigate agricultural risks, this comprehensive crop insurance scheme provides financial protection against yield losses caused by natural disasters, drought, floods, pest infestations, and localized calamities. It replaces earlier insurance frameworks by offering subsidized premium rates and leveraged technology for rapid loss assessment, ensuring financial stability for vulnerable agricultural producers across Uttar Pradesh.

**48.** (B) 2.0%
Under the standardized guidelines of the national crop insurance scheme, farmers pay a nominal subsidized premium rate for coverage. For all Kharif food grains and oilseed crops, the farmer share is capped at two percent of the total sum insured. The remaining actuarial premium cost is equally shared between central and state government subsidies.

**49.** (B) Organic farming
Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana is a dedicated component of the Soil Health Management initiative aimed at promoting sustainable organic farming practices. The scheme supports cluster-based organic farming, adoption of eco-friendly traditional inputs, certification procedures, and market linkage creation. In Uttar Pradesh, it encourages chemical-free agricultural production to restore long-term soil health and biodiversity.

**50.** (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Strategic agricultural programs address distinct operational objectives. e-NAM connects physical market yards into a unified electronic trading portal. PM-KISAN provides direct financial income support to landholding farmers. SMAM accelerates agricultural mechanization through equipment subsidies and hiring centers. PKVY promotes sustainable organic farming through cluster development, capacity building, and eco-friendly input adoption.

**51.** (A) Gorakhpur
The central government formally launched the national income support program, PM-KISAN, from Gorakhpur district on February 24, 2019. During this inaugural event, the first electronic installment of direct cash support was transferred directly to millions of eligible landholding farmers nationwide, marking a major milestone in digital direct benefit transfer for Indian agriculture.

**52.** (C) 27
To protect riverine ecosystems and promote chemical-free agriculture, the state government established specialized organic farming corridors spanning twenty-seven districts situated along the Ganga River. This project encourages cluster-based organic cultivation, eliminates synthetic fertilizer runoff into the river, restores natural soil biology, and provides dedicated marketing branding for crops produced along the riverbank tracts.

**53.** (A) Lucknow
The state government established the Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency with its administrative headquarters in Lucknow. The agency acts as an independent inspecting and certifying authority, evaluating organic farming practices, verifying standards compliance, and issuing official organic certificates. This accreditation enables regional producers to market certified organic produce nationally and internationally at premium price points.

**54.** (D) PMFME – Mega irrigation dam construction
PMKSY focuses on expanding field irrigation coverage, e-NAM provides integrated electronic commodity trading, and KCC offers short-term institutional credit. Conversely, PMFME stands for the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises scheme, which aims to modernize micro-level food processing units, rather than constructing massive public irrigation dams or water storage reservoirs.

**55.** (B) 2019
To tap international agricultural markets, enhance value addition, and double farm export value, Uttar Pradesh introduced its comprehensive Agricultural Export Policy in 2019. The policy focuses on identifying export clusters, setting up post-harvest logistics infrastructure, providing transport subsidies, and simplifying compliance standards to boost global exports of regional fruits, vegetables, rice, and processed food products.

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**74.** (A) Long-term loans for capital investments like machinery and tube wells
Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks specialize in providing long-term institutional agricultural credit. Unlike short-term crop loans, these funds cater to capital investments with extended repayment horizons. Farmers utilize these loans for land development, installation of deep tube wells, purchase of heavy machinery like tractors, and setting up micro-irrigation systems to improve farm productivity.

**75.** (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
The rural cooperative credit hierarchy functions across distinct administrative tiers. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies operate at the village level. District Central Cooperative Banks manage operations at the district level. The Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Bank functions as the apex state-level cooperative institution, while NABARD oversees refinancing, regulation, and policy guidance at the apex national level.

**76.** (B) Commercial Banks
Scheduled Commercial Banks supply the overwhelming majority of institutional agricultural credit volume across the state. Through vast rural and semi-urban branch networks, public and private commercial banks disburse short-term crop loans, KCC facilities, and long-term agricultural term loans, exceeding the combined loan volume disbursed by regional rural banks and local cooperative societies.

**77.** (A) Commission agents (Arhtiyas) and moneylenders
Non-institutional credit sources operate outside regulated financial systems. Commission agents, local traders, input dealers, and traditional village moneylenders represent informal credit providers in rural areas. While providing immediate liquidity without complex documentation, these sources often charge extortionate interest rates, leading to debt traps for vulnerable small and marginal agricultural borrowers.

**78.** (A) Less than 1.0 hectare
Standard operational landholding classifications categorize agricultural households by total cultivated land area. A Marginal Farmer is officially defined as an operator cultivating an operational landholding of less than 1.0 hectare (2.47 acres). In Uttar Pradesh, marginal farmers comprise the overwhelming majority of total farm operational holdings, driving agricultural social policy formulations.

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**79.** (A) 0.73 hectare
According to official data from the Agriculture Census 2015-16, the average operational landholding size in Uttar Pradesh dropped to 0.73 hectare. Continuous population growth, rural inheritance laws, and land division among family members have caused severe fragmentation, leaving the majority of farmers operating small, economically fragile land units across the state.

**80.** (A) UP Zamindari Abolition Act, UP Consolidation of Holdings (Chakbandi) Act, UP Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act
Legislative land reforms proceeded in structured historical phases post-independence. The UP Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act passed in 1950, ending feudal landlordism. Next, the UP Consolidation of Holdings Act enacted in 1953 (implemented 1954) consolidated fragmented plots. Finally, the UP Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act in 1960 imposed statutory individual ownership limits.

**81.** (B) To consolidate scattered land fragments into compact blocks for higher farming efficiency
Land holdings in Uttar Pradesh suffered from extreme fragmentation, with farmers owning scattered small parcels across villages. The Chakbandi scheme was instituted to aggregate scattered plots into unified, compact operational land parcels (chaks). Consolidation improved operational efficiency, simplified boundary management, reduced land disputes, and enabled effective private tube well and irrigation infrastructure investments.

**82.** (D) Marginal holdings
Demographic pressures and generations of land sub-division have created a highly fragmented agricultural structure. Marginal holdings, defined as operational farms under one hectare, constitute nearly eighty percent of total operational holdings in the state. Small, semi-medium, medium, and large landholdings collectively make up the remaining minor percentage of total agricultural units.

**83.** (C) 2016
To simplify, rationalize, and modernize archaic land revenue and administration statutes enacted during British rule, the Uttar Pradesh Revenue

local entrepreneurship and exports. Under this initiative, Kala Namak rice is designated for Siddharthnagar, jaggery processing for Ayodhya, specialized banana value-addition products for Kaushambi, and gooseberry-based processed items for Pratapgarh district, supporting holistic regional agro-industrial growth.

**66.** (D) Grain milling operations
Owing to the state's massive production of staple food grains like wheat, paddy, and pulses, grain milling operations represent the dominant sub-sector in food processing. Flour mills, rice mills, and pulse processing facilities constitute the largest number of registered micro, small, and medium agro-enterprises operating across rural and semi-urban districts of Uttar Pradesh.

**67.** (A) To upgrade unorganized micro food processing units with credit and technical support
Launched under the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, PMFME provides financial, technical, and business support to unorganized micro-enterprises. It offers credit-linked capital subsidies, technology transfer, branding support, and capacity building to existing micro-processors and self-help groups. This intervention assists small-scale food units in integrating into formal supply chains and achieving competitive market standards.

**68.** (C) Department of Horticulture and Food Processing
The Department of Horticulture and Food Processing serves as the primary state agency responsible for designing, executing, and monitoring policies in the processing sector. It manages industrial incentive schemes, facilitates infrastructure development for cold chains, coordinates processing training programs, and acts as the implementation body for state and central food processing promotional schemes.

**69.** (A) A producer-owned enterprise enabling economies of scale in farm inputs and marketing
A Farmer Producer Organization is a legal entity formed by primary agricultural producers, including smallholders and landless cultivators. By aggregating member resources, FPOs buy bulk farm inputs at reduced costs and market combined produce directly to institutional buyers. This collective structure enhances individual bargaining power, reduces transaction costs, and improves farm profitability across rural areas.

**70.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The state government actively promotes FPO creation through matching grants, credit guarantees, and institutional support. Small and marginal farmers face significant market disadvantages due to small marketable surpluses and fragmented land holdings. FPOs solve these structural challenges by aggregating farm produce, lowering transportation expenses, and strengthening farmer bargaining power during market negotiations.

**71.** (B) 1998-99
The Kisan Credit Card scheme was formulated and introduced nationally in 1998-99 based on recommendations of the R.V. Gupta Committee. Designed to provide timely and flexible institutional credit, KCC allows farmers to draw funds for purchasing seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and meeting emergency cultivation expenses through a simplified revolving credit mechanism delivered by commercial and cooperative banks.

**72.** (C) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies form the fundamental grass-roots tier of the short-term cooperative credit structure. Functioning directly at the village and panchayat level, PACS maintain direct financial relationships with individual farmers. They disburse short-term crop loans, supply agricultural inputs, and offer basic financial services, ensuring rural communities gain direct access to institutional credit facilities.

**73.** (D) NABARD
The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development operates as the apex statutory financing and regulatory institution in India. Established in 1982, NABARD formulates credit policies, conducts inspections, and provides refinance assistance to Regional Rural Banks, State Cooperative Banks, and Land Development Banks operating across Uttar Pradesh to ensure robust flow of institutional credit to rural sectors.

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the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, located in Kanpur. IIPR conducts basic and applied research on major pulse crops like chickpea, pigeon pea, mungbean, and urdbean, focusing on genetic improvement, disease resistance, crop production technologies, and post-harvest management.

**94.** (C) Mathura
DUVASU, formally known as UP Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya Evam Go-Anusandhan Sansthan, is located in Mathura. It is a premier state veterinary university dedicated to animal health sciences, livestock research, dairy technology, and specialized bovine research, significantly advancing livestock productivity and clinical care across northern India.

**95.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The average operational landholding size in the state has shown a continuous downward trend over consecutive agricultural censuses. This structural decline is directly driven by customary land inheritance laws, which dictate that ancestral land be equally partitioned among legal heirs in each generation, causing progressive sub-division and severe fragmentation of operational agricultural plots.

**96.** (C) Electronic National Agriculture Market
e-NAM stands for Electronic National Agriculture Market. It is a pan-India electronic trading portal launched by the central government that networks existing APMC mandis into a unified national market. The platform provides transparent price discovery, competitive online bidding, quality testing, and direct electronic payment systems for agricultural commodities across participating markets.

**97.** (B) To boost farmer income through scheme integration and tech awareness
The Kisan Kalyan Mission was launched across all development blocks of the state to double farm incomes. The program integrates multi-departmental agricultural schemes, organizes technological extension fairs, demonstrates modern farming methods, distributes subsidized inputs, promotes horticulture and animal husbandry, and connects farmers directly with agricultural experts to improve overall productivity.

**98.** (D) To arrange transport for agricultural produce from farms to markets
Launched during the COVID-19 pandemic to resolve supply chain disruptions, the Kisan Rath mobile application connects farmers and traders directly with transport service providers. The digital platform enables seamless booking of trucks, tractors, and agricultural goods vehicles to transport harvested food grains, fruits, and vegetables from farm gates to mandis and processing units.

**99.** (A) It links APMC mandis to a pan-India digital portal for transparent price discovery.
The e-NAM portal integrates physical wholesale market yards onto a digital trading platform. It permits transparent competitive bidding among local and distant traders, ensuring fair price realization based on assessed crop quality. The platform operates alongside existing physical market infrastructure without eliminating offline operations or restricting trading exclusively to single non-cereal crop commodities.

**100.** (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Digital initiatives serve specialized functions. e-Ganna manages digital sugarcane supply slips (parchi) for cane growers. e-NAM enables nationwide electronic trading of agricultural produce across mandis. The UP Agriculture Portal handles farmer registration and direct benefit transfer subsidies. The Kisan Call Centre provides free technical guidance to farmers via toll-free telephone advisory services.

**101.** (A) A unified digital database of farmer identity, land records, and crop details
AgriStack represents a foundational digital ecosystem created by integrating digital land registry data, unique farmer digital IDs (Farmer ID), and real-time crop survey records. This comprehensive digital infrastructure enables targeted delivery of agricultural schemes, seamless access to institutional credit, precise crop insurance assessments, and customized agro-advisories across Uttar Pradesh.

**102.** (D) Pardarshi Kisan Seva Yojana Portal
The Pardarshi Kisan Seva Yojana Portal acts as the centralized digital platform of the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Department. Farmers

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register on this platform to access state welfare programs and receive direct benefit transfer subsidies on certified seeds, bio-fertilizers, micro-nutrients, agricultural equipment, and modern machinery directly into their linked bank accounts.

**103.** (B) ITC Limited
The e-Choupal initiative was pioneered by ITC Limited to empower rural farmers through digital connectivity. By installing internet-enabled computers in rural villages, the private sector initiative delivered real-time localized weather updates, scientific farming practices, prevailing market crop prices, and direct procurement channels, eliminating market distortions and traditional middleman inefficiencies.

**104.** (C) Digital platforms have totally replaced physical extension officers in the state.
Digital platforms like UP Bhulekh, e-Ganna, and crop-cutting mobile applications have significantly streamlined administration, record transparency, and supply scheduling. However, digital portals act as complementary tools rather than complete replacements for physical field extension officers, Krishi Vigyan Kendra scientists, and agricultural field agents who continue providing direct, hands-on field assistance.

**105.** (A) 1, 2, 3
Spatial distribution from West to East follows distinct geographic locations. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology is situated in Meerut (western region). Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology is located in Kanpur (central region). Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology is located in Ayodhya (eastern region).

**106.** (A) Shahjahanpur
The Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane Research Council is headquartered in Shahjahanpur. The organization conducts state-level research on sugarcane crop breeding, varietal development, soil nutrition, pest management, and cultivation techniques tailored to the diverse agro-climatic sub-zones of the state, serving as a key scientific research hub for regional cane growers.

**107.** (A) 1912
The sugarcane research facility at Shahjahanpur was originally established in 1912 under the British administration. It was later upgraded into the Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane Research Council. The council has played a historical role in developing early-maturing, high-sucrose sugarcane varieties that transformed the commercial viability of sugar mills across northern India over the past century.

**108.** (B) To move away from monoculture, reducing market risk and improving soil health
Crop diversification encourages farmers to shift away from traditional, water-intensive cereal monocultures toward high-value pulses, oilseeds, horticulture, and millets. This strategic transition mitigates climatic and economic market risks, reduces soil nutrient depletion, conserves groundwater reserves, optimizes land resource efficiency, and enhances net economic returns per hectare across different agricultural seasons.

**109.** (A) Millets (Shri Anna) and Pulses
Bundelkhand suffers from semi-arid conditions, irregular monsoons, shallow soil depth, and frequent drought cycles. Consequently, government initiatives heavily emphasize drought-resilient crops like millets (sorghum, pearl millet, small millets) and deep-rooted pulses. These crops require minimal irrigation, adapt well to high temperatures, fix nitrogen in the soil, and supply high nutritional value.

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**110.** (D) I, II and III
Research institutions serve distinct specialized roles. IISR operates as a national ICAR institute conducting strategic sugarcane research. UPCSR focuses on breeding location-specific cane varieties for regional state conditions. Meanwhile, the National Sugar Institute in Kanpur offers specialized technical education, engineering expertise, and training in sugar technology and processing design.

**111.** (D) It lowers water consumption while maintaining or raising crop yields
The System of Rice Intensification is an eco-friendly paddy cultivation methodology that alternates soil wetting and drying rather than continuous field flooding. It uses younger single seedlings planted with wider spacing and organic manure. This practice significantly reduces

water consumption, lowers seed requirements, enhances root growth, and boosts paddy yields per hectare.

**112.** (C) It enables direct wheat sowing post-paddy without ploughing, saving time and fuel
Zero tillage technology utilizes specialized tractor-drawn zero-till seed drills to sow wheat seeds directly into unploughed fields immediately following paddy harvesting. This conservation technique eliminates costly repeated land tillage operations, saves tractor diesel fuel, conserves residual soil moisture, preserves organic soil structure, and prevents crucial delays in the winter wheat sowing schedule.

**113.** (B) It directly sets the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat and paddy in the state.
The Sugarcane Development Department promotes cane cultivation, regulates cooperative societies, and constructs rural access roads in sugar belts. However, it does not set Minimum Support Prices for food grains like wheat and paddy. Food grain MSPs are recommended nationally by CACP and approved by the Central Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

**114.** (D) The Government of Uttar Pradesh
The State Advisory Price for sugarcane is statutorily fixed and announced by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Exercising powers under state cane regulation acts, the state government considers cultivation costs, sugar recovery rates, and local industrial conditions to declare this price, which sugar mills are legally obligated to pay to registered sugarcane farmers.

**115.** (D) I, II, III and IV
Digital integration in agriculture spans multiple platforms. The UP Agriculture Portal (Pardarshi Kisan Seva) manages direct subsidies, e-NAM handles transparent electronic commodity marketing, the national Kisan Portal provides comprehensive agro-advisories, and the e-Ganna app delivers digital supply slip management for cane growers. Together, these tools enhance operational transparency and service delivery.

**116.** (C) To precision-level fields, saving irrigation water and improving crop growth
A Laser Land Leveller uses laser-guided tractor implements to achieve ultra-precise, flat field grading. Eliminating uneven field micro-topography ensures uniform irrigation water distribution, prevents local waterlogging or dry patches, increases crop fertilizer efficiency, reduces overall irrigation water requirements by nearly thirty percent, and optimizes seed germination across cultivated acreage.

**117.** (A) Bundelkhand Zone
During the International Year of Millets 2023, promotional efforts targeted the semi-arid Bundelkhand agro-climatic zone. Naturally suited for dryland farming due to lower rainfall and light soils, Bundelkhand offers traditional conditions for cultivating hardy millets such as jowar, bajra, kodo, and kutki, providing climate-resilient crop solutions and nutritional security.

**118.** (D) Co 0238
Co 0238, developed by the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, is an early-maturing, high-yielding, and high-sucrose sugarcane variety. Its widespread adoption across Uttar Pradesh dramatically increased average sugarcane yield per hectare and boosted industrial sugar recovery percentages in processing mills, revolutionizing the state's commercial sugar sector over the past decade.

**119.** (B) The proportion of cropped area sown with certified seeds instead of farm-saved seeds
Seed Replacement Rate measures the percentage of total cropped area sown with certified or quality hybrid seeds compared to traditional farm-saved seeds. Higher replacement rates reflect faster adoption of improved, high-yielding, disease-resistant crop varieties. Achieving optimal replacement rates directly elevates crop productivity, disease tolerance, and overall agricultural yields across farm holdings.

**120.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The e-NAM platform addresses traditional market opacity by connecting buyers and sellers digitally. By enabling transparent online auctions accessible to registered traders nationwide, it removes local physical cartels and middleman exploitation. Farmers receive competitive, market-driven price offers based on direct commodity testing, ensuring fairer economic returns for their agricultural produce.

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III. It focuses exclusively on the agricultural sector and ignores IT startups.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**66.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh is known for its extensive carpet industry besides Bhadohi?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Aligarh

**67.** The Uttar Pradesh government has established a dedicated 'Export Promotion Council' to achieve which of the following?
(A) To strictly ban and regulate the import of foreign manufactured goods into the state
(B) To oversee and manage internal state border transport and freight movement systems
(C) To monitor, license, and regulate traditional local retail and wholesale markets
(D) To address exporters' grievances and promote export growth

**68.** The manufacturing of traditional 'Ittar' (perfume) is historically centred in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kannauj
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Jaunpur

**69.** For the regulation of industrial labour laws and ensuring worker safety in factories, which department functions under the Government of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Department of Social Welfare
(B) Department of MSME
(C) Department of Labour
(D) Department of Home Affairs

**70.** Consider the following statements about the Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy relevant to industries:
I. It encourages industries to set up captive solar power plants.
II. It aims to reduce the carbon footprint of industrial units.
III. It provides exemptions on electricity duty for industrial solar installations.
IV. It prohibits private industries from generating their own solar power.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

**71.** The 'Noida Film City' project aims to provide facilities for film production, post-production, and broadcasting. It is situated in proximity to which major upcoming infrastructure project?
(A) Kashi Vishwanath Corridor
(B) Purvanchal Expressway
(C) Kanpur Metro
(D) Jewar International Airport

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**72.** Which of the following districts is incorrectly paired with its traditional industry?
(A) Pilibhit - Flutes
(B) Saharanpur - Glass Bangles
(C) Meerut - Sports Goods
(D) Agra - Leather Footwear

**73.** To address the issue of industrial pollution in Kanpur, particularly from tanneries, which major river pollution abatement programme has been active?
(A) Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)
(B) AMRUT Yojana
(C) Namami Gange Programme
(D) PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

**74.** Which major public sector oil refinery is located in Uttar Pradesh and serves the petroleum needs of northern India?
(A) Barauni Refinery
(B) Panipat Refinery
(C) Bina Refinery
(D) Mathura Refinery

**75.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Kanpur has seen a relative decline in its traditional cotton textile industry over the past few decades.
Reason (R): Obsolete machinery, labour disputes, and lack of modernization severely affected the profitability of old textile mills in Kanpur.
In the context of the statements above, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true

**130.** (D) Encouraging state public investment in agriculture with flexible project choices
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana operates as a decentralized, state-plan scheme designed to incentivize public investment in agriculture and allied sectors. The scheme grants states full autonomy and flexibility to plan and execute location-specific agricultural projects, infrastructure development, technology promotion, and regional sector growth strategies based on local agro-climatic priorities and farming needs.

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**121.** (D) To grow trees on farm boundaries alongside crops to boost farmer income
The Sub-Mission on Agroforestry encourages farmers to plant multipurpose, fast-growing trees on farm bunds, boundaries, and fallow fields alongside conventional agricultural crops. This integrated farming system generates additional income from timber and wood pulp, provides natural windbreaks, checks soil erosion, enhances carbon sequestration, and improves overall micro-climatic resilience on farmland.

**122.** (A) Agriculture Department
The Department of Agriculture serves as the nodal state agency for executing and monitoring the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. It coordinates with insurance companies, manages portal registrations, oversees notification of crop yields and coverage areas, coordinates crop cutting experiments for loss estimation, and ensures timely claim settlement for insured farmers.

**123.** (B) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
Micro-irrigation technologies such as drip and sprinkler systems are promoted under the 'Per Drop More Crop' component of PMKSY. The scheme delivers financial subsidies to farmers adopting localized water application equipment. This targeted delivery conserves groundwater, minimizes field evaporation and deep percolation losses, and boosts water-use efficiency for diverse field and horticultural crops.

**124.** (B) Targeting specific areas for end-to-end production and export of key crops
Agri-Export Zones were notified across potential agricultural belts to build integrated, cluster-based export ecosystems. By combining production, post-harvest infrastructure, processing facilities, cold chain logistics, and marketing assistance in target zones, AEZs facilitate seamless end-to-end management for high-potential export commodities such as mangoes, potatoes, and aromatic rice from Uttar Pradesh.

**125.** (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Uttar Pradesh holds the preeminent national rank across multiple key agricultural and allied sectors. Supported by expansive fertile plains and massive rural production capacity, the state leads all Indian states in total food grain production, overall sugarcane output, total potato yields, and total annual milk production volume nationwide.

**126.** (C) Uttar Pradesh Beej Vikas Nigam (UP State Seed Development Corporation)
The Uttar Pradesh Beej Vikas Nigam operates as the dedicated state institution responsible for producing, processing, certifying, and distributing high-quality seeds. The corporation coordinates seed multiplication programs, collaborates with agricultural universities, and ensures timely availability of certified, high-yielding crop seeds to farmers at reasonable subsidized prices throughout the state.

**127.** (D) Testing and frontline demonstration of farm technologies for local growers
Krishi Vigyan Kendras are district-level agricultural extension centers funded by ICAR. Functioning as institutional bridges between research labs and farming communities, KVKs conduct location-specific adaptive trials, frontline technology demonstrations, farmer training programs, and agro-advisory services to accelerate the adoption of modern agricultural innovations, improved seed varieties, and sustainable practices.

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**128.** (C) Central Govt declares MSP for major crops; State Govt declares SAP for sugarcane.
Minimum Support Price is fixed centrally by the Union Government for major food grains, pulses, and oilseeds to establish a national price floor. In contrast, State Advisory Price is declared specifically by individual state governments for sugarcane. The SAP is statutorily enforced at the state level and typically set higher than the central benchmark.

**129.** (B) Practicing crop rotation with legumes and using green manure
Intensive double-cropping in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab has depleted soil organic matter and secondary nutrients. Restoring long-term soil fertility requires sustainable biological practices, such as incorporating leguminous crops into crop rotations and ploughing in green manure crops like dhaincha and sunn hemp. These practices fix atmospheric nitrogen, build soil humus, and improve soil structure naturally.

(D) Bareilly

**12.** In the context of Uttar Pradesh's industrial development, what does 'NOIDA' stand for?
(A) National Okhla Industrial Development Agency
(B) New Okhla Industrial Development Authority
(C) Northern Okhla Investment and Development Authority
(D) New Okhla Infrastructure Development Association

**13.** The proposed Noida International Film City is being developed in Sector 21 under the jurisdiction of which industrial development authority?
(A) NOIDA
(B) YEIDA
(C) Greater NOIDA
(D) UPSIDA

**14.** Which department acts as the nodal agency for the implementation of the Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy?
(A) Department of Horticulture and Food Processing
(B) Department of MSME and Export Promotion
(C) Department of Agriculture
(D) Department of Industrial Development

**15.** Consider the following statements regarding the Global Investors Summit (GIS) 2023 held in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It was held in Lucknow.
II. Its main objective was to attract domestic and foreign industrial investment.
III. The renewable energy sector received no investment proposals during the summit.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**16.** The Purvanchal Expressway in Uttar Pradesh connects Chand Saray in Lucknow to Haidaria in which district?
(A) Ballia
(B) Azamgarh
(C) Mau
(D) Ghazipur

**17.** Which of the following is NOT one of the six identified nodes of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Jhansi
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Chitrakoot

**18.** The Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) Limited has its manufacturing units in Uttar Pradesh at Mankapur, Naini, and which other city?
(A) Amethi
(B) Rae Bareli
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Gonda

**19.** Under the Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy, which department is designated as the primary nodal agency?
(A) Department of Finance
(B) Department of Higher Education
(C) Department of Planning
(D) Department of IT and Electronics

**20.** Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor:
I. It aims to reduce foreign dependency in the aerospace and defence sector.
II. Kanpur and Lucknow are among its key nodes.
III. It is being developed exclusively by private foreign companies.
IV. The Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA) is the nodal agency for this project.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

**21.** The Uttar Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Policy was significantly updated in which recent year to boost supply chain infrastructure?
(A) 2018
(B) 2020
(C) 2022
(D) 2024

**22.** Which major thermal power plant, operated by UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPRVUNL), is located in Sonbhadra district to support the region's industrial belt?

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(A) Anpara Thermal Power Station
(B) Harduaganj Thermal Power Station
(C) Parichha Thermal Power Station
(D) Panki Thermal Power Station

**23.** The Uttar Pradesh State Export Promotion Bureau was established to facilitate trade and exports. In which city is it headquartered?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Noida
(D) Lucknow

**24.** Which of the following expressways is proposed to be the longest in Uttar Pradesh upon completion, spanning approximately 594 km?
(A) Purvanchal Expressway
(B) Ganga Expressway
(C) Bundelkhand Expressway
(D) Agra-Lucknow Expressway

**25.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The One District One Product (ODOP) scheme has helped in reducing distress migration from rural areas of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): ODOP focuses on providing financial, technical, and marketing support to traditional micro-industries at the district level.
In the context of the statements above, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**26.** Which sector is the second largest employment generator in Uttar Pradesh after agriculture?
(A) IT and ITeS
(B) Heavy Machinery
(C) Automobile Manufacturing
(D) Handloom and Textiles

**27.** The town of Chunar in Mirzapur district is traditionally famous for which type of industrial product?
(A) Cement and Pottery
(B) Silk weaving
(C) Leather goods
(D) Sports equipment

**28.** Which of the following regions in Uttar Pradesh is the primary hub for the traditional Chikankari and Zardozi textile crafts?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Bareilly
(D) Moradabad

**29.** The Bundelkhand Expressway, designed to boost industrial connectivity in the region, starts from Chitrakoot and terminates at which district?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Etawah
(C) Jhansi
(D) Agra

**30.** Select the correct order of the following expressways in Uttar Pradesh from longest to shortest in terms of total length:
(A) Ganga Expressway - Purvanchal Expressway - Agra-Lucknow Expressway - Bundelkhand Expressway
(B) Purvanchal Expressway - Ganga Expressway - Bundelkhand Expressway - Agra-Lucknow Expressway
(C) Ganga Expressway - Agra-Lucknow Expressway - Purvanchal Expressway - Bundelkhand Expressway
(D) Agra-Lucknow Expressway - Ganga Expressway - Purvanchal Expressway - Bundelkhand Expressway

**31.** The Uttar Pradesh Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Promotion Policy 2022 aims to achieve which primary objective?
(A) Restricting all MSME registrations exclusively to urban municipal areas
(B) Providing 100 percent tax exemption for twenty years to all new MSMEs
(C) Fostering MSME growth, investment, and employment generation
(D) Relocating traditional MSMEs exclusively into heavy industrial zones

**32.** In the context of industrial pollution control in Uttar Pradesh, the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) acts as a statutory body constituted under which central legislation?
(A) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(B) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(C) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
(D) The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

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**33.** The town of Firozabad is historically known across India as a major production centre for which industry?
(A) Brassware
(B) Leather saddlery
(C) Glass and Bangles
(D) Wooden toys

**34.** Which public sector undertaking operates a major heavy electrical equipment manufacturing plant in Jhansi?
(A) Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)
(B) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
(C) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)
(D) Scooters India Limited (SIL)

**35.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Industrial and Export Centres)
P. Varanasi
Q. Kannauj
R. Gorakhpur
S. Agra
List II: (Industry/Product)
1. Terracotta
2. Silk Sarees
3. Leather Footwear
4. Perfume (Attar)
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

**36.** Which of the following Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in Uttar Pradesh is predominantly dedicated to the IT/ITES sector?
(A) Noida SEZ
(B) Moradabad SEZ
(C) Bhadohi SEZ
(D) Kanpur SEZ

**37.** The 'Udyam Sarathi App', launched by the Uttar Pradesh government, is primarily intended for which target group?
(A) Farmers seeking subsidized agricultural loans and credit lines
(B) Heavy industry investors participating in the Global Investors Summit
(C) Youth seeking self-employment and MSME information
(D) Industrial labourers filing official workplace grievance petitions

**38.** The state government has planned to establish a Mega Leather Park to boost exports and formalise the sector. In which district is this park being established?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Agra
(C) Unnao
(D) Meerut

**39.** Which industrial belt in Uttar Pradesh is considered the largest producer of brass handicrafts in India?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Mathura
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Moradabad

**40.** Consider the following statements about the Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy:
I. It aims to reduce post-harvest agricultural losses.
II. It provides capital investment subsidy for setting up food processing units.
III. It bans the export of all processed food out of Uttar Pradesh to ensure local food security.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

NODIA

**41.** Which of the following districts is NOT a major centre for the sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Shamli
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Kushinagar

**42.** Under the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) reforms, Uttar Pradesh introduced the 'Nivesh Mitra' portal. What is its primary function?
(A) A single-window tracking portal dedicated exclusively to foreign direct investment
(B) A dedicated online grievance redressal portal for industrial factory labourers
(C) An official state-sponsored e-commerce platform for marketing ODOP products
(D) A single-window portal for online industrial clearances and approvals

**43.** The historic city of Saharanpur is most famous for which traditional export-oriented craft?
(A) Wooden carving and furniture
(B) Zardozi work

(C) Black pottery
(D) Chikan embroidery

**44.** To ensure worker welfare in the industrial sector, the Uttar Pradesh government operationalises the BOCW Board. What does BOCW stand for?
(A) Board of Construction Workers
(B) Building and Other Construction Workers
(C) Bureau of Occupational and Construction Welfare
(D) Basic Organisation of Contract Workers

**45.** Consider the following statements regarding the ODOP (One District One Product) scheme in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It helps in the preservation and development of local crafts.
II. It is entirely funded by the World Bank.
III. Common Facility Centres (CFCs) are being established under this scheme.
IV. It facilitates access to larger markets and better technology for artisans.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**46.** The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR), which provides technical support to the state's sugar industry, is located in which city?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Meerut
(D) Gorakhpur

**47.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh is famously associated with the production of sports goods?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Mathura
(C) Meerut
(D) Bareilly

**48.** The government of Uttar Pradesh operates several industrial training institutes (ITIs) and skill development missions primarily to address which industrial challenge?
(A) Inadequate availability of capital investment
(B) Severe industrial environmental pollution
(C) Unreliable and irregular power supply
(D) Shortage of skilled industrial labor

**49.** Diesel Locomotive Works (now known as Banaras Locomotive Works), a major production unit under the Ministry of Railways, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Jhansi
(C) Varanasi
(D) Gorakhpur

**50.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Western region of Uttar Pradesh is more industrially developed compared to the Bundelkhand region.
Reason (R): The Western region benefits from proximity to the National Capital Region (NCR), better agricultural surplus, and superior infrastructure.
In the context of the statements above, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**51.** The Uttar Pradesh Electronics Manufacturing Policy primarily targets the development of electronics clusters in which region of the state?
(A) Purvanchal region in eastern Uttar Pradesh
(B) Bundelkhand region in southern Uttar Pradesh
(C) Awadh region in central Uttar Pradesh
(D) NCR and Yamuna Expressway region

**52.** Which of the following entities is responsible for implementing the Defence Industrial Corridor project in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UPEIDA
(B) UPSIDA
(C) UPKVIB
(D) PICUP

**53.** The city of Aligarh is renowned nationwide for the manufacturing of which industrial product?
(A) Scissors
(B) Matches
(C) Locks and hardware
(D) Glass bangles

**54.** The 'Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana' in Uttar Pradesh provides financial assistance primarily for setting up enterprises in which sectors?

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(A) Micro-enterprises in manufacturing and services
(B) Large-scale heavy industrial units and mining operations
(C) Large-scale information technology and software parks
(D) Traditional commercial agricultural farming enterprises

**55.** Which of the following districts is uniquely famous for 'Black Pottery' under the ODOP scheme?
(A) Khurja (Bulandshahr)
(B) Chunar (Mirzapur)
(C) Chinhat (Lucknow)
(D) Nizamabad (Azamgarh)

**56.** What is the primary objective of establishing 'Common Facility Centres' (CFCs) under the state industrial policies?
(A) To provide subsidized residential housing and civic amenities to industrial labourers
(B) To provide shared infrastructure and technical facilities to MSME clusters
(C) To serve as a centralized government marketplace for direct sales to retail consumers
(D) To function as regional administrative headquarters and zonal offices for UPSIDA

**57.** The town of Khurja in Bulandshahr district is a major centre for which industry?
(A) Leather tanning
(B) Handloom silk
(C) Ceramic and Pottery
(D) Brassware

**58.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Uttar Pradesh is one of the top sugarcane producing states in India.
(B) The sugar industry is a major source of rural employment in the state.
(C) The state government sets a State Advised Price (SAP) for sugarcane procurement.
(D) Most of the sugar mills in the state are concentrated in the Bundelkhand region.

**59.** The 'Flatted Factory Complex' concept is being promoted in Uttar Pradesh primarily to benefit which type of industries?
(A) Non-polluting micro and small units
(B) Heavy metal refining and processing units
(C) Large-scale industrial cement manufacturing plants
(D) Large sugar refining and milling complexes

**60.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Expressways)
P. Agra-Lucknow Expressway
Q. Bundelkhand Expressway
R. Purvanchal Expressway
S. Yamuna Expressway
List II: (Nodal Points/Districts)
1. Chitrakoot to Etawah
2. Greater Noida to Agra
3. Agra to Lucknow
4. Lucknow to Ghazipur
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

**61.** Which industry forms the economic backbone of the town of Renukoot in Sonbhadra district?
(A) Cotton textiles
(B) Aluminium smelting (Hindalco)
(C) Leather processing
(D) Glassware

**62.** The 'Bhadohi Industrial Development Authority' (BIDA) was established primarily for the infrastructural development of which industry?
(A) Carpet weaving
(B) Zardozi
(C) Brassware
(D) Perfume extraction

**63.** Which district is known for the traditional 'Moonj Craft', supported under the ODOP scheme?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Meerut
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Ghaziabad

NODIA

**64.** The town of Bareilly is famous for the manufacturing of which traditional items?
(A) Brassware and Locks
(B) Glassware and Ceramic
(C) Sports goods and Scissors
(D) Zari-Zardozi and Bamboo/Cane products

**65.** Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy:
I. It aims to establish world-class startup incubators in the state.
II. It provides sustenance allowances and seed capital to recognized startups.

# CHAPTER 15
# Industry Sector

**1.** The first sugar mill in India was established in 1903 at which of the following places in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Padrauna
(B) Balrampur
(C) Pratappur
(D) Khadda

**2.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh is historically referred to as the 'Manchester of North India' due to its prominent textile industry?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Agra
(D) Moradabad

**3.** The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board (UPKVIB) was established in which year to promote rural industries?
(A) 1950
(B) 1956
(C) 1960
(D) 1972

**4.** The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA) is located in which district?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Lucknow
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Prayagraj

**5.** The district of Bhadohi in Uttar Pradesh is globally recognised as an export hub for which of the following products?
(A) Brassware
(B) Chikankari garments
(C) Hand-knotted Carpets
(D) Leather footwear

**6.** The One District One Product (ODOP) scheme of Uttar Pradesh was officially launched on which date?
(A) 24 January 2018
(B) 15 August 2018
(C) 2 October 2019
(D) 26 January 2020

**7.** Which of the following districts in Uttar Pradesh is known for its major cement factories located at Churk and Dala?
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Chandauli
(C) Banda
(D) Sonbhadra

**8.** The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor consists of how many nodes?
(A) Four
(B) Five
(C) Six
(D) Eight

**9.** The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), a major public sector undertaking, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Kanpur
(D) Agra

**10.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Districts)
P. Moradabad
Q. Meerut
R. Firozabad
S. Aligarh
List II: (Products)
1. Sports Goods
2. Glass Bangles
3. Metal Craft (Brass)
4. Locks and Hardware
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**11.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh is widely known for its export-oriented saddlery and harness leather industry?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Agra
(C) Meerut

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and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**76.** The state's initiative to develop 'Industrial Corridors' along expressways primarily aims to:
(A) To restrict agricultural activities and land acquisition along major national highways
(B) Spur manufacturing and job creation along expressway routes
(C) To forcibly relocate all existing urban manufacturing industries closer to highways
(D) To maximize toll tax revenue collection from commercial and industrial transport trucks

**77.** Which of the following institutions is responsible for promoting Khadi and village industries at the state level in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UPSIDA
(B) UPKVIB
(C) PICUP
(D) UPEIDA

**78.** In the context of industrial financing in Uttar Pradesh, what is the primary role of PICUP (Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP)?
(A) To provide financial assistance to medium and large industries
(B) To oversee, maintain, and manage state-operated agricultural mandis and trade yards
(C) To manage and collect monthly electricity utility bills from domestic urban consumers
(D) To censor, license, and regulate commercial activities of the film industry in Noida

**79.** The town of Modinagar in Ghaziabad district was historically developed as an industrial township primarily known for which industries?
(A) Leather and Saddlery
(B) Brassware and Carpets
(C) Sugar and Textiles
(D) Electronics and IT

**80.** Select the correct option regarding the geographical distribution of major industries in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Eastern UP is the primary hub for the IT and electronics industry.
(B) Bundelkhand is the most industrialized region with the highest number of SEZs.
(C) Central UP has no significant manufacturing units.
(D) Western UP is dominated by sugar, paper, and MSME industries.

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**81.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh is globally recognised for its 'Chikankari' embroidery work, a major export-oriented handicraft?
(A) Moradabad
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

**82.** Which of the following state policies provides incentives like capital subsidy, stamp duty exemption, and electricity duty exemption to new industrial units?
(A) UP Agricultural Produce Market Policy
(B) UP Industrial Investment and Employment Promotion Policy
(C) UP Urban Planning Policy
(D) UP Public Health Policy

**83.** The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has manufacturing/overhaul divisions in which of the following cities in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra and Meerut
(B) Varanasi and Prayagraj
(C) Noida and Ghaziabad
(D) Kanpur and Lucknow

**84.** Which of the following is a traditional handicraft of Varanasi, known for its intricate gold and silver thread work?
(A) Zari and Brocade (Banarasi Silk)
(B) Chikankari
(C) Block Printing
(D) Blue Pottery

**85.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Industrial Setups)
P. Scooters India Limited
Q. Mathura Refinery
R. Hindalco Industries
S. Diesel Locomotive Works
List II: (Locations)
1. Renukoot
2. Varanasi
3. Mathura
4. Lucknow
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

**86.** To address the space requirements of micro and small enterprises, the UP government develops 'Mini Industrial Estates'. Which entity primarily oversees their development in rural/semi-urban areas?
(A) UPKVIB and Directorate of Industries
(B) UPEIDA
(C) YEIDA
(D) Tourism Department

**87.** What is the primary objective of the PM MITRA park scheme, for which a site has been identified in the Lucknow-Hardoi region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To develop a specialized Mega Leather Park for export-oriented units
(B) To develop a high-tech Defence Equipment Manufacturing Zone for armed forces
(C) To develop a state-of-the-art IT and Electronics Technology Hub
(D) To develop an integrated textile and apparel park

**88.** The Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA) facilitates industrial development in which region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Western UP
(B) Purvanchal (Eastern UP)
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Awadh (Central UP)

**89.** Which district is known for the production of 'Kala Namak Rice', an agricultural product heavily promoted under the ODOP and food processing schemes?
(A) Agra
(B) Meerut
(C) Siddharthnagar
(D) Jhansi

**90.** Consider the following statements regarding the leather industry in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Kanpur and Agra are the two primary hubs of the leather industry.
II. The sector is highly export-oriented.
III. The industry faces zero environmental compliance challenges.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**91.** Under the Uttar Pradesh Export Infrastructure Development Scheme, funds are primarily provided for:
(A) Developing essential infrastructure for export clusters
(B) Constructing luxury residential housing and commercial office spaces for registered exporters
(C) Subsidising the total raw material procurement cost for all commercial farmers in the state
(D) Paying outstanding electricity bills and operational overheads of closed industrial units

**92.** The 'Medical Device Park' in Uttar Pradesh is being developed along the Yamuna Expressway in which district?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(C) Kanpur Nagar
(D) Prayagraj

**93.** Which of the following acts primarily governs the resolution of industrial disputes, strikes, and lockouts in the factories of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) The Factories Act, 1948
(B) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
(C) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
(D) The Trade Unions Act, 1926

**94.** The town of Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh is home to a historical and unique government-run factory that processes which substance?
(A) Opium
(B) Sugar
(C) Glass
(D) Leather

**95.** Consider the following statements about the Khadi and Village Industries in Uttar Pradesh:
I. They play a crucial role in rural employment generation.
II. They require very high capital investment per worker.
III. They promote the use of local raw materials.
IV. The UPKVIB implements the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) at the state level.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only

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(D) I, II, III and IV

**96.** The central government-run 'National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)' has a prominent campus in which city of Uttar Pradesh to support the textile and apparel sector?
(A) Agra
(B) Jhansi
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Rae Bareli

**97.** Which of the following is the nodal agency for promoting foreign investment and facilitating large industrial projects in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UPSRTC
(B) UP Jal Nigam
(C) Invest UP
(D) UP Housing Board

**98.** The traditional 'Terracotta' craft, famous for its clay elephant figures, belongs to which district under the ODOP scheme?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Aligarh
(D) Moradabad

**99.** Which of the following cities is NOT considered a part of the traditional industrial cluster for glass and glass products in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Firozabad
(B) Shikohabad
(C) Makhanpur
(D) Jhansi

**100.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The establishment of the Defence Industrial Corridor in Uttar Pradesh is expected to boost the MSME sector in the state.
Reason (R): Large defence manufacturing units require a robust supply chain of components, which creates ancillary opportunities for local MSMEs.
In the context of the statements above, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**101.** The 'Bateshwar Cattle Fair', while a cultural event, historically facilitated massive rural trade in livestock in which district?
(A) Mathura
(B) Etawah
(C) Agra
(D) Kanpur

**102.** Which state government portal is dedicated to the online registration and issuance of recognition certificates for MSME units in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Udyam Registration Portal
(B) Nivesh Mitra
(C) Kisaan Suvidha
(D) e-Mandis

**103.** The 'Plastic City' industrial area in Uttar Pradesh is located in which district?
(A) Kanpur Dehat
(B) Meerut
(C) Bareilly
(D) Auraiya

**104.** Which of the following districts is primarily known for its wooden toys industry under the ODOP scheme?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Agra
(D) Jhansi

NODIA

**105.** Arrange the following major industrial cities of Uttar Pradesh from West to East based on their geographical location:
1. Varanasi
2. Noida
3. Prayagraj
4. Kanpur
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 4, 2, 3, 1

**106.** The Uttar Pradesh Government's ODOP initiative focuses on a specific product for Kasganj. Kasganj is known for which ODOP product?
(A) Jaggery
(B) Amla
(C) Carpets
(D) Zari Zardozi

**107.** Which major fertilizer plant, operated by IFFCO, is located near Bareilly?
(A) Aonla

**10.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Different districts in Uttar Pradesh specialize in unique traditional industries. Moradabad is renowned worldwide for its brass metal craft. Meerut serves as a primary center for manufacturing sports goods. Firozabad is celebrated for its historic glass bangles and glassware industry, while Aligarh is globally famous for its locks and hardware manufacturing sector.

**11.** (A) Kanpur
Kanpur is globally recognized for its extensive leather processing and manufacturing industries, with a specialized prominence in producing high-quality export saddlery, harnesses, and equestrian accessories. The city's tannery clusters and manufacturing hubs serve major international markets, forming a significant portion of India's total exports in finished leather products and equestrian goods.

**12.** (B) New Okhla Industrial Development Authority
NOIDA stands for the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority, constituted under the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Area Development Act, 1976. Created to establish a modern planned industrial city adjacent to National Capital Region, the authority oversees urban planning, industrial allotment, infrastructure, and commercial expansion, making NOIDA an economic power hub.

**13.** (B) YEIDA
The proposed Noida International Film City in Sector 21 is being developed under the Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority. Situated strategically along the expressway near the upcoming Jewar International Airport, the project aims to establish state-of-the-art media production studios, post-production infrastructure, and entertainment facilities to attract global cinema investments.

**14.** (A) Department of Horticulture and Food Processing
The Department of Horticulture and Food Processing serves as the primary nodal agency for implementing the Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy. It coordinates capital subsidies, infrastructure grants, and technical assistance to reduce post-harvest agricultural losses, encourage value addition, and establish modern food processing infrastructure across rural and urban sectors.

**15.** (A) I and II only
The Global Investors Summit 2023 took place in Lucknow to attract both domestic and international investment across multiple economic sectors, including manufacturing, logistics, and renewable energy. Renewable energy actually received significant investment proposals during the summit, making statements claiming zero investment in that sector incorrect while validating the summit's venue and main objectives.

**16.** (D) Ghazipur
The 341-kilometer-long Purvanchal Expressway connects Chand Saray in Lucknow district to Haidaria village in Ghazipur district. Constructed to substantially improve transportation infrastructure across eastern Uttar Pradesh, the expressway provides seamless high-speed connectivity, linking economically backward regions directly to the state capital and integrating regional markets with national trade routes.

**17.** (C) Prayagraj
The six nodes designated under the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor project are Aligarh, Agra, Jhansi, Chitrakoot, Kanpur, and Lucknow. Prayagraj is not among these official identified defence nodes. The corridor focuses on leveraging existing industrial skill bases and logistics connectivity in the six chosen districts to build a robust defence ecosystem.

**18.** (B) Rae Bareli
Indian Telephone Industries Limited, a premier public sector telecommunications equipment manufacturer, has manufacturing plants in Uttar Pradesh situated at Mankapur, Naini, and Rae Bareli. These state-of-the-art facilities produce advanced telecom infrastructure, switching systems, and electronic components, contributing significantly to India's domestic telecommunications technology sector and industrial employment.

**19.** (D) Department of IT and Electronics
The Department of IT and Electronics acts as the primary nodal agency for implementing the Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy. The department formulates guidelines, manages financial

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(D) Foreign defence and aerospace prime contractors

**119.** In terms of MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) population, where does Uttar Pradesh stand among all Indian states?
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fifth

**120.** Consider the following statements regarding employment generated by the industrial sector in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The MSME sector employs the highest number of people within the industrial domain.
II. The traditional handicraft industries are highly labour-intensive.
III. Food processing industries provide significant employment in rural areas.
IV. Large scale heavy industries account for more than 90 percent of industrial employment in the state.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**121.** The district of Kannauj is traditionally associated with the extraction of essential oils and perfumes. What is the traditional method used here called?
(A) Zardozi
(B) Chikankari
(C) Deg-Bhapka
(D) Dhokra

**122.** Which nodal agency has been established by the UP Government to implement the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan for multi-modal connectivity?
(A) UPEIDA
(B) UPKVIB
(C) UPSRTC
(D) Invest UP

**123.** The 'Dala' cement factory in Sonbhadra utilizes which local mineral abundantly found in the Vindhyan range?
(A) Limestone
(B) Bauxite
(C) Copper ore
(D) Iron ore

**124.** Which of the following ODOP products is correctly matched with its district?
(A) Jhansi - Glass Bangles
(B) Jalaun - Handmade Paper
(C) Mahoba - Terracotta
(D) Banda - Leather Footwear

**125.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Government of Uttar Pradesh is heavily promoting the establishment of Food Processing Units in the state.
Reason (R): Uttar Pradesh is a leading producer of wheat, sugarcane, milk, and mangoes, providing abundant raw material for food processing.
In the context of the statements above, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**126.** The town of Modinagar is situated on the highway connecting Delhi to which major industrial city of western UP?
(A) Meerut
(B) Agra
(C) Aligarh
(D) Mathura

**127.** Which district is known for the production of 'Shazar Stone' craft under the ODOP scheme?
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Banda
(D) Chitrakoot

**128.** What is the primary focus of the 'UP Data Centre Policy'?
(A) To construct digitised historical archives and cultural museums across every district
(B) To fully digitize local agricultural mandis and supply chain portals for farmers
(C) To track and monitor the seasonal migration patterns of industrial factory labourers
(D) To attract investment for establishing Data Centre Parks

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**129.** The traditional craft of 'Horn and Bone' carving is an ODOP product of which district?
(A) Rampur
(B) Bijnor
(C) Sambhal
(D) Amroha

**130.** The district of Rampur is traditionally renowned for which specific craft industry?
(A) Carpet weaving
(B) Applique (Patchwork) and Zari Zardozi
(C) Brassware
(D) Wooden furniture

NODIA

# ANSWERS

**1.** (C) Pratappur
India's modern sugar industry originated in Uttar Pradesh with the establishment of the country's first sugar mill at Pratappur in Deoria district in 1903. This landmark facility catalyzed the growth of sugarcane cultivation and processing across the fertile Gangetic plains, establishing Uttar Pradesh as a major center for sugar production and agro-based industries.

**2.** (B) Kanpur
Kanpur earned the title of Manchester of North India due to its rapid industrialization during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, driven primarily by its extensive textile mills and leather factories. Strategically located along the Ganga River, the city served as a vital commercial, manufacturing, and distribution hub, playing a pivotal role in the region's economic development.

**3.** (C) 1960
The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board was established in 1960 as a statutory body to plan, promote, organize, and execute programs for the development of khadi and village industries. It plays a critical role in generating sustainable rural employment, empowering traditional artisans, and fostering economic self-reliance across the state's non-farm sector.

**4.** (A) Kanpur Nagar
The Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority operates with its headquarters located in Kanpur Nagar. Established to accelerate planned industrial growth, the authority is responsible for land acquisition, infrastructure development, and managing industrial estates across Uttar Pradesh. It actively attracts capital investments and promotes sustainable manufacturing ecosystems throughout the region.

**5.** (C) Hand-knotted Carpets
Bhadohi district, often referred to as the Carpet City, is internationally renowned as a primary hub for hand-knotted carpets and hand-tufted rugs. The region maintains a highly skilled artisan community and generates substantial foreign exchange earnings through global exports, making it a critical center for India's traditional textile and handicraft sector.

**6.** (A) 24 January 2018
The One District One Product scheme was officially launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh on UP Diwas, 24 January 2018. Designed to preserve, promote, and revitalize traditional indigenous products unique to each district, the scheme enhances rural livelihoods, generates employment, and boosts regional export capabilities through integrated institutional support.

**7.** (D) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district is home to major industrial cement manufacturing plants situated at Churk and Dala. Blessed with rich geological reserves of high-quality limestone in the Vindhyan plateau region, Sonbhadra serves as a core heavy industrial zone, playing an indispensable role in supplying construction raw materials for infrastructure development across Uttar Pradesh.

**8.** (C) Six
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor comprises six strategically selected nodes, namely Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. Developed to foster self-reliance in defence equipment manufacturing, the corridor aims to attract private and public investment, encourage innovation, enhance technology transfer, and strengthen domestic aerospace and defence supply chains across India.

**9.** (C) Kanpur
The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, established in 1972 as a Central Public Sector Enterprise, is situated in Kanpur. Functioning under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the organization manufactures and supplies high-quality prosthetic equipment, orthotic appliances, and rehabilitative aids to assist persons with disabilities across the country.

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it accelerates regional industrial growth and enhances commercial trade connectivity.

**30.** (A) Ganga Expressway - Purvanchal Expressway - Agra-Lucknow Expressway - Bundelkhand Expressway
Comparing lengths of key expressways in Uttar Pradesh, the Ganga Expressway spans approximately 594 km, followed by the Purvanchal Expressway at 341 km, the Agra-Lucknow Expressway at 302 km, and the Bundelkhand Expressway at 296 km. Thus, the correct sequence from longest to shortest total distance starts with Ganga Expressway.

**31.** (C) Fostering MSME growth, investment, and employment generation
The Uttar Pradesh Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Promotion Policy 2022 aims to accelerate state economic expansion by fostering MSME growth, attracting capital investment, and generating employment. It provides industrial subsidies, credit facilitation, infrastructure support, and regulatory simplification to foster a competitive environment for small enterprises.

**32.** (B) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
The Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board was initially constituted under the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974. Functioning as a statutory authority, it enforces environmental standards, monitors industrial effluent discharges, manages air emissions, and oversees compliance with national pollution laws to protect natural ecosystems across the state.

**33.** (C) Glass and Bangles
Firozabad is nationally and internationally known as Suhag Nagari due to its historical status as the premier hub for glass bangles and glassware manufacturing. The city's industrial clusters produce diverse glass items, decorative hardware, lamps, and bangles, employing generations of skilled artisans and defining its regional manufacturing economy.

**34.** (B) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, a major Maharatna public sector undertaking, operates a large manufacturing plant in Jhansi. Established to produce power transformers, diesel-electric locomotives, and heavy electrical equipment, the plant plays a crucial role in strengthening India's industrial power transmission grid and transport infrastructure sector.

**35.** (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Distinct districts in Uttar Pradesh are internationally recognized for specific products. Varanasi is world-famous for Banarasi silk sarees. Kannauj is celebrated for traditional natural perfume extraction (attar). Gorakhpur is renowned for its hand-crafted terracotta pottery products, while Agra is widely prominent for its leather footwear manufacturing industry.

**36.** (A) Noida SEZ
The Noida Special Economic Zone, along with dedicated IT parks in the region, serves as a major hub for information technology and IT-enabled services in Uttar Pradesh. Providing world-class infrastructure, tax incentives, and high-speed connectivity, it attracts prominent multinational tech corporations, fostering export growth and software engineering employment.

NODIA

**37.** (C) Youth seeking self-employment and MSME information
The Udyam Sarathi App was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government to provide comprehensive guidance and information to youth regarding self-employment opportunities and MSME schemes. It consolidates details on state subsidies, business setup procedures, market linkages, and financial loans, empowering aspiring entrepreneurs to establish micro and small enterprises.

**38.** (A) Kanpur Nagar
A Mega Leather Park is being developed in Kanpur Nagar district to modernize leather processing, formalize the sector, and boost exports. The park incorporates zero-liquid-discharge effluent treatment facilities, modern manufacturing units, and advanced logistics to resolve environmental challenges while reinforcing Kanpur's global standing in leather manufacturing.

**39.** (D) Moradabad
Moradabad is known as Peetal Nagari or Brass City due to its dominance in manufacturing brass handicrafts and metal artware. The district accounts for the largest share of India's brassware exports, showcasing fine craftsmanship in decorative items, utensils, and artifacts

incentives, oversees incubator development, and coordinates single-window clearances to foster an innovative entrepreneurial ecosystem and empower technology-driven startups across the state.

**20.** (B) I, II and IV only
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor is designed to decrease reliance on foreign defence imports, with key manufacturing hubs at Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh, Jhansi, and Chitrakoot. UPEIDA serves as the managing agency. Development involves public sector enterprises, domestic industries, and private entities rather than being restricted exclusively to foreign companies.

**21.** (C) 2022
The Uttar Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Policy 2022 was formulated to transform the state into a regional logistics hub by enhancing supply chain efficiency. It offers financial incentives, streamlined land allotment, and procedural simplifications to encourage private investment in multi-modal logistics parks, cold chains, and modern warehousing infrastructure.

**22.** (A) Anpara Thermal Power Station
Anpara Thermal Power Station, situated in Sonbhadra district, is a major coal-fired electricity generation facility operated by UPRVUNL. Located near coal mines and the Rihand Reservoir, it delivers essential electrical power to support industrial growth, heavy manufacturing plants, and residential energy needs across Uttar Pradesh and adjacent northern regions.

**23.** (D) Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh State Export Promotion Bureau is headquartered in Lucknow. Functioning under the Department of MSME and Export Promotion, it formulates export policies, assists local manufacturers, resolves trade bottlenecks, and coordinates participation in international trade fairs to showcase regional crafts and industrial products on global platforms.

**24.** (B) Ganga Expressway
The Ganga Expressway is designed to stretch approximately 594 kilometers from Meerut to Prayagraj, making it the longest expressway in Uttar Pradesh upon completion. It connects western and eastern districts, facilitating high-speed freight transportation, reducing travel times, and creating potential commercial and industrial hubs along its extensive corridor.

**25.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The One District One Product scheme reduces distress migration from rural regions by promoting indigenous industries and creating local livelihood opportunities. Providing financial assistance, technological support, and market linkages to district-level micro-enterprises directly strengthens rural economic stability, enabling artisans and workers to earn sustainable incomes in their homelands.

**26.** (D) Handloom and Textiles
The handloom and textile sector represents the second largest employment generator in Uttar Pradesh, following agriculture. Incorporating traditional weaving clusters, spinning mills, garment manufacturing units, and handicraft embroidery industries like Chikankari and Zardozi, it supports millions of weavers and skilled artisans, sustaining rural and semi-urban livelihoods.

**27.** (A) Cement and Pottery
Chunar, located in Mirzapur district along the banks of the Ganga River, is historically prominent for its cement production facilities and traditional clay pottery industry. The area's abundant natural clay deposits and geological mineral resources have fostered centuries of architectural stonework, ceramic craftsmanship, and industrial cement production.

**28.** (B) Lucknow
Lucknow is the premier historical hub for Chikankari embroidery and intricate Zardozi metal threadwork. These renowned handicraft techniques form a core component of the region's heritage textile sector, employing thousands of traditional artisans and generating significant export earnings through international demand for luxury hand-embroidered garments.

**29.** (B) Etawah
The 296-kilometer Bundelkhand Expressway originates at Bharatkoop in Chitrakoot district and terminates near Kudrail village in Etawah district, where it merges with the Agra-Lucknow Expressway. Built to improve access to the economically backward Bundelkhand region,

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(B) Phulpur
(C) Jagdishpur
(D) Babrala

**108.** The town of Pratapgarh in Uttar Pradesh is famous for the processing of which agricultural product, recognised under ODOP?
(A) Mango
(B) Amla (Indian Gooseberry)
(C) Guava
(D) Litchi

**109.** Which of the following expressways connects the National Capital Region (NCR) directly to Agra?
(A) Ganga Expressway
(B) Yamuna Expressway
(C) Purvanchal Expressway
(D) Agra-Lucknow Expressway

**110.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Products)
P. Rataul Mango
Q. Guava
R. Kala Namak Rice
S. Peppermint (Mentha)
List II: (Districts)
1. Siddharthnagar
2. Prayagraj
3. Baghpat
4. Barabanki
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

**111.** The 'Trans-Ganga City' project is an industrial township being developed by UPSIDA in which district?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Unnao
(D) Varanasi

**112.** The district of Muzaffarnagar is predominantly known for which agro-based industry?
(A) Silk weaving
(B) Coffee processing
(C) Leather tanning
(D) Jaggery (Gur) and Sugar

**113.** Under the Factories Act, 1948 in Uttar Pradesh, the appointment of a 'Welfare Officer' is mandatory for a factory employing a minimum of how many workers?
(A) 100
(B) 250
(C) 500
(D) 1000

**114.** The handloom industry town of Mubarakpur, famous for its pure silk sarees, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Azamgarh
(C) Mau
(D) Sant Kabir Nagar

**115.** Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA):
I. It is responsible for the development of industrial areas and estates in the state.
II. It acquires land and provides basic infrastructure like roads, power, and water for industries.
III. It regulates the agricultural mandis in the state.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

NODIA

**116.** The town of Gajraula in Amroha district is an important industrial centre known for which type of industries?
(A) Chemical and Fertilizers
(B) Leather Saddlery
(C) Carpet Weaving
(D) Heavy Defence Machinery

**117.** Which city is identified as a major hub for the software and IT-enabled services (ITES) industry in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Jhansi
(C) Noida
(D) Bareilly

**118.** The 'Saras Aajeevika Mela', frequently held in Noida/Lucknow, primarily aims to promote products made by which group?
(A) Rural Self Help Groups and artisans
(B) Multinational IT corporations operating in tech parks
(C) Heavy industrial and machinery manufacturing units

supplied to international markets across Europe and North America.

**40.** (A) I and II only
The Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy aims to minimize post-harvest agricultural losses and provides capital investment subsidies to establish modern food processing units. Rather than prohibiting food exports, the policy actively encourages exporting processed agricultural products to expand economic growth, enhance farmer incomes, and broaden access to global trade markets.

**41.** (C) Lalitpur
Lalitpur, situated in the semi-arid Bundelkhand region, lacks intensive sugarcane cultivation and is not a major sugar producing center. In contrast, districts like Muzaffarnagar, Shamli, and Kushinagar lie in fertile alluvial belts with extensive irrigation, hosting dense networks of sugar mills that form the backbone of Uttar Pradesh's sugar sector.

**42.** (D) A single-window portal for online industrial clearances and approvals
Nivesh Mitra functions as Uttar Pradesh's single-window online clearance portal under Ease of Doing Business reforms. It enables entrepreneurs to apply for, track, and receive various statutory licenses, NOCs, and regulatory approvals from different government departments online, significantly streamlining administrative processes and accelerating industrial project setup across the state.

**43.** (A) Wooden carving and furniture
Saharanpur is globally acclaimed for its traditional wood carving handicraft industry. Skilled artisans create intricate wooden furniture, decorative items, and architectural carvings using native timber like Sheesham. Supported under the One District One Product scheme, Saharanpur's wooden handicraft sector earns substantial foreign revenue through international export markets.

**44.** (B) Building and Other Construction Workers
BOCW stands for Building and Other Construction Workers. The Uttar Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board administers welfare schemes, social security, health insurance, and financial aid for registered construction laborers, ensuring occupational safety, fair working conditions, and social protection across the state's unorganized infrastructure sector.

**45.** (B) I, III and IV only
The One District One Product scheme aids in preserving local crafts, establishing Common Facility Centres, and improving market access and technology for artisans. It is a flagship initiative of the Uttar Pradesh government rather than being funded by the World Bank, making statements claiming complete World Bank financing inaccurate.

**46.** (A) Lucknow
The ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research is situated in Lucknow. Established to conduct advanced research on sugarcane crop production, protection, and processing technologies, the institute provides technical support and high-yielding crop varieties to boost agricultural productivity and sustain the sugar industry across Uttar Pradesh and northern India.

**47.** (C) Meerut
Meerut is recognized as the primary hub for sports goods manufacturing in India. The city produces world-class cricket equipment, footballs, protective gear, and athletic products, supplying domestic athletes and exporting to international markets. This specialized industrial cluster provides immense local employment and drives regional trade under ODOP.

**48.** (D) Shortage of skilled industrial labor
Government Industrial Training Institutes and the Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission operate to address the shortage of skilled industrial labor. By providing vocational training, technical certifications, and practical skill enhancement aligned with modern industry requirements, these initiatives supply qualified manpower to emerging manufacturing, electronics, and service sectors.

**49.** (C) Varanasi
Diesel Locomotive Works, now renamed Banaras Locomotive Works, is a major railway manufacturing enterprise located in Varanasi. Operating under the Indian Railways, this premier facility manufactures advanced electric and diesel-electric locomotives, supplying traction power for national railway transportation while

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contributing to technological modernization and heavy industrial engineering.

**50.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Western Uttar Pradesh displays higher industrial development compared to Bundelkhand due to its proximity to the National Capital Region, superior transportation networks, and strong agricultural surplus. These advantageous factors attract capital investment, support micro and macro industries, and foster dense industrial corridors, explaining the regional economic disparity.

**51.** (D) NCR and Yamuna Expressway region
The Uttar Pradesh Electronics Manufacturing Policy focuses heavily on developing electronics clusters in the National Capital Region and along the Yamuna Expressway belt. Proximity to international transportation hubs, modern urban infrastructure, skilled technical talent, and dedicated industrial parks make this region ideal for semiconductor, mobile, and hardware manufacturing.

**52.** (A) UPEIDA
The Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority is designated as the primary nodal agency for implementing the Defence Industrial Corridor. UPEIDA oversees land acquisition, master planning, infrastructure provision, and investor facilitation across the designated nodes, promoting domestic manufacturing and strengthening India's defense self-reliance objectives.

**53.** (C) Locks and hardware
Aligarh is historically known nationwide as Tala Nagari due to its dominant lock and hardware manufacturing industry. The city's extensive micro, small, and medium enterprise ecosystem produces diverse mechanical locks, padlocks, and brass hardware fittings, supplying national markets and exporting specialized security products across various international destinations.

**54.** (A) Micro-enterprises in manufacturing and services
The Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana provides margin money assistance and subsidized loans to educated unemployed youth for establishing micro-enterprises in manufacturing and service sectors. Implemented through the Department of MSME, it aims to foster local entrepreneurship, promote self-reliance, and generate sustainable employment opportunities across urban and rural Uttar Pradesh.

**55.** (D) Nizamabad (Azamgarh)
Nizamabad in Azamgarh district is famous for its unique traditional Black Pottery handicraft, recognized with a Geographical Indication tag and chosen under ODOP. Artisans achieve the glossy dark appearance through specialized reduction firing techniques and engrave dark surfaces with shiny silver alloy inlay, creating distinctive decorative ceramic art.

NODIA

**56.** (B) To provide shared infrastructure and technical facilities to MSME clusters
Common Facility Centres are established under industrial policies to provide shared machinery, testing laboratories, design tools, and raw material storage to MSME clusters. By pooling resources, CFCs reduce capital expenditure burdens on individual small enterprises, enhance product quality, improve competitiveness, and foster modern technological adoption among artisans and manufacturers.

**57.** (C) Ceramic and Pottery
Khurja in Bulandshahr district is celebrated as the Ceramic City of India, hosting hundreds of ceramic manufacturing units. The town produces wide varieties of fine pottery, tableware, electrical insulators, and sanitaryware, serving both domestic markets and foreign trade through its well-established, heritage-rich industrial pottery ecosystem.

**58.** (D) Most of the sugar mills in the state are concentrated in the Bundelkhand region.
Sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh are heavily concentrated in Western UP and the fertile Terai plains where sugarcane cultivation thrives due to abundant canal irrigation and fertile alluvial soils. The semi-arid Bundelkhand region has very few sugar mills, making statements locating the majority of sugar mills in Bundelkhand incorrect.

**59.** (A) Non-polluting micro and small units
The Flatted Factory Complex model involves multi-storey industrial buildings designed to optimize land utilization for non-polluting micro and small enterprises. By housing multiple light

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manufacturing, assembly, and IT units vertically, it provides affordable plug-and-play spaces, essential utility connections, and shared facilities in congested urban and industrial regions.

**60.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Major expressways in Uttar Pradesh connect specific key regional centers. The Agra-Lucknow Expressway spans from Agra to Lucknow. The Bundelkhand Expressway connects Chitrakoot to Etawah. The Purvanchal Expressway links Lucknow directly with Ghazipur in eastern UP, while the Yamuna Expressway bridges Greater Noida to Agra, enhancing commercial movement across the state.

**61.** (B) Aluminium smelting (Hindalco)
Renukoot in Sonbhadra district is home to Hindalco Industries, operating one of India's largest integrated aluminium manufacturing and refining plants. Powered by nearby thermal electricity plants and utilizing local mineral resources, this facility produces primary aluminium, alloys, and rolled products, serving as an industrial cornerstone of eastern Uttar Pradesh.

**62.** (A) Carpet weaving
The Bhadohi Industrial Development Authority was established to plan and upgrade infrastructure specifically supporting the regional carpet manufacturing and export industry. BIDA focuses on developing roads, drainage systems, industrial estates, and trade infrastructure to bolster the global competitiveness of local hand-knotted carpet exporters in international trade.

**63.** (C) Prayagraj
Prayagraj district is famous for its unique traditional Moonj Craft, selected under the One District One Product scheme. Local artisans harvest wild Moonj reed grass along riverbanks and process it to weave eco-friendly baskets, mats, bags, and decorative household items, generating rural self-employment and preserving indigenous craft traditions.

**64.** (D) Zari-Zardozi and Bamboo/Cane products
Bareilly is historically recognized for its intricate traditional Zari-Zardozi embroidery work as well as its extensive cane and bamboo furniture manufacturing. Popularly referred to as Bans Bareilly due to its prominent bamboo craftsmanship, the district supports major artisan clusters producing fine embroidered garments and handcrafted cane household items.

**65.** (A) I and II only
The Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy facilitates world-class incubators, monthly sustenance allowances, and seed capital for recognized innovative ventures. Far from restricting focus to agriculture, the policy strongly promotes technology, IT, fintech, and healthcare startups alongside agritech enterprises, establishing a comprehensive ecosystem for youth entrepreneurship across diverse domains.

**66.** (B) Mirzapur
Mirzapur district, adjacent to Bhadohi, forms a major integral part of the region's historic hand-knotted carpet belt. The area features extensive networks of artisan weavers producing fine wool and silk carpets, supplying both domestic markets and international exports, contributing significantly to India's traditional carpet craft industry.

**67.** (D) To address exporters' grievances and promote export growth
The Uttar Pradesh Export Promotion Council acts to facilitate trade expansion, address exporter grievances, and formulate strategic growth policies. It assists local micro and macro enterprises by streamlining logistics, organizing international trade expos, providing market intelligence, and resolving administrative bottlenecks, thereby accelerating state export revenues across competitive global markets.

NODIA

**68.** (A) Kannauj
Kannauj is universally known as the Perfume Capital of India due to its century-old tradition of distilling natural perfumes, locally known as Ittar. Utilizing organic floral extracts like rose, jasmine, and clay, Kannauj artisans employ traditional copper hydro-distillation techniques to produce essential oils that are widely exported to international markets.

**69.** (C) Department of Labour
The Department of Labour in Uttar Pradesh enforces statutory labor regulations, ensures factory safety standards, and facilitates dispute resolution between management and industrial workers. Operating under legislative mandates like the Factories Act and Industrial Disputes Act, it safeguards worker welfare, minimum

**109.** (B) Yamuna Expressway
The 165-kilometer-long Yamuna Expressway connects Greater Noida in the National Capital Region directly to Agra. Featuring modern six-lane controlled-access transit, it substantially reduces travel times between Delhi-NCR and Agra, serving as a critical transport corridor for industrial logistics, heavy freight transit, and international tourism across western Uttar Pradesh.

**110.** (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Agricultural and horticultural specialities in Uttar Pradesh are strongly associated with specific districts. Rataul Mango is uniquely cultivated in Baghpat district. Prayagraj is famous for high-quality Guava varieties. Kala Namak Rice is grown in Siddharthnagar, while Barabanki serves as a primary hub for commercial Peppermint mentha oil cultivation and processing.

**111.** (C) Unnao
The Trans-Ganga City project is a modern planned industrial township being developed by UPSIDA in Unnao district, strategically situated between Kanpur and Lucknow. Designed to host eco-friendly manufacturing units, residential complexes, and commercial hubs, the project aims to leverage regional transport infrastructure to attract substantial industrial growth and private investments.

**112.** (D) Jaggery (Gur) and Sugar
Muzaffarnagar district in western Uttar Pradesh is globally recognized as a premier center for Jaggery (Gur) trading and sugarcane sugar processing. Blessed with fertile soil and extensive canal irrigation, the region produces immense sugarcane yields, supporting hundreds of local crushing units, sugar factories, and Asia's largest Jaggery commodity market.

**113.** (C) 500
Under Section 49 of the Factories Act, 1948, every factory employing 500 or more workers is statutorily required to appoint qualified Welfare Officers. These officers advise management, ensure proper implementation of labor laws, oversee worker amenities, resolve grievances, and foster healthy industrial relations and worker welfare inside industrial premises.

**114.** (B) Azamgarh
Mubarakpur, located in Azamgarh district, is a historically famous handloom weaving hub celebrated for producing fine pure silk sarees and brocades. Skilled artisan families in Mubarakpur have practiced intricate weaving techniques for generations, creating silk fabrics decorated with Zari designs that are traded across domestic and international textile markets.

**115.** (A) I and II only
UPSIDA is responsible for acquiring land, developing modern industrial estates, and providing basic infrastructure like roads, power, and water across Uttar Pradesh. Agricultural mandis are regulated separately by the UP State Agricultural Produce Market Board rather than UPSIDA, making statements attributing agricultural mandi regulation to UPSIDA entirely incorrect.

**116.** (A) Chemical and Fertilizers
Gajraula in Amroha district is a prominent industrial center known for housing major chemical, specialty solvent, agrochemical, and fertilizer manufacturing plants. Situated on National Highway 9, its strategic transport connectivity has attracted substantial private corporate investments, transforming the town into a key chemical processing hub in western Uttar Pradesh.

**117.** (C) Noida
Noida is recognized as the premier IT and ITES hub in Uttar Pradesh and one of India's leading technology centers. Hosting extensive software development parks, BPO centers, electronics manufacturing units, and corporate headquarters of multinational technology firms, Noida generates substantial software export revenues and skilled employment for technical professionals.

**118.** (A) Rural Self Help Groups and artisans
The Saras Aajeevika Mela is organized under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission to provide a direct commercial marketing platform for rural Self Help Groups and traditional artisans. The event allows rural women micro-entrepreneurs to exhibit and sell handcrafted goods, traditional food items, and indigenous textiles directly to urban consumers nationwide.

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the town established major spinning mills, sugar factories, and chemical units, becoming a pioneer in western Uttar Pradesh's post-independence private industrial manufacturing expansion.

**80.** (D) Western UP is dominated by sugar, paper, and MSME industries.
Western Uttar Pradesh features dense industrial concentration dominated by sugar mills, paper manufacturing, sports goods, and vibrant MSME engineering clusters due to infrastructure and proximity to Delhi-NCR. In contrast, eastern UP is primarily agricultural and Awadh houses diverse central administration, making western UP the state's main industrial engine.

**81.** (C) Lucknow
Lucknow is globally celebrated for Chikankari embroidery, an exquisite shadow-work hand-embroidery style created on delicate fabrics. Recognized under the One District One Product scheme and protected with a Geographical Indication tag, this heritage craft provides livelihoods for hundreds of thousands of local artisans and drives international luxury apparel exports.

**82.** (B) UP Industrial Investment and Employment Promotion Policy
The Uttar Pradesh Industrial Investment and Employment Promotion Policy provides capital subsidies, stamp duty exemptions, electricity duty concessions, and interest subventions to new industrial units. Designed to create a business-friendly economic environment, the policy attracts major private investments, stimulates manufacturing growth, and generates employment across all districts.

**83.** (D) Kanpur and Lucknow
Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, India's premier defence aerospace corporation, maintains key manufacturing and overhaul divisions located in Kanpur and Lucknow. The Lucknow division produces aircraft accessories and avionics systems, while the Kanpur division focuses on transport aircraft manufacturing and maintenance, serving India's armed forces and civilian aviation requirements.

**84.** (A) Zari and Brocade (Banarasi Silk)
Banarasi silk weaving, featuring intricate Zari metallic threadwork and fine brocades, is the world-renowned traditional craft of Varanasi. Protected with a Geographical Indication tag, this historic handloom industry utilizes silver and gold metallic threads to weave luxury sarees, forming an essential economic pillar of eastern Uttar Pradesh's artisan trade.

**85.** (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Major public and private industrial setups are situated across specific districts in Uttar Pradesh. Scooters India Limited is headquartered near Lucknow. Mathura Refinery operates in Mathura district. Hindalco Industries operates its massive primary aluminium smelting plant at Renukoot in Sonbhadra, while Banaras Locomotive Works manufactures advanced railway locomotives in Varanasi.

**86.** (A) UPKVIB and Directorate of Industries
The Directorate of Industries alongside UPKVIB oversees the establishment and management of Mini Industrial Estates in semi-urban and rural regions. These estates provide micro and small enterprises with essential land plots, power access, water infrastructure, and administrative support, facilitating rural industrialization and decentralized entrepreneurship across Uttar Pradesh.

**87.** (D) To develop an integrated textile and apparel park
The PM MITRA scheme aims to establish integrated textile and apparel parks to create a modern end-to-end textile ecosystem. The identified site in the Lucknow-Hardoi region combines spinning, weaving, processing, garmenting, and logistics facilities in a single location, reducing logistics costs and attracting domestic and international textile manufacturing investments.

**88.** (B) Purvanchal (Eastern UP)
The Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority facilitates industrial development across the Purvanchal region of eastern Uttar Pradesh. GIDA acquires land, constructs industrial estates, provides infrastructure facilities, and attracts commercial investments to promote economic balanced growth, expand employment, and modernize the industrial landscape in eastern districts of the state.

NODIA

**89.** (C) Siddharthnagar
Siddharthnagar district is famous for producing Kala Namak Rice, an aromatic, nutrient-rich

heritage rice variety awarded a Geographical Indication tag and designated as the district's ODOP product. State initiatives support its processing, packaging, and branding to expand market access, increase exports, and boost agrarian incomes in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

**90.** (A) I and II only
Kanpur and Agra are the primary hubs for Uttar Pradesh's leather sector, which drives significant export earnings through footwear and saddlery. However, leather tanneries face continuous environmental compliance challenges due to trade effluent discharge, requiring strict regulation, zero-liquid-discharge systems, and treatment infrastructure to protect water bodies like the Ganga.

**91.** (A) Developing essential infrastructure for export clusters
The Uttar Pradesh Export Infrastructure Development Scheme provides financial assistance to construct essential trade infrastructure supporting export clusters. Funds are utilized for common facility testing centers, specialized logistics corridors, cold storages, quality control labs, and industrial access roads, thereby enhancing product competitiveness and expanding international export trade from the state.

**92.** (B) Gautam Buddha Nagar
The state's dedicated Medical Device Park is being established along the Yamuna Expressway in Gautam Buddha Nagar district. Positioned near international airport infrastructure, this specialized industrial park offers high-tech manufacturing ecosystems, research laboratories, and financial incentives to encourage domestic production of advanced medical instruments and healthcare devices.

**93.** (B) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, along with corresponding state amendments, governs the investigation, prevention, and settlement of industrial disputes, strikes, and lockouts in manufacturing units. It establishes legal frameworks for conciliation boards, industrial tribunals, retrenchment compensation, and dispute resolution mechanisms to maintain peaceful industrial relations in factories.

**94.** (A) Opium
Ghazipur is home to the historic Government Opium and Alkaloid Works, established during the nineteenth century. Operating under the Ministry of Finance, this unique processing facility extracts medicinal alkaloids, morphine, and codeine from legal raw opium crops, supplying essential pharmaceutical raw materials for domestic healthcare and regulated global exports.

**95.** (B) I, III and IV only
Khadi and village industries generate extensive rural employment, utilize indigenous local raw materials, and are implemented by UPKVIB through schemes like PMEGP. These industries are inherently labor-intensive with low capital requirements per worker rather than high capital intensity, making statements claiming high capital investment per worker entirely inaccurate.

**96.** (D) Rae Bareli
A prominent campus of the National Institute of Fashion Technology is situated in Rae Bareli. Operating under the Ministry of Textiles, NIFT Rae Bareli offers professional degree programs in fashion design, garment manufacturing technology, and apparel management, providing skilled design professionals and technical talent to support India's textile sector.

**97.** (C) Invest UP
Invest UP serves as the primary investment promotion and facilitation agency of Uttar Pradesh. Functioning as an official umbrella body headed by the Chief Minister, it actively facilitates foreign direct investment, assists major corporate projects, resolves investor grievances, and streamlines statutory clearances to position the state as an attractive global investment destination.

**98.** (B) Gorakhpur
Gorakhpur district is world-renowned for its heritage Terracotta clay craft, officially recognized under the One District One Product scheme and protected with a GI tag. Local artisans create ornate clay elephant figures, decorative lamps, and relief panels using natural terracotta clay, preserving centuries of traditional craftsmanship while driving artisan craft exports.

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**99.** (D) Jhansi
Firozabad, Shikohabad, and Makhanpur together form the core traditional glass and bangle manufacturing cluster in western Uttar Pradesh. Jhansi, located in the southern Bundelkhand region, is primarily known for heavy electrical engineering and agricultural tools rather than glass products, placing it outside this specialized glass production industrial belt.

**100.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Establishing the Defence Industrial Corridor in Uttar Pradesh significantly boosts local MSMEs by creating supply chain demand for precision components, fabrication, tools, and technical services. Large defense original equipment manufacturers require extensive supply networks, providing ancillary production opportunities and technological upgrades for local small enterprises across corridor nodes.

**101.** (C) Agra
The historic Bateshwar Cattle Fair takes place annually at Bateshwar along the Yamuna River in Agra district. Held during Kartik Purnima, this ancient cultural and commercial gathering serves as one of northern India's largest traditional rural livestock markets, facilitating massive trade in cattle, horses, camels, and essential agricultural supplies.

**102.** (A) Udyam Registration Portal
The Udyam Registration Portal functions as the official national online platform, integrated with state MSME departments, for registering micro, small, and medium enterprises. It issues unique Udyam registration certificates based on self-declaration, facilitating enterprise formalization, priority sector bank lending, credit guarantees, and seamless access to government subsidy schemes.

**103.** (D) Auraiya
The Plastic City industrial area is established in Auraiya district to create a dedicated petrochemical and polymer manufacturing cluster. Leveraging raw materials from the nearby GAIL petrochemical plant at Pata, the park provides plug-and-play manufacturing infrastructure for downstream plastic processing, container production, and industrial polymer processing units.

**104.** (B) Chitrakoot
Chitrakoot district is renowned for its traditional Wooden Toys industry, selected under the One District One Product initiative. Artisans carve eco-friendly toys, decorative sculptures, and educational items from non-toxic natural wood, preserving ancient craft skills, supporting local livelihoods, and promoting sustainable, non-hazardous handicraft products across domestic trade fairs.

NODIA

**105.** (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
Arranging the major industrial cities in Uttar Pradesh geographically from West to East begins with Noida located in the far west near Delhi, followed by Kanpur in the central Gangetic plain, then Prayagraj located at the sacred confluence of rivers, and finally Varanasi situated further east along the Ganga River basin.

**106.** (D) Zari Zardozi
Kasganj district is officially recognized under the One District One Product scheme for its traditional Zari Zardozi embroidery craft. Local artisan households practice intricate metallic gold and silver thread embroidery on fine textiles, creating formal apparel that supplies regional trade markets and provides essential non-farm self-employment opportunities across the district.

**107.** (A) Aonla
The Aonla fertilizer complex, operated by the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, is located near Bareilly. Producing massive quantities of urea and ammonia, this major chemical manufacturing facility utilizes natural gas pipelines to supply essential agricultural fertilizers across Uttar Pradesh and northern India, contributing significantly to national crop yields.

**108.** (B) Amla (Indian Gooseberry)
Pratapgarh district is nationally celebrated for extensive cultivation and processing of Amla, selected under the One District One Product scheme. The district houses specialized processing units that convert raw Amla into candies, juices, preserves, and Ayurvedic medicines, establishing a robust agro-processing industrial base that enhances local farm incomes and trade.

**129.** (C) Sambhal
Sambhal district is globally recognized for its unique traditional Horn and Bone Craft, selected as its designated product under the One District One Product scheme. Local artisans carve discarded animal horns and bones into fine decorative items, cutlery, jewelry, and buttons, generating foreign export revenues while promoting sustainable waste recycling into handcrafted products.

**130.** (B) Applique (Patchwork) and Zari Zardozi
Rampur district is historically renowned for its traditional Applique patchwork and Zari Zardozi embroidery craft, designated under the One District One Product scheme. Local weavers and artisans combine intricate fabric patch designs with gold and silver thread embroidery, producing embellished textiles, home furnishings, and traditional garments for domestic and export trade.

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**119.** (A) First
Uttar Pradesh ranks first among all Indian states in terms of total MSME population, housing over ninety lakh micro, small, and medium enterprises. This vast MSME sector plays a vital role in driving local manufacturing, traditional handicraft production, employment generation, and economic output across both rural and urban regions.

**120.** (A) I, II and III only
Within the industrial domain, MSMEs employ the vast majority of workers, supported by labor-intensive handicrafts and rural food processing industries. Large-scale heavy industries account for only a minor fraction of total industrial employment due to capital-intensive operations, making statements attributing over ninety percent of industrial employment to heavy industries incorrect.

**121.** (C) Deg-Bhapka
The traditional method used in Kannauj for extracting essential oils and natural perfumes is called Deg-Bhapka. This ancient copper hydro-distillation technique involves boiling botanical ingredients in copper stills (Degs) and condensing scented steam in receiving vessels (Bhapkas) submerged in cold water, preserving authentic natural fragrances without chemicals.

**122.** (D) Invest UP
Invest UP has been designated as the state nodal agency to implement the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan in Uttar Pradesh. The agency coordinates across various infrastructure departments to map multi-modal transport networks, streamline logistics planning, eliminate spatial delays, and optimize industrial project connectivity throughout the state.

**123.** (A) Limestone
The Dala cement factory located in Sonbhadra district utilizes abundant local high-grade limestone deposits from the Vindhyan geological formation. Limestone serves as the primary essential raw material for clinker production in cement manufacturing, making Sonbhadra's mineral reserves crucial for sustaining regional heavy construction and cement manufacturing industries.

**124.** (B) Jalaun - Handmade Paper
Jalaun district is correctly matched with Handmade Paper from Kalpi, which is its officially designated product under the One District One Product scheme. Kalpi maintains a long historical tradition of manufacturing eco-friendly handmade paper products, decorative stationery, and specialized art paper crafted from recycled textile rags and natural fibers.

**125.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Uttar Pradesh government actively promotes food processing units because the state leads national production in vital agricultural outputs such as wheat, sugarcane, milk, and mangoes. Abundant agricultural raw materials provide a strong foundational supply for food processing industries, reducing post-harvest crop wastage while raising overall farm income levels.

NODIA

**126.** (A) Meerut
Modinagar is situated along National Highway 34, which connects Delhi directly to Meerut, a major industrial and commercial city of western Uttar Pradesh. Its geographic location along this critical transport corridor historically facilitated seamless industrial transit, freight movement, and commercial trade connectivity between the national capital and regional manufacturing centers.

**127.** (C) Banda
Banda district is famous for Shazar Stone craft, recognized under the One District One Product scheme and protected with a GI tag. Shazar stone is a rare agati gemstone found along the Ken River, featuring natural scenic pattern inclusions resembling trees and landscapes, which local artisans craft into exquisite jewelry and ornaments.

**128.** (D) To attract investment for establishing Data Centre Parks
The primary focus of the Uttar Pradesh Data Centre Policy is to attract private and foreign investments for establishing modern Data Centre Parks. The policy provides capital subsidies, electricity duty exemptions, and land facilitation to build digital storage infrastructure, supporting digital services, cloud computing, and IT-enabled economic expansion state-wide.

wages, and industrial harmony across all industrial enterprises.

**70.** (B) I, II and III only
The Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy encourages industrial units to set up captive solar power plants, reduces industrial carbon footprints, and provides attractive exemptions on electricity duties. The policy actively promotes private industrial solar energy generation rather than prohibiting it, making statements claiming prohibitions on self-generated solar energy entirely incorrect.

**71.** (D) Jewar International Airport
The Noida Film City project in Sector 21 along the Yamuna Expressway is positioned near the upcoming Jewar International Airport. Proximity to international air connectivity provides seamless transport for global cast, crew, equipment, and media executives, transforming the location into an internationally accessible entertainment and broadcasting infrastructure hub.

**72.** (B) Saharanpur - Glass Bangles
Saharanpur is historically renowned for its traditional wood carving handicraft industry, whereas Firozabad is the true hub for glass bangles and glassware. Pairing Saharanpur with glass bangles is incorrect. Other options correctly pair Pilibhit with flutes, Meerut with sports goods manufacturing, and Agra with leather footwear production.

**73.** (C) Namami Gange Programme
The Namami Gange Programme serves as the core national initiative for pollution abatement along the Ganga River, particularly addressing tannery effluent discharges in Kanpur. The programme funds Common Effluent Treatment Plants, interceptor drains, and strict environmental monitoring to restore river water quality and enforce sustainable industrial waste treatment.

**74.** (D) Mathura Refinery
Mathura Refinery, operated by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, is the major public sector oil refinery situated in Uttar Pradesh. Commissioned to process crude oil and supply petroleum products, diesel, aviation fuel, and petrochemicals across northern India, it incorporates advanced pollution control technologies to protect nearby regional eco-sensitive monuments.

**75.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Kanpur experienced a relative decline in its traditional cotton textile manufacturing sector due to obsolete machinery, high energy costs, intense market competition, and prolonged labor disputes. These economic and structural challenges severely impacted operational profitability, leading to mill closures and explaining the historic shift away from textile dominance.

**76.** (B) Spur manufacturing and job creation along expressway routes
Developing industrial corridors along expressways aims to spur manufacturing, attract corporate investments, and generate employment across regional routes. Proximity to high-speed transport networks reduces freight transit times and logistics costs, creating modern industrial clusters, logistics parks, and trade hubs that stimulate balanced regional economic growth across Uttar Pradesh.

**77.** (B) UPKVIB
The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board is responsible for promoting, implementing, and financing cottage and village industrial programs at the state level. UPKVIB works to generate non-farm rural employment, offer skill training, provide financial credit, and market handmade khadi and rural products through dedicated commercial retail channels.

**78.** (A) To provide financial assistance to medium and large industries
The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP primary function is providing financial assistance, project term loans, and investment underwriting for medium and large-scale industries. PICUP acts as a premier state financial catalyst, enabling major industrial projects, joint ventures, and infrastructure growth to promote sustained economic development throughout Uttar Pradesh.

**79.** (C) Sugar and Textiles
Modinagar in Ghaziabad district was developed as a planned industrial township historically centered on sugar refining and textile manufacturing. Founded by the Modi Group,

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# CHAPTER 16
# Business and Employment

**1.** Which sector provides the maximum employment in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agriculture
(B) Manufacturing
(C) Information Technology
(D) Real Estate

**2.** The situation in the agricultural sector of Uttar Pradesh where more people are employed than actually needed is known as:
(A) Seasonal unemployment
(B) Structural unemployment
(C) Disguised unemployment
(D) Frictional unemployment

**3.** In which year was the Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission (UPSDM) established to integrate employment generation and skill training?
(A) 2011
(B) 2013
(C) 2015
(D) 2017

**4.** The 'Rozgar Sangam' portal launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh is primarily meant for:
(A) Providing pension to retired government employees
(B) Assisting farmers in selling their agricultural produce
(C) Tracking the attendance of industrial workers
(D) Registering unemployed youth and connecting them with private sector jobs

**5.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Employment/Welfare Scheme in UP)
P. One District One Product (ODOP)
Q. Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission
R. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
S. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (in UP)
List II: (Launch Year)
1. 2006
2. 2013
3. 2015
4. 2018
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

**6.** What is the approximate share of the unorganized sector in the total workforce of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 40-45%
(B) 50-55%
(C) 65-70%
(D) 80-85%

**7.** Where is the headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission (UPSSSC) located?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

**8.** Under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana (MMYSY) in Uttar Pradesh, what is the eligible age group for applicants?
(A) 18 to 35 years
(B) 18 to 40 years
(C) 21 to 45 years
(D) 25 to 50 years

**9.** In which year was the Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board established to promote rural employment?
(A) 1950
(B) 1960
(C) 1972
(D) 1985

**10.** The 'One District One Product' (ODOP) scheme, aimed at generating local employment through traditional crafts, was launched by the UP Government in:
(A) January 2017
(B) January 2018
(C) August 2019

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(B) DDU-GKY
(C) PM-KISAN
(D) DAY-NULM

**33.** Select the correct chronological order of the establishment of the following Industrial Development Authorities in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) NOIDA → GIDA → YEDA → BIDA
(B) GIDA → NOIDA → YEDA → BIDA
(C) NOIDA → YEDA → GIDA → BIDA
(D) GIDA → YEDA → NOIDA → BIDA

**34.** The headquarters of the Labour Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh, responsible for executing labour welfare laws, is located in:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Kanpur
(D) Prayagraj

**35.** Which department oversees the special employment schemes and skill development programs for persons with disabilities in the state?
(A) Divyangjan Sashaktikaran Vibhag
(B) Social Welfare Department
(C) Labour Department
(D) Medical and Health Department

**36.** Which state agency acts as the nodal agency for the implementation of the UP Startup Policy?
(A) UP Industrial Development Authority
(B) UP State Finance Corporation
(C) UP Skill Development Mission
(D) UP Electronics Corporation Limited (UPLC)

**37.** Uttar Pradesh has recorded the highest number of registrations on the 'e-Shram' portal. This portal is meant for the registration of:
(A) Government school teachers
(B) Unorganized workers
(C) Certified IT professionals
(D) Registered MSME enterprise owners

**38.** Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) have established centers in Uttar Pradesh to boost IT employment. Which of the following cities does NOT currently have an operational or approved STPI center?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Etawah
(D) Meerut

**39.** The functioning of Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh is governed by the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act passed in the year:
(A) 1948
(B) 1959
(C) 1976
(D) 1991

**40.** Arrange the following administrative tiers in the correct ascending order (lowest to highest) as utilized for local planning and implementation of rural employment schemes like MGNREGA in Uttar Pradesh:
1. Zila Panchayat
2. Gram Panchayat
3. Kshetra Panchayat
4. Gram Sabha

(A) 4-2-3-1
(B) 2-4-3-1
(C) 4-3-2-1
(D) 2-3-4-1

NODIA

**41.** According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) data over recent years, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of women in Uttar Pradesh has shown which trend?
(A) Sharp and continuous decline
(B) Gradual increase
(C) Stagnation at 5%
(D) Fluctuation with no overall change

**42.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh is considered the largest hub for IT and ITeS employment?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida)
(C) Kanpur Nagar
(D) Agra

**43.** To create massive employment for youth, the UP Government launched a dedicated policy for the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector in which year?
(A) 2014
(B) 2018
(C) 2022
(D) 2023

**44.** Which institution acts as the nodal agency for promoting exports and export-related employment under the ODOP scheme in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) NITI Aayog
(B) UP Small Industries Corporation

protect unorganized workers, was passed by the Central Government in:
(A) 1947
(B) 1948
(C) 1952
(D) 1976

**22.** What is the objective of the 'Shramik Vidya Peeth' functioning in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To provide higher technical education to the children of industrial workers
(B) To offer professional engineering degrees to underprivileged rural youth
(C) To impart non-formal vocational training to urban workers
(D) To train candidates for various competitive UPPSC examinations

**23.** What is the target age group for rural youth under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 10 to 25 years
(B) 15 to 35 years
(C) 18 to 45 years
(D) 21 to 50 years

**24.** Consider the following statements regarding the 'Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana' in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It targets traditional artisans such as carpenters, tailors, and blacksmiths.
II. It provides 6 days of free training.
III. Beneficiaries receive a toolkit related to their trade free of cost.
IV. The scheme is exclusively for the residents of urban areas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**25.** Which authority acts as the nodal agency for developing industrial corridors along expressways in Uttar Pradesh to generate large-scale employment?
(A) UPSIDA
(B) UPEIDA
(C) UP Housing Board
(D) PWD Uttar Pradesh

**26.** The 'Kanya Sumangala Yojana' implemented in Uttar Pradesh indirectly supports future employability of girls by providing financial assistance tied to:
(A) Reaching key marriage milestones
(B) Health and education goals
(C) Establishment of micro-enterprises
(D) Purchase of arable agricultural land

**27.** The 'Sant Ravidas Shiksha Sahayata Yojana' is administered in Uttar Pradesh by the:
(A) UP Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board
(B) Department of Higher Education
(C) State Rural Livelihood Mission
(D) Minorities Welfare Department

**28.** Which mobile application was launched by the UP Government during the COVID-19 pandemic to map the skills of returning migrant workers and connect them to local employment?
(A) Shramik Setu
(B) UP Kamgar App
(C) Pravasi Rahat Mitra
(D) Rozgar Sarthi

**29.** Under the Chief Minister's Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (CMAPS) in Uttar Pradesh, youth receive on-the-job training along with a monthly stipend of:
(A) Rs. 1,500
(B) Rs. 2,500
(C) Rs. 5,000
(D) Rs. 7,500

**30.** The primary vehicle for organizing rural women into groups for economic empowerment under the State Rural Livelihood Mission is the:
(A) Farmers Producer Organization (FPO)
(B) Cooperative Society
(C) Self Help Group (SHG)
(D) Joint Liability Group

**31.** Where is the headquarters of the newly established Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority (BIDA), expected to generate major employment in the region?
(A) Banda
(B) Jhansi
(C) Mahoba
(D) Jalaun

**32.** Which scheme is primarily implemented in Uttar Pradesh to reduce urban poverty and vulnerability through self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities?
(A) MGNREGA

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development, skill upgradation, and employment promotion of traditional handicraft artisans?
(A) UP Electronics Corporation
(B) UP State Bridge Corporation
(C) Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
(D) UP Institute of Design (UPID)

**101.** Which city was developed as the first major IT Park of Uttar Pradesh, drawing vast numbers of IT professionals?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Noida
(C) Kanpur
(D) Agra

**102.** The massive 'Film City' project, expected to generate thousands of direct and indirect jobs in the media and entertainment sector, is being developed in:
(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Gorakhpur

**103.** The 'Medical Device Park' in Uttar Pradesh, aimed at boosting high-value manufacturing employment, is proposed under the jurisdiction of which authority?
(A) GIDA
(B) SIDA
(C) LIDA
(D) YEDA (Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority)

**104.** The UP Electronics Manufacturing Policy 2020 aims to generate significant employment with a stated target of creating approximately how many jobs in the sector?
(A) 1 Lakh
(B) 4 Lakh
(C) 10 Lakh
(D) 15 Lakh

**105.** How many nodes have been identified in the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor to act as engines of manufacturing and employment?
(A) 4
(B) 6
(C) 8
(D) 10

**106.** Consider the following cities of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Aligarh
II. Kanpur
III. Jhansi
IV. Varanasi
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding nodes of the UP Defence Industrial Corridor?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**107.** Among the nodes of the UP Defence Industrial Corridor, which city is traditionally famous for its hardware and lock industry, providing a base for light defence manufacturing?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

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**108.** A dedicated 'Toy Park' to boost employment in the toy manufacturing sector, utilizing MSME capabilities, is being established in:
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Meerut
(C) Greater Noida
(D) Bijnor

**109.** To reduce pharmaceutical imports and create specialized jobs, the UP Government approved a 'Bulk Drug Park' in which district?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Lalitpur

**110.** Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The construction of the Purvanchal and Bundelkhand Expressways acts as a major catalyst for local employment generation.
Reason (R): Expressways only employ local manual labour for toll collection after completion.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**111.** To consolidate the fragmented textile industry and boost employment, an 'Apparel Park' has

(C) UP Export Promotion Bureau
(D) UP Trade Tax Department

**45.** The 'Uttar Pradesh Textile and Garmenting Policy 2022' aims to generate large-scale employment with a specific target of creating how many jobs?
(A) 1 Lakh
(B) 5 Lakh
(C) 10 Lakh
(D) 25 Lakh

**46.** To connect the diaspora and generate investment-led employment, 'UP NRI Divas' is typically observed in the month of:
(A) January
(B) April
(C) August
(D) November

**47.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Industrial/Infrastructure Authority)
P. UPEIDA
Q. UPSIDA
R. NOIDA
S. GIDA
List II: (Headquarters)
1. Kanpur
2. Lucknow
3. Gorakhpur
4. Gautam Buddha Nagar
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**48.** The 'Matritva, Shishu evam Balika Madad Yojana' providing maternity benefits is operated by which organization in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UP State Commission for Women
(B) UP Skill Development Mission
(C) Department of Basic Education
(D) UP Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board

**49.** Under normal circumstances, what is the guaranteed number of days of wage employment provided in a financial year to a rural household under MGNREGA in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 50 days
(B) 100 days
(C) 150 days
(D) 200 days

**50.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh generally has the highest concentration of registered MSME units, contributing significantly to industrial employment?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Purvanchal
(C) Paschim Pradesh (Western UP)
(D) Awadh (Central UP)

**51.** Employment fairs (Rozgar Melas) in the state are primarily organized by the:
(A) Directorate of Training and Employment, UP
(B) UP Public Service Commission
(C) Board of Revenue, UP
(D) State Election Commission

**52.** In the context of Uttar Pradesh's agriculture sector, disguised unemployment means:
(A) Workers are unemployed during the non-harvesting season
(B) Workers are replaced by modern machinery
(C) Workers are unable to find jobs matching their educational qualifications
(D) The marginal productivity of the extra workers is zero

**53.** The nodal body responsible for prescribing the syllabus and conducting examinations for Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) at the state level in UP is:
(A) UP Board of Secondary Education
(B) State Council for Vocational Training (SCVT)
(C) AICTE
(D) UGC

**54.** The 'Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission' (UPSRLM) functions under the administrative control of which department?
(A) Department of Panchayati Raj
(B) Department of MSME
(C) Department of Rural Development
(D) Department of Agriculture

**55.** As automation increases, which type of entry-level employment in the IT hubs of Noida and Greater Noida faces the highest risk of structural unemployment?
(A) High-end software architecture design
(B) Advanced cybersecurity consulting services
(C) Artificial intelligence model training
(D) Data entry and BPO voice roles

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**56.** Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Disguised unemployment is a major structural problem in the agricultural sector of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): High population pressure on land forces surplus family members to engage in farming without adding to total output.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**57.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh is recognized globally as a major cluster for the leather industry, providing massive direct and indirect employment?
(A) Meerut
(B) Kanpur
(C) Moradabad
(D) Aligarh

**58.** Under the 'PM Vishwakarma' scheme, which is actively implemented in Uttar Pradesh to support traditional artisans, how many traditional trades are covered?
(A) 12
(B) 15
(C) 18
(D) 25

**59.** Under the Mukhyamantri Gramodyog Rojgar Yojana, the maximum loan amount provided for setting up village industries is:
(A) Rs. 5 Lakh
(B) Rs. 10 Lakh
(C) Rs. 25 Lakh
(D) Rs. 50 Lakh

**60.** Which department is responsible for publishing the 'Economic Survey of Uttar Pradesh', which details the employment and macroeconomic data of the state?
(A) Department of Labour
(B) UP Public Service Commission
(C) Directorate of Economics and Statistics
(D) Directorate of Training and Employment

**61.** The 'Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana' was launched by the UP Government to enhance the employability of youth by providing:
(A) Free personal computer hardware supplies
(B) Interest-free loans for agriculture expansion
(C) Subsidized electric e-rickshaws
(D) Free competitive exam coaching

**62.** According to the minimum wage policy implemented in Uttar Pradesh, wage rates are typically categorized into how many skill-based categories?
(A) Two (Skilled and Unskilled categories)
(B) Three (Unskilled, Semi-skilled, Skilled)
(C) Four (Unskilled, Semi-skilled, Skilled, Highly skilled)
(D) Five (Unskilled, Semi-skilled, Skilled, Highly skilled, Supervisory)

**63.** Consider the following statements regarding the Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana (MMYSY):
I. The maximum project cost allowed for the industry sector is Rs. 25 Lakh.
II. The maximum project cost allowed for the service sector is Rs. 10 Lakh.
III. The applicant must be a domicile of Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

NODIA

**64.** What is the eligible age bracket for a construction worker to register under the UP Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board?
(A) 16 to 50 years
(B) 18 to 60 years
(C) 21 to 65 years
(D) 25 to 70 years

**65.** Under the PM SVANidhi scheme, which has seen wide implementation in UP's urban areas, what is the maximum initial working capital loan provided to street vendors?
(A) Rs. 5,000
(B) Rs. 10,000
(C) Rs. 20,000
(D) Rs. 50,000

**66.** To foster innovation and high-tech employment, the UP Startup Policy 2020 aims to establish how many 'Centers of Excellence' in the state?

(A) 1
(B) 3
(C) 5
(D) 10

**67.** To safeguard the rights and employment of migrant workers, the Uttar Pradesh government constituted which commission during the COVID-19 pandemic?
(A) UP Kamgar / Shramik Kalyan Aayog
(B) UP State Labour Commission
(C) UP Migrant Rehabilitation Board
(D) UP Pravasi Rozgar Parishad

**68.** The products manufactured by the rural Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under the UP State Rural Livelihood Mission are marketed under the unified brand name:
(A) Maati
(B) Shilp
(C) Prerna
(D) Palash

**69.** Which bank acts as the Convener of the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) in Uttar Pradesh, coordinating credit flow for employment generation schemes?
(A) State Bank of India
(B) Bank of Baroda
(C) Punjab National Bank
(D) Union Bank of India

**70.** Consider the following statements regarding the 'BC Sakhi' scheme in UP:
I. It aims to deploy Banking Correspondent Sakhis in every Gram Panchayat.
II. Sakhis receive a monthly stipend of Rs. 4,000 for the first six months.
III. It promotes digital banking and financial inclusion.
IV. It is restricted exclusively to urban municipalities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**71.** The 'Stand-Up India' scheme, heavily promoted in Uttar Pradesh, aims to generate entrepreneurship and employment specifically among:
(A) Retired military personnel and veterans
(B) Differently-abled youth
(C) Small and marginal minority community farmers
(D) SC/ST and women entrepreneurs

**72.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh generates substantial specialized employment through its 'Glassware' industry, designated under the ODOP scheme?
(A) Firozabad
(B) Aligarh
(C) Kannauj
(D) Meerut

**73.** The ODOP product that drives major artisan employment in the Bhadohi district is:
(A) Terracotta
(B) Carpets (Kaleen)
(C) Brassware
(D) Black Pottery

**74.** Varanasi is a major traditional employment center famous for weaving which specific product?
(A) Chikankari
(B) Silk Sarees
(C) Zardozi
(D) Woolen Blankets

**75.** In the sector-wise contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Uttar Pradesh, which sector has the highest share, parallel to its growing employment footprint?
(A) Primary (Agriculture) Sector
(B) Secondary (Industry) Sector
(C) Tertiary (Service) Sector
(D) Mining Sector

**76.** By economic definition used in UP state surveys, the 'Labour Force' consists of:
(A) Only citizens who are currently gainfully employed
(B) The entire resident population between the ages of 15 and 59
(C) Persons working or actively seeking work
(D) Only individuals employed in the formal organized sector

**77.** The Unemployment Rate is calculated as:
(A) (Number of Unemployed / Total Population) $\times$ 100
(B) (Number of Unemployed / Number of Employed) $\times$ 100
(C) (Number of Employed / Total Population) $\times$ 100
(D) (Number of Unemployed / Labour Force) $\times$

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**78.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (ODOP District)
P. Lucknow
Q. Moradabad
R. Nizamabad (Azamgarh)
S. Agra
List II: (Employment-generating Craft)
1. Leather Products
2. Chikankari and Zari Zardozi
3. Metal Craft (Brass)
4. Black Pottery
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

**79.** What is the standard prescribed ratio of wage to material cost that must be maintained at the Gram Panchayat level for works undertaken under MGNREGA in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 40:60
(B) 50:50
(C) 60:40
(D) 75:25

**80.** The official web portal managed by the UP Employment Department to register candidates and employers for job fairs is named:
(A) UP Shramik
(B) UP Nivesh
(C) E-Mandi
(D) Sewayojan

**81.** The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation, which facilitates international market access for state craftsmen and thereby supports employment, is located in:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Noida
(C) Kanpur
(D) Varanasi

**82.** Which traditional industry provides the maximum employment in the city of Kannauj?
(A) Lock making
(B) Sports goods manufacturing
(C) Perfume (Attar) making
(D) Wood carving

**83.** The expansion of ITIs in Uttar Pradesh is a key strategy for skill development. ITI stands for:
(A) Industrial Training Institute
(B) Indian Technology Institute
(C) Integrated Trade Institute
(D) Institute of Technical Information

**84.** The 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana' (PMKVY), widely implemented in UP for youth skilling, was first launched in the year:
(A) 2014
(B) 2015
(C) 2016
(D) 2018

**85.** Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The promotion of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under the Livelihood Mission significantly improves the Female Labour Force Participation Rate in rural Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): SHGs provide women with access to micro-credit, capacity building, and collective platforms to start self-employment ventures.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**86.** For employment and demographic planning in UP, the standard 'Working Age Population' is typically considered to be in the age group of:
(A) 18-65 years
(B) 15-59 years
(C) 21-60 years
(D) 14-50 years

NODIA

**87.** According to population projections, the 'Demographic Dividend' in Uttar Pradesh is expected to peak around which decade, highlighting the urgent need for massive employment generation?
(A) 2010s
(B) 2030s
(C) 2050s
(D) 2070s

**88.** Within the organized sector of Uttar Pradesh, which of the following is historically the largest employer?
(A) State Government public sector

(B) Private information technology companies
(C) Private manufacturing and industrial firms
(D) Multinational commercial banking sector

**89.** The 'Mukhyamantri Nagar Srijan Yojana' generates local employment primarily through:
(A) Setting up technology software parks in major metropolitan cities
(B) Developing infrastructure in newly created urban local bodies
(C) Providing direct monthly cash transfers to urban unemployed youth
(D) Distributing free modernized agricultural tools in urban fringes

**90.** The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), widely utilized in UP for establishing micro-enterprises, is implemented at the national level by the:
(A) Ministry of Labour and Employment
(B) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)
(C) NITI Aayog
(D) Ministry of Rural Development

**91.** Under the Mukhyamantri Gramodyog Rojgar Yojana in UP, the interest subvention makes the effective interest rate on bank loans for the general category male beneficiaries:
(A) 0%
(B) 4%
(C) 7%
(D) 10%

**92.** Select the correct descending order of the major sectors based on their share of the total workforce in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Agriculture > Services > Industry
(B) Agriculture > Industry > Services
(C) Services > Agriculture > Industry
(D) Industry > Services > Agriculture

**93.** In Uttar Pradesh government recruitment, what is the current percentage of horizontal reservation mandated for persons with benchmark disabilities?
(A) 2%
(B) 3%
(C) 4%
(D) 5%

**94.** What is the quota reserved for ex-servicemen in Group C and Group D posts in Uttar Pradesh government recruitment?
(A) 2%
(B) 5%
(C) 10%
(D) 15%

NODIA

**95.** What is the percentage of horizontal reservation mandated for women in direct recruitment to state government jobs, including the UP Police?
(A) 10%
(B) 20%
(C) 30%
(D) 33%

**96.** Under formal sector labour regulations applicable in UP, the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Act generally applies to establishments employing a minimum of how many persons?
(A) 10
(B) 20
(C) 50
(D) 100

**97.** The Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme provides social security to industrial workers in UP earning wages up to what maximum limit per month?
(A) Rs. 15,000
(B) Rs. 21,000
(C) Rs. 25,000
(D) Rs. 30,000

**98.** As enforced by the UP Labour Department under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, the employment of children is strictly prohibited below the age of:
(A) 12 years
(B) 14 years
(C) 16 years
(D) 18 years

**99.** Consider the following schemes run by the UP Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board:
I. Kanya Vivah Sahayata Yojana
II. Sant Ravidas Shiksha Sahayata Yojana
III. Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the schemes managed by the Labour Welfare Board?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**100.** Which institution acts as the primary nodal agency in Uttar Pradesh for the design

(D) October 2020

**11.** What is the primary purpose of the 'Seva Mitra' application launched by the Uttar Pradesh Government?
(A) To connect citizens with skilled workers for local services
(B) To provide doorstep delivery of rations and essential commodities
(C) To facilitate online booking and reservation of government buses
(D) To track and monitor the progress of rural MGNREGA works

**12.** Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The MSME sector in Uttar Pradesh plays a crucial role in reducing regional economic imbalances.
Reason (R): MSMEs require lower capital investment and generate widespread employment opportunities across rural and semi-urban areas.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**13.** 'Mission Prerna' in Uttar Pradesh is primarily associated with which of the following?
(A) Providing seed capital and credit guarantees to women entrepreneurs
(B) Promoting heavy industries and manufacturing hubs in Bundelkhand
(C) Offering comprehensive health insurance to unorganized sector workers
(D) Enhancing foundational learning skills in basic education

**14.** Which department acts as the nodal agency for the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Department of Rural Development
(B) Department of MSME and Export Promotion
(C) Department of Vocational Education and Skill Development
(D) Department of Social Welfare

**15.** After agriculture, which sector provides the maximum employment in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Information technology and enabled services
(B) Handloom and handicrafts
(C) Tourism and hospitality services
(D) Automobile manufacturing sector

**16.** The Uttar Pradesh Mati Kala Board was established to provide employment and financial support primarily to:
(A) Traditional textile weavers
(B) Brassware and metal artisans
(C) Leather footwear workers
(D) Traditional clay potters

**17.** Which department is responsible for the overall implementation of the MGNREGA scheme in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Department of Rural Development
(B) Department of Panchayati Raj
(C) Department of Labour
(D) Department of Revenue

**18.** Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy 2020:
I. It aimed to establish at least one incubator in every district of the state.
II. It set a target of creating 10,000 startups in the state.
III. It focused heavily on creating employment through agriculture solely.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**19.** The 'BC Sakhi' scheme in Uttar Pradesh aims to provide employment to women by engaging them as:
(A) Rural Banking Correspondents
(B) Primary school assistant teachers
(C) Health workers in community centers
(D) Tailoring instructors in self-help groups

**20.** In which year was the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC) established to oversee state recruitment?
(A) 1935
(B) 1937
(C) 1947
(D) 1950

**21.** The Minimum Wages Act, which is enforced by the Uttar Pradesh Labour Department to

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been developed at Tronica City, which is located in:
(A) Kanpur
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Varanasi
(D) Agra

**112.** The Mega Food Park scheme generates substantial employment for rural youth and farmers. A prominent Mega Food Park in UP is located at Baheri, which falls in the district of:
(A) Shahjahanpur
(B) Pilibhit
(C) Mathura
(D) Bareilly

**113.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Specialized Park)
P. Leather Park
Q. Mega Food Park
R. Perfume Park
S. Plastic City
List II: (Associated District)
1. Kannauj
2. Auraiya
3. Bareilly
4. Agra
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

**114.** The 'Uttar Pradesh MSME Promotion Policy 2022' stipulates 100% exemption in stamp duty for setting up MSMEs in which regions to boost employment in backward areas?
(A) Noida and Ghaziabad
(B) Bundelkhand and Purvanchal
(C) Awadh and Rohilkhand
(D) Lucknow and Kanpur

**115.** The UP Subordinate Services Selection Commission (UPSSSC) operates as a statutory body under an Act passed by the state legislature in which year?
(A) 1995
(B) 2004
(C) 2014
(D) 2019

**116.** The Chairman and members of the UP Subordinate Services Selection Commission (UPSSSC) are appointed by the:
(A) Chief Minister of UP
(B) President of India
(C) Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court
(D) Governor of UP

**117.** The Chairman and members of the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC) hold office for a term of:
(A) 5 years or up to 60 years of age
(B) 6 years or up to 62 years of age
(C) 5 years or up to 65 years of age
(D) 6 years or up to 65 years of age

NODIA

**118.** Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Automation and technological change pose a challenge to routine manufacturing and manual jobs in UP's industrial sectors.
Reason (R): Automation algorithms easily replace highly complex, creative problem-solving and unorganized handicraft tasks.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**119.** Delivery partners and ride-hailing drivers, who are increasingly visible in UP's urban centers, are classified under which model of employment?
(A) Formal permanent employment
(B) Public sector employment
(C) Traditional artisan work
(D) Gig economy / Platform work

**120.** In Uttar Pradesh, gig workers and platform workers are actively encouraged to register for state social security benefits on which central portal?
(A) e-Shram Portal
(B) Udyam Portal
(C) Sewayojan Portal
(D) GeM Portal

**121.** Within the agricultural sector of Uttar Pradesh, which allied activity offers the highest continuous employment and income generation potential for rural households?
(A) Wheat cultivation

(B) Animal Husbandry and Dairying
(C) Sugarcane farming
(D) Timber forestry

**122.** Consider the following statements regarding the Livelihood Mission in UP:
I. It focuses on capacity building of rural women.
II. It provides Revolving Funds (RF) to self-help groups.
III. It guarantees a government job to the head of the SHG.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**123.** The 'Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana' is implemented in UP to generate employment in which allied sector?
(A) Fisheries and Aquaculture
(B) Beekeeping
(C) Poultry
(D) Sericulture

**124.** The 'skill gap' problem in Uttar Pradesh's labour market primarily refers to:
(A) The physical distance separating rural villages from skill training ITIs
(B) The structural age difference existing between junior and senior employees
(C) The mismatch between job seekers' skills and employers' demands
(D) The income and wage rate difference between skilled and unskilled workers

**125.** The nodal agency SCVT in Uttar Pradesh stands for:
(A) State Committee for Village Trades
(B) Skill Certification and Verification Trust
(C) Society for Crafts and Vocational Technology
(D) State Council for Vocational Training

**126.** Consider the following objectives of the Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission (UPSDM):
I. Integrating all skill development programs under a single umbrella.
II. Providing placement assistance to trained candidates.
III. Restricting training programs exclusively to candidates holding a graduate degree.
IV. Partnering with private training providers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and IV
(D) I, III and IV

**127.** According to state economic data, which demographic group in UP typically faces the highest rate of open unemployment?
(A) Rural uneducated elderly
(B) Educated youth (15-29 years)
(C) Urban female senior citizens
(D) Unskilled construction workers

**128.** Consider the following labor force concepts utilized in UP employment surveys:
I. Usual Principal Status (UPS) measures employment status over a reference period of 365 days.
II. Current Weekly Status (CWS) measures employment status over a reference period of 7 days.
III. Both metrics invariably yield the exact same unemployment rate.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

**129.** Consider the following labour codes introduced to simplify minimum wage policy and labour welfare in states including UP:
I. Code on Wages
II. Industrial Relations Code
III. Code on Social Security
IV. Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**130.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Institution/Commission)
P. Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC)
Q. Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission (UPSSSC)
R. Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission (UPSDM)
S. UP Khadi and Village Industries Board
List II: (Setup Year in UP)

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1. 1937
2. 1960
3. 2013
4. 2014

(A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

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**58.** (C) 18
The PM Vishwakarma scheme provides end-to-end support to traditional artisans and craftspeople covering 18 identified traditional trades, including carpenters, blacksmiths, armorers, locksmiths, potters, cobblers, and weavers. In Uttar Pradesh, the initiative provides skill upgrading, modern toolkits, collateral-free credit, and market linkages to preserve traditional trades and enhance self-employment.

**59.** (B) Rs. 10 Lakh
The Mukhyamantri Gramodyog Rojgar Yojana, implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Board in Uttar Pradesh, offers financial assistance and credit links to establish rural micro-enterprises. Under the scheme, eligible rural entrepreneurs can obtain institutional bank loans up to Rs. 10 Lakh along with interest subvention subsidies to generate local non-farm employment.

**60.** (C) Directorate of Economics and Statistics
The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, operating under the Department of Planning in Uttar Pradesh, is responsible for collecting, compiling, and publishing statistical data including the Economic Survey. This publication provides comprehensive macro-economic indicators, labor market trends, sectoral output data, and employment evaluation for statewide policy planning.

**61.** (D) Free competitive exam coaching
Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government to provide free coaching and mentorship to meritorious youth preparing for competitive examinations such as UPSC, UPPSC, NEET, and JEE. The initiative aims to enhance educational access and competitive capability for students from financially disadvantaged backgrounds across the state.

**62.** (C) Four (Unskilled, Semi-skilled, Skilled, Highly skilled)
Minimum wage rates in Uttar Pradesh are categorized under four skill tiers: Unskilled, Semi-skilled, Skilled, and Highly Skilled. The state Labour Department periodically adjusts statutory wage rates across these four divisions to account for inflation, protect worker living standards, and guarantee standard baseline compensation across scheduled employments in manufacturing and service industries.

**63.** (D) I, II and III
The Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana allows a maximum project cost of Rs. 25 Lakh for industrial sector units and Rs. 10 Lakh for service sector enterprises. Applicants must be domiciled residents of Uttar Pradesh aged between 18 and 40, facilitating young entrepreneurs in creating local enterprise and job opportunities.

**64.** (B) 18 to 60 years
Construction workers aged between 18 and 60 years who have completed at least 90 days of manual construction work in the preceding year are eligible to register with the UP Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. Registration grants access to statutory welfare, educational aid, maternity benefits, and social security.

**65.** (B) Rs. 10,000
Under the PM SVANidhi scheme, urban street vendors receive an initial collateral-free working capital loan of up to Rs. 10,000 to restart micro-business operations. Timely repayment unlocks higher loan tranches of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000 along with interest subvention subsidies, fostering urban micro-entrepreneurship and informal employment across Uttar Pradesh municipalities.

**66.** (B) 3
The Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy 2020 approved establishing three specialized Centers of Excellence across academic and research institutes to foster cutting-edge technological innovation. These centers focus on advanced sectors like artificial intelligence, medical devices, and cybersecurity, driving research-based entrepreneurship and creating skilled high-tech employment opportunities in the state.

**67.** (A) UP Kamgar / Shramik Kalyan Aayog
The Uttar Pradesh government constituted the UP Kamgar and Shramik Kalyan Aayog during the COVID-19 pandemic to safeguard worker rights, map skills, and facilitate employment for returning migrant workers. The commission coordinates inter-departmental efforts to deliver social security, skill training, and local employment opportunities in rural and urban areas.

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material supply, and marketing assistance to rural artisans, actively promoting traditional cottage industries that generate widespread non-farm employment across non-urban regions of the state.

**10.** (B) January 2018
The One District One Product scheme was officially launched by the Uttar Pradesh government in January 2018. Aimed at revitalizing traditional crafts, specialized products, and indigenous industries unique to each district, the program offers financial subsidies, skill upgradation, design improvement, and global market links to expand employment opportunities state-wide.

**11.** (A) To connect citizens with skilled workers for local services
The Seva Mitra mobile application and portal, developed by the Uttar Pradesh employment department, serves as a digital platform connecting local citizens with certified skilled service providers. It enables households and businesses to hire technicians, plumbers, electricians, and other service workers, facilitating urban self-employment and structured income streams for skilled workers.

**12.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises require relatively low capital setup costs while generating high labor absorption across rural and semi-urban regions. By utilizing local raw materials and indigenous labor, MSMEs prevent localized migration and facilitate balanced economic growth, thereby validating how widespread employment creation directly addresses regional economic disparities across underdeveloped districts.

**13.** (D) Enhancing foundational learning skills in basic education
Mission Prerna is the flagship initiative of the Uttar Pradesh government focused on reforming basic education and ensuring foundational literacy and numeracy among primary school students. By improving learning outcomes, classroom pedagogy, and school infrastructure, the mission lays a critical foundation for educational attainment, human capital development, and future workforce employability.

**14.** (C) Department of Vocational Education and Skill Development
The Department of Vocational Education and Skill Development functions as the nodal agency for implementing the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana in Uttar Pradesh. Working through the Skill Development Mission, it coordinates candidate enrollment, curriculum standardization, industry-oriented technical training, and job placement support across public and private training centers statewide.

**15.** (B) Handloom and handicrafts
Handloom and handicrafts represent the second largest provider of employment in Uttar Pradesh following agriculture. Decentralized across traditional clusters, this sector incorporates weaving, embroidery, metalworking, and pottery, sustaining millions of rural and urban artisans while maintaining rich cultural heritage and producing significant export commodities for national and international markets.

**16.** (D) Traditional clay potters
The Uttar Pradesh Mati Kala Board was constituted to support traditional clay artisans and potters. The board offers interest-free loans, modern pottery machinery like electric wheels, technical training, and market exposure, assisting potters in modernizing their traditional trade, enhancing product quality, and securing sustainable self-employment in rural and urban areas.

**17.** (A) Department of Rural Development
The Department of Rural Development acts as the primary nodal authority responsible for overseeing, funding, and monitoring the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Uttar Pradesh. It ensures wage disbursement, asset creation, work allocation at the Gram Panchayat level, and administrative coordination to maintain guaranteed wage employment for rural households.

**18.** (A) I and II
The Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy 2020 targeted establishing incubators across all districts and fostering 10,000 startups. It was designed as a comprehensive, multi-sector policy spanning information technology, biotechnology, healthcare, and education rather than restricting entrepreneurship to agricultural pursuits,

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and industrial centers across Uttar Pradesh, including Kanpur, Prayagraj, Lucknow, Noida, and Meerut, to promote software exports and IT-enabled employment. Etawah does not currently house an operational or approved STPI center within this technical network.

**39.** (B) 1959
The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act was passed by Parliament in 1959. Enforced by the state employment directorate in Uttar Pradesh, the Act obligates establishments in the public sector and specified private enterprises to notify vacancies to employment exchanges, facilitating organized job matching and workforce data collection.

**40.** (A) 4-2-3-1
In Uttar Pradesh's rural governance framework, the administrative hierarchy ascends from Gram Sabha as the basic electoral assembly, up to Gram Panchayat at the village level, followed by Kshetra Panchayat at the intermediate block level, and culminates in Zila Panchayat at the district level for employment planning and scheme implementation.

**41.** (B) Gradual increase
Recent Periodic Labour Force Survey data indicates a gradual increase in the Female Labour Force Participation Rate across Uttar Pradesh. This upward trend is driven by expanded rural livelihood missions, self-help group financial inclusion, skill development programs, and growing opportunities in agricultural and informal economic sectors across the state.

**42.** (B) Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida)
Gautam Buddha Nagar, encompassing Noida and Greater Noida, is the premier hub for Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services in Uttar Pradesh. The district houses major multinational tech corporations, software development centers, and business process outsourcing firms, generating extensive white-collar and technical employment opportunities for skilled professionals statewide.

**43.** (B) 2018
The Uttar Pradesh government promulgated a dedicated Business Process Outsourcing policy in 2018 to drive IT sector investment beyond Tier-1 cities into Tier-2 and Tier-3 urban centers. The policy provides financial subsidies, infrastructure support, and operational incentives to BPO firms, stimulating widespread skilled youth employment across various regions of Uttar Pradesh.

**44.** (C) UP Export Promotion Bureau
The UP Export Promotion Bureau operates as the primary nodal agency facilitating market expansion and export growth under the One District One Product scheme. By aiding local manufacturers with trade expos, international branding, quality certification, and logistics support, the bureau boosts global competitiveness and generates craft-based employment statewide.

**45.** (C) 10 Lakh
The Uttar Pradesh Textile and Garmenting Policy 2022 was formulated to establish the state as a major global textile manufacturing hub. By offering capital subsidies, power concessions, and infrastructure support to garmenting units, the policy sets a target of generating 10 lakh direct and indirect employment opportunities across the state.

**46.** (A) January
UP NRI Divas is organized annually in January by the state government to engage the overseas non-resident diaspora from Uttar Pradesh. The event provides a collaborative platform to attract foreign investment, encourage philanthropic development, foster technological knowledge transfer, and stimulate industrial and service sector employment opportunities across the state.

**47.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority operates from Lucknow, while Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority is headquartered in Kanpur. New Okhla Industrial Development Authority is located in Gautam Buddha Nagar, and Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority manages regional industrial development from Gorakhpur, driving planned industrial infrastructure and employment.

**48.** (D) UP Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board
The Matritva, Shishu evam Balika Madad Yojana is administered by the UP Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. The

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returning migrant workers. The platform enabled state agencies to map worker profiles, connect candidates with local industries, and allocate welfare benefits and employment opportunities.

**29.** (B) Rs. 2,500
Under the Chief Minister's Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme in Uttar Pradesh, youth undertaking industrial apprenticeship training receive a monthly financial stipend, where the state government contributes Rs. 1,000 alongside the central and industrial share to total Rs. 2,500. This financial subsidization encourages private industrial enterprises to offer practical on-the-job skill training to local youth.

**30.** (C) Self Help Group (SHG)
Self-Help Groups form the fundamental structural vehicle under the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission to organize rural women into financial micro-enterprises. SHGs enable thrift savings, internal lending, access to institutional bank credit, and collective entrepreneurial activities, promoting financial independence and structured non-farm employment for rural households.

**31.** (B) Jhansi
The Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority is headquartered in Jhansi to transform the arid Bundelkhand region into a major industrial hub. Modeled on Noida, BIDA acquires land, develops manufacturing clusters, and builds modern infrastructure to attract corporate investment and generate widespread commercial, industrial, and service employment opportunities locally.

**32.** (D) DAY-NULM
Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission is implemented in Uttar Pradesh to alleviate urban poverty. The scheme addresses urban vulnerability by supporting self-employment micro-enterprises, creating skill training infrastructure, organizing urban poor women into self-help groups, and constructing shelters with essential services for urban homeless populations across municipalities in Uttar Pradesh.

**33.** (A) NOIDA → GIDA → YEDA → BIDA
The chronological establishment of major industrial authorities in Uttar Pradesh spans several decades: New Okhla Industrial Development Authority in 1976, Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority in 1989, Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority in 2001, and Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority recently in 2023, reflecting phased regional industrial development and infrastructure expansion across different economic zones of the state.

**34.** (C) Kanpur
The Office of the Labour Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh is located in Kanpur, historically recognized as a premier industrial center. This administrative headquarters is tasked with implementing state labor laws, maintaining industrial peace, enforcing safety standards, regulating minimum wages, and administering social security schemes across the state workforce.

**35.** (A) Divyangjan Sashaktikaran Vibhag
The Divyangjan Sashaktikaran Vibhag serves as the dedicated state department tasked with formulating and executing welfare schemes, skill development initiatives, educational scholarships, and self-employment assistance for persons with disabilities in Uttar Pradesh, facilitating inclusive growth, social integration, and equitable employment access across both public and private sectors.

**36.** (D) UP Electronics Corporation Limited (UPLC)
UP Electronics Corporation Limited functions as the primary nodal agency executing the Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy. Operating under the Department of IT and Electronics, UPLC manages seed funding, coordinates incubation centers, administers financial incentives to emerging enterprises, and fosters an innovative technological ecosystem to generate high-value skilled employment.

**37.** (B) Unorganized workers
The e-Shram portal is a national database developed for registering unorganized workers, including migrant laborers, agricultural workers, street vendors, and domestic workers. Uttar Pradesh leads in registrations, allowing the state government to deliver targeted social security benefits, accident insurance coverage, and social assistance directly to informal workers.

**38.** (C) Etawah
Software Technology Parks of India has established centers in major educational

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thereby driving diverse economic growth and skilled employment creation.

**19.** (A) Rural Banking Correspondents
The BC Sakhi scheme in Uttar Pradesh empowers rural women by deploying them as Business Correspondents for banking services. Operating in Gram Panchayats, these trained women deliver doorstep financial services, handle digital transactions, facilitate government transfers, and earn monthly commissions, thereby enhancing female labor force participation and rural financial inclusion.

**20.** (B) 1937
The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission was constituted on April 1, 1937, under the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935. Headquartered in Prayagraj, it serves as the state constitutional body mandated to conduct competitive examinations and direct recruitment procedures for senior administrative and civil service positions in Uttar Pradesh.

**21.** (B) 1948
The Minimum Wages Act was enacted by the Central Parliament in 1948 to safeguard workers against exploitation by establishing statutory wage floors. In Uttar Pradesh, the state Labour Department regularly updates and enforces these minimum wage schedules across scheduled employments in agriculture, manufacturing, construction, and services to protect unorganized sector labor.

**22.** (C) To impart non-formal vocational training to urban workers
Shramik Vidya Peeth operates under the administrative framework for worker welfare in Uttar Pradesh to provide non-formal vocational training and skill upgrading for urban industrial workers and their families. The initiative enhances technical knowledge, operational efficiency, and employment adaptability, enabling informal and low-income urban workers to access better economic opportunities.

**23.** (B) 15 to 35 years
The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana focuses on rural youth aged between 15 and 35 years, with age relaxations extended up to 45 years for vulnerable social groups. The scheme provides demand-driven, free residential vocational training and guaranteed wage employment opportunities to assist rural families in achieving sustainable livelihoods.

**24.** (A) I, II and III
Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana targets traditional artisans like carpenters, tailors, and cobblers across both rural and urban regions of Uttar Pradesh. Beneficiaries receive six days of free skill enhancement training and advanced toolkits to improve productivity, quality of craftsmanship, and independent enterprise capacity without any territorial restrictions across the state.

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**25.** (B) UPEIDA
The Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority is responsible for developing expressways along with integrated industrial corridors across the state. By constructing industrial hubs, logistics parks, and manufacturing clusters adjacent to expressways, UPEIDA drives private sector investment, infrastructure expansion, and substantial employment generation throughout various regions of Uttar Pradesh.

**26.** (B) Health and education goals
The Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana provides conditional cash transfers to female beneficiaries at various developmental stages from birth through higher education enrollment. By incentivizing institutional deliveries, timely immunization, and continuous schooling, the scheme improves health and educational outcomes, ultimately enhancing future economic capability, skill acquisition, and workforce entry.

**27.** (A) UP Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board
Sant Ravidas Shiksha Sahayata Yojana is administered by the Uttar Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. The scheme provides monetary scholarships to the dependent children of registered construction workers from primary to higher education, encouraging educational continuity and long-term socio-economic upward mobility for vulnerable labor households.

**28.** (C) Pravasi Rahat Mitra
Pravasi Rahat Mitra application was developed by the Uttar Pradesh government during the COVID-19 pandemic to record demographic details, skill sets, and economic needs of

scheme provides financial assistance, maternity benefits, and child welfare relief to registered construction workers, safeguarding female manual laborers against wage loss and medical distress during pregnancy and childbearing.

**49.** (B) 100 days
Under normal statutory provisions, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act guarantees up to 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The scheme provides baseline social security and wage support across rural Uttar Pradesh.

**50.** (C) Paschim Pradesh (Western UP)
Western Uttar Pradesh contains the highest concentration of registered Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, benefiting from its proximity to the National Capital Region, superior industrial infrastructure, and dense transport networks. Districts like Noida, Ghaziabad, Meerut, and Aligarh drive vibrant industrial manufacturing and generate massive private sector employment.

**51.** (A) Directorate of Training and Employment, UP
The Directorate of Training and Employment in Uttar Pradesh regularly organizes Rozgar Melas across districts to bring job seekers and corporate recruiters onto a single platform. These employment fairs facilitate direct interviews, career counseling, and immediate placement in private enterprises, aiding skill utilization and reducing open youth unemployment across the state.

**52.** (D) The marginal productivity of the extra workers is zero
Disguised unemployment in Uttar Pradesh's agricultural sector refers to a structural condition where more workers are engaged in farm labor than required. The removal of surplus workers does not reduce total agricultural output, meaning the marginal physical productivity of the additional workers equals zero, indicating underutilization of rural human capital.

**53.** (B) State Council for Vocational Training (SCVT)
The State Council for Vocational Training functions as the apex state body responsible for managing vocational education and technical training curricula across Industrial Training Institutes in Uttar Pradesh. SCVT sets academic standards, conducts trade examinations, issues certifications, and aligns vocational courses with evolving industrial labor demands across the state.

**54.** (C) Department of Rural Development
The Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission operates under the administrative authority of the Department of Rural Development. The mission aims to eliminate rural poverty by creating self-managed community institutions, mobilizing women into self-help groups, facilitating micro-finance, and establishing diversified, sustainable self-employment ventures across rural regions of the state.

**55.** (D) Data entry and BPO voice roles
Entry-level BPO voice processes and manual data entry positions in IT hubs face high risks of structural unemployment due to advancing automation, natural language processing, and robotic process automation. Specialized roles involving creative design, software development, and artificial intelligence models continue to experience expanding demand across industrial technology centers.

**56.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
High demographic pressure on arable land in Uttar Pradesh forces additional family members to remain in agricultural work due to limited alternative non-farm opportunities. Because total farm output remains unchanged despite extra labor inputs, the marginal productivity of these workers is zero, establishing disguised unemployment as a core structural issue.

**57.** (B) Kanpur
Kanpur is recognized worldwide as a major center for leather processing, footwear manufacturing, and saddlery production. The city's extensive tannery clusters and industrial units employ hundreds of thousands of direct industrial workers, craftsmen, and allied service personnel, serving as a primary driver of manufacturing employment and industrial exports for Uttar Pradesh.

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (A) Agriculture
Agriculture remains the primary driver of employment in Uttar Pradesh, engaging a significant proportion of the workforce across crop production, horticulture, and allied activities. Despite economic diversification efforts, rural households depend heavily on agrarian pursuits for their livelihood. This sector provides sustained baseline employment, supporting rural sustainability and contributing significantly to the state economy.

**2.** (C) Disguised unemployment
Disguised unemployment occurs when more individuals work in a sector than structurally required, resulting in zero marginal productivity for surplus workers. In Uttar Pradesh, agriculture frequently exhibits this economic phenomenon because family members engage in farming operations without increasing overall agricultural output. Transitioning these surplus workers to non-farm enterprises remains an essential development strategy for regional economic growth.

**3.** (B) 2013
The Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission was established in 2013 as an autonomous society under the Department of Vocational Education and Skill Development. It functions as a unified nodal body to integrate skill training programs across multiple departments, targeting youth empowerment, market-relevant vocational training, and enhanced wage or self-employment opportunities across urban and rural regions.

**4.** (D) Registering unemployed youth and connecting them with private sector jobs
The Rozgar Sangam portal was instituted by the Uttar Pradesh government to serve as a digital bridge between job seekers and potential employers. It allows unemployed youth to register their qualifications and access private-sector employment opportunities, job fairs, and placement assistance across various industrial sectors, fostering transparent, centralized employment services statewide throughout Uttar Pradesh.

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**5.** (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
The One District One Product scheme was initiated in 2018 to boost local crafts. The Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission was constituted in 2013 to streamline youth training. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana launched nationally in 2015, while MGNREGA was extended to rural districts of Uttar Pradesh in 2006 for guaranteed wage employment.

**6.** (D) 80-85%
Unorganized sector workers constitute a vast majority of the total workforce in Uttar Pradesh, accounting for approximately 80 to 85 percent of all gainful employment. This segment encompasses agricultural laborers, informal service providers, micro-enterprise workers, and self-employed artisans, driving the state government to roll out targeted welfare and social security measures.

**7.** (D) Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission maintains its organizational headquarters in Lucknow. Established as a statutory body under state legislation, the commission is tasked with conducting recruitment examinations and direct selections for Group C posts across various departments, playing a central role in managing administrative manpower within the public sector of the state.

**8.** (B) 18 to 40 years
The Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana targets educated unemployed residents of Uttar Pradesh between 18 and 40 years of age. The scheme offers margin money assistance and institutional bank loans to encourage self-employment in manufacturing and service sectors, helping young entrepreneurs establish viable commercial micro-enterprises and generate broader employment opportunities within local economies.

**9.** (B) 1960
The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board was established in 1960 to foster rural industrialization and self-reliance. It provides financial support, technical guidance, raw

**68.** (D) Palash
Products generated by rural Self-Help Groups under the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission are commercialized under the unified brand name 'Palash'. Standardizing marketing, packaging, and distribution under this single brand improves consumer visibility, expands retail sales channels, and boosts stable earnings for rural female entrepreneurs and cottage industries statewide.

**69.** (B) Bank of Baroda
Bank of Baroda serves as the Convener Bank for the State Level Bankers' Committee in Uttar Pradesh. In this capacity, it coordinates financial institutions, sets annual credit deployment plans, monitors priority sector lending, and facilitates institutional credit flow for government-sponsored self-employment schemes across rural and urban sectors state-wide.

**70.** (A) I, II and III
The BC Sakhi scheme deploys trained female banking correspondents across rural Gram Panchayats, providing a monthly stipend of Rs. 4,000 for the first six months. The initiative expands digital financial services and doorstep banking while promoting rural female empowerment, operating specifically in rural areas rather than urban municipalities.

**71.** (D) SC/ST and women entrepreneurs
Stand-Up India facilitates bank loans between Rs. 10 Lakh and Rs. 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch. Promoted across Uttar Pradesh, the scheme encourages greenfield micro-enterprises in manufacturing, services, and trading, fostering inclusive employment.

**72.** (A) Firozabad
Firozabad is nationally and internationally renowned as the primary manufacturing center for glass bangles, art glassware, and industrial glass products. Designated under the One District One Product scheme, the district's glass industry sustains specialized industrial employment, driving significant micro-enterprise activity and commercial export revenue for the state economy.

**73.** (B) Carpets (Kaleen)
Bhadohi district is globally recognized for its hand-knotted carpet and rug manufacturing industry, earning designation as an export excellence center under the One District One Product program. The sector sustains hundreds of thousands of skilled carpet weavers, artisans, and exporters, generating vast rural non-farm employment and substantial foreign exchange earnings.

**74.** (B) Silk Sarees
Varanasi is world-famous for its traditional Banarasi silk saree and textile weaving industry, selected under the One District One Product scheme. The intricate handloom weaving trade employs generations of skilled master artisans, supporting extensive household enterprises, supporting cultural tourism, and supplying domestic and international textile markets.

**75.** (C) Tertiary (Service) Sector
The tertiary or service sector contributes the largest share to the Gross State Domestic Product of Uttar Pradesh, experiencing continuous growth driven by trade, transport, real estate, financial services, and digital technology. Its expansion matches a growing employment footprint, transitioning manpower from traditional primary sector activities into service enterprises.

**76.** (C) Persons working or actively seeking work
In economic statistics and state employment surveys, the Labour Force comprises all individuals within the working age population who are either gainfully employed or actively seeking and available for work. It excludes individuals pursuing full-time studies, engaged solely in domestic duties, or those not seeking economic employment.

**77.** (D) (Number of Unemployed / Labour Force) $\times$ 100
The Unemployment Rate represents the percentage of economically active individuals within the labor force who are currently without work despite being available and actively seeking employment. It is computed as the total number of unemployed persons divided by the total Labour Force, multiplied by 100 to yield a standardized labor market indicator.

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**78.** (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Under the One District One Product scheme, Lucknow is renowned for Chikankari and Zari Zardozi embroidery, Moradabad for its world-famous brass metal crafts, Nizamabad in Azamgarh for distinctive black pottery, and Agra for leather products manufacturing. These designated craft specialization clusters generate vast traditional artisan employment opportunities throughout Uttar Pradesh districts.

**79.** (C) 60:40
Under MGNREGA guidelines enforced in Uttar Pradesh, a minimum wage-to-material expenditure ratio of 60:40 must be maintained at the Gram Panchayat level. This fiscal rule ensures that the majority of scheme funding directly pays labor wages, maximizing income support and unskilled manual job generation for rural households across the state.

**80.** (D) Sewayojan
The Sewayojan portal is the official web platform managed by the Department of Training and Employment in Uttar Pradesh. The digital portal registers job seekers, lists employment opportunities across public and private sectors, coordinates Rozgar Melas, and connects employers with qualified candidates to streamline statewide employment services.

**81.** (A) Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation is headquartered in Lucknow. It functions under the state government to promote handlooms, handicrafts, and cottage industry goods in national and global markets. By facilitating trade fairs, sales emporiums, and export linkages, the corporation directly enhances artisan livelihoods and supports export-oriented job creation.

**82.** (C) Perfume (Attar) making
Kannauj is famous as the perfume capital of India, specializing in traditional natural attar and essential oil manufacturing. Selected under the One District One Product program, this legacy industry employs thousands of local flower growers, distillation technicians, artisans, and traders, serving as the dominant economic engine of the district.

**83.** (A) Industrial Training Institute
Industrial Training Institutes are secondary vocational institutions operating under the Directorate General of Training to deliver technical skill training across various trades. In Uttar Pradesh, expanding ITIs plays a critical role in equipping youth with practical technical skills, improving industry readiness, and reducing structural skill mismatches in the state labor market.

**84.** (B) 2015
The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana was launched nationally in 2015 as the flagship skill recognition and certification initiative. Implemented widely across Uttar Pradesh by the Skill Development Mission, the program provides short-term skill training, RPL certification, and job placement assistance to improve youth employability across urban and rural areas.

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**85.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Self-Help Groups organized under the Livelihood Mission significantly increase rural female workforce engagement by providing micro-credit, capacity building, and collective enterprise structures. Access to financial capital allows rural women to start sustainable micro-ventures, thereby explaining why SHG growth directly improves Female Labour Force Participation Rates in Uttar Pradesh.

**86.** (B) 15-59 years
In economic analysis and employment surveys in Uttar Pradesh, the standard Working Age Population is defined as individuals between 15 and 59 years of age. Demographic analysis of this age cohort measures labor potential, dependency ratios, and economic productivity required for planning state employment schemes and industrial policies.

**87.** (B) 2030s
Population projections indicate that the demographic dividend in Uttar Pradesh will peak during the 2030s, when the proportion of the working-age population reaches its maximum relative to dependents. Utilizing this window requires expanding industrial manufacturing, vocational training, and tertiary employment opportunities to convert demographic potential into economic growth.

**88.** (A) State Government public sector
The State Government public sector historically remains the single largest organized employer in Uttar Pradesh. Incorporating administrative civil services, public educational institutions, healthcare departments, law enforcement agencies, and state enterprises, public sector employment offers structured career opportunities, regular compensation, and comprehensive social security benefits across the state.

**89.** (B) Developing infrastructure in newly created urban local bodies
Mukhyamantri Nagar Srijan Yojana was launched in Uttar Pradesh to upgrade infrastructure in newly created or expanded urban local bodies. The scheme generates local employment by financing civic infrastructure works, including urban road construction, street lighting, drainage systems, and public parks, while simultaneously improving living standards for urban residents.

**90.** (B) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)
The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme is administered at the national level by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission as the single nodal agency. Implemented in Uttar Pradesh through state KVI Boards, District Industries Centres, and banks, the credit-linked subsidy scheme assists entrepreneurs in establishing non-farm micro-enterprises to generate widespread local employment.

**91.** (B) 4%
Under the Mukhyamantri Gramodyog Rojgar Yojana in Uttar Pradesh, general category male entrepreneurs who set up village industries receive an interest subsidy from the state government that effectively reduces their bank loan interest rate to a subsidized 4 percent, lowering setup costs and encouraging rural micro-enterprise creation.

**92.** (A) Agriculture > Services > Industry
In Uttar Pradesh, the workforce distribution by sector maintains a clear hierarchy, with Agriculture employing the largest proportion of total workers, followed by the Services sector, and lastly the Industrial and manufacturing sector. While services contribute higher economic output, agrarian labor remains the dominant source of overall employment.

**93.** (C) 4%
Uttar Pradesh mandates a 4 percent horizontal reservation for Persons with Benchmark Disabilities in state government recruitment across various cadres. This statutory provision guarantees equitable access to public sector jobs, promoting socio-economic inclusion and employment protection for disabled candidates in accordance with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act.

**94.** (B) 5%
The Uttar Pradesh government provides a 5 percent horizontal reservation quota for eligible ex-servicemen in direct recruitment to Group C and Group D public posts. This policy facilitates military veterans in re-entering the civilian workforce, providing stable employment opportunities across state administrative departments, police services, and local authorities.

**95.** (B) 20%
Uttar Pradesh enforces a 20 percent horizontal reservation quota for women candidates in direct recruitment to state government services, including administrative roles and the Uttar Pradesh Police. This affirmative policy aims to enhance female representation in public governance, boost female labor force participation, and promote socio-economic gender empowerment.

**96.** (B) 20
The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act applies to commercial establishments and factories employing 20 or more persons in Uttar Pradesh. Enforced to guarantee social security, the statute mandates joint contributions from employers and employees toward provident funds, pensions, and deposit-linked insurance for formal workers.

**97.** (B) Rs. 21,000
The Employees' State Insurance Scheme extends comprehensive medical care and social security benefits to industrial workers in Uttar Pradesh whose monthly wages do not exceed Rs. 21,000. The program provides healthcare coverage, sickness benefits, maternity leave, and disability allowances to protect formal industrial labor against economic distress.

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**98.** (B) 14 years
Under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act enforced by the Uttar Pradesh Labour Department, employing children below 14 years of age in any occupation or process is strictly prohibited and illegal. Adolescents aged 14 to 18 are additionally prohibited from working in hazardous occupations to ensure child protection.

**99.** (A) I and II
The Kanya Vivah Sahayata Yojana and Sant Ravidas Shiksha Sahayata Yojana are direct social welfare schemes managed by the UP Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board for registered construction labor families. Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana, however, is managed separately by the Social Welfare Department to offer free competitive coaching.

**100.** (D) UP Institute of Design (UPID)
The Uttar Pradesh Institute of Design, located in Noida, serves as the premier state agency for design development, craft innovation, and skill upgradation for traditional handicraft artisans. UPID collaborates with traditional manufacturing clusters to modernize product design, improve marketability, and support sustainable artisan employment across the state.

**101.** (B) Noida
Noida was developed as the premier IT Park and industrial satellite city in Uttar Pradesh, leveraging its geographic proximity to New Delhi. The city attracted major technology corporations, software parks, and business services, establishing itself as the state's leading engine for skilled IT and technical employment generation over recent decades.

**102.** (C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
The state government is establishing a major Film City project in Gautam Buddha Nagar near the Noida International Airport. Spread over 1,000 acres, this infrastructure project is designed to attract film production, animation, and digital media companies, generating extensive technical, creative, and service sector employment in Uttar Pradesh.

**103.** (D) YEDA (Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority)
The Medical Device Park in Uttar Pradesh is being established under the territorial jurisdiction of the Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority. Designed to promote domestic manufacturing of advanced medical equipment, the dedicated industrial park attracts heavy capital investment, generating specialized manufacturing and engineering employment in the region.

**104.** (B) 4 Lakh
The Uttar Pradesh Electronics Manufacturing Policy 2020 aims to position the state as an electronics manufacturing hub by offering investment subsidies, land concessions, and infrastructure support. The policy sets a target of attracting substantial capital investment and generating approximately 4 lakh employment opportunities within the sector.

**105.** (B) 6
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor comprises six strategically selected nodes: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. These nodes are designed to attract defence manufacturing investments, foster technology transfers, develop specialized industrial infrastructure, and generate high-value engineering and manufacturing employment across the state.

**106.** (A) I, II and III
The six nodes of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor are Aligarh, Kanpur, Jhansi, Agra, Chitrakoot, and Lucknow. Varanasi is not designated as a node within this specific defence corridor. The designated nodes focus on developing defence manufacturing clusters to drive regional industrial growth and technical employment.

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**107.** (A) Aligarh
Aligarh, traditionally renowned for its lock manufacturing and light engineering hardware industry, serves as a designated node of the UP Defence Industrial Corridor. Its existing industrial ecosystem provides a manufacturing base for producing small arms, precision components, hardware, and light defence equipment, creating skilled manufacturing employment locally.

**108.** (C) Greater Noida
A dedicated Toy Park is being established in Greater Noida to strengthen domestic toy manufacturing and reduce import reliance. Leveraging MSME capabilities, design innovation, and modern cluster infrastructure, the park aims to attract enterprise investments and generate extensive light manufacturing employment opportunities for artisans and factory workers.

**109.** (D) Lalitpur
The Uttar Pradesh government approved the setup of a Bulk Drug Park in Lalitpur district in Bundelkhand. Spanning hundreds of acres, the pharmaceutical complex aims to boost domestic active pharmaceutical ingredient manufacturing, reduce import dependence, and generate high-skilled chemical, technical, and industrial employment in a developing region.

**110.** (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Expressways like Purvanchal and Bundelkhand act as significant economic catalysts by improving connectivity, reducing freight transit time, and enabling industrial corridors, logistics hubs, and agricultural processing centers. They generate widespread secondary employment across construction, trade, logistics, and manufacturing, rather than being restricted solely to toll collection roles.

**111.** (B) Ghaziabad
An Apparel Park was developed at Tronica City in Ghaziabad district to consolidate garment manufacturing and textile exports. Located in Western Uttar Pradesh near Delhi, the dedicated industrial zone offers integrated infrastructure, supporting numerous garmenting enterprises and generating direct manufacturing employment, particularly for female garment workers in the region.

**112.** (D) Bareilly
A prominent Mega Food Park in Uttar Pradesh is established at Baheri in Bareilly district. The facility provides cold chain infrastructure, processing centers, and supply chain logistics to minimize post-harvest agricultural losses, increase farmer incomes, and create food processing and industrial employment opportunities across the Rohilkhand region.

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**113.** (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Specialized industrial parks drive sectoral development and localized job creation across Uttar Pradesh. The Leather Park is located in Agra, the Mega Food Park operates in Bareilly, the Perfume Park is situated in Kannauj for attar manufacturing, and Plastic City is developed in Auraiya, promoting targeted regional industrial expansion and employment.

**114.** (B) Bundelkhand and Purvanchal
The Uttar Pradesh MSME Promotion Policy 2022 offers 100 percent stamp duty exemption on land purchases for setting up MSME units in the economically backward regions of Bundelkhand and Purvanchal. This incentive aims to reduce initial capital expenditure, attract industrial investment, and stimulate widespread non-farm job creation in under-developed districts.

**115.** (C) 2014
The Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission operates as a statutory recruiting body reconstituted under the Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission Act passed by the state legislature in 2014. The Act established the framework for conducting objective competitive examinations for Group C public vacancies across state departments.

**116.** (D) Governor of UP
The Chairman and members of the Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission are appointed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on the advice of the state executive. The statutory commission manages recruitment procedures, syllabus design, and candidate selections for non-gazetted Group C administrative posts across government departments.

**117.** (B) 6 years or up to 62 years of age
Under constitutional provisions governing State Public Service Commissions, the Chairman and members of the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission hold office for a fixed term of six years or until attaining the age of 62 years, whichever occurs earlier, ensuring administrative independence in conducting state civil service examinations.

**118.** (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Industrial automation and technological shifts challenge routine assembly line and manual manufacturing jobs by replacing repetitive

(D) 108

**24.** What is the minimum age required to become a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council?
(A) 21 years
(B) 25 years
(C) 30 years
(D) 35 years

**25.** Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council:
I. It is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.
II. One-third of its members retire every two years.
III. The maximum strength of the Council cannot exceed one-third of the total strength of the Assembly.
IV. Its members are directly elected by the public.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**26.** In the Uttar Pradesh state legislature, a Money Bill can only be introduced in the:
(A) Legislative Council
(B) Joint sitting of both houses
(C) Finance Committee
(D) Legislative Assembly

**27.** Who decides whether a bill introduced in the Uttar Pradesh state legislature is a Money Bill or not?
(A) The Speaker of the Assembly
(B) The Chief Minister of the State
(C) The Governor of the State
(D) The Finance Minister of the State

**28.** What is the quorum required to hold a meeting of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) One-fifth of the total membership
(B) One-tenth of the total membership
(C) One-sixth of the total membership
(D) 50 members

**29.** How many seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes (SC) in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) 75
(B) 80
(C) 84
(D) 89

**30.** How many seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes (ST) in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) 2
(B) 5
(C) 8
(D) 12

**31.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh has a bicameral state legislature.
Reason (R): The Constitution of India mandates a bicameral legislature for all states with a population exceeding 10 crores.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**32.** Who was the first Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) Govind Kher
(B) Madan Mohan Verma
(C) Atmaram Govind Kher
(D) Purushottam Das Tandon

**33.** The maximum time limit by which the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council can delay an ordinary bill passed by the Legislative Assembly for the first time is:
(A) 1 month
(B) 3 months
(C) 6 months
(D) 14 days

**34.** The maximum gap between two consecutive sessions of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature cannot exceed:
(A) 3 months
(B) 6 months
(C) 9 months
(D) 1 year

**35.** In case of a deadlock between the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of Uttar Pradesh over an ordinary bill, what is the constitutional resolution?
(A) The Governor summons a joint sitting of both houses to resolve the deadlock
(B) The bill is referred to the President of India

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rates, making the third statement incorrect while the first two are correct.

**129.** (D) I, II, III and IV
Parliament enacted four consolidated Labour Codes to rationalize 29 central labor laws: the Code on Wages, the Industrial Relations Code, the Code on Social Security, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code. These codes aim to simplify compliance, expand social security, and standardize wage policies across states including Uttar Pradesh.

**130.** (A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission was established in 1937, followed by the UP Khadi and Village Industries Board in 1960. The Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission was constituted in 2013, and the UP Subordinate Services Selection Commission was reconstituted under statutory act in 2014, defining administrative recruitment and skilling history.

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physical operations with automated systems. However, algorithms cannot easily replicate complex human creativity, high-level strategic problem solving, or bespoke artisan handicraft craftsmanship, making the reasoning statement false while the assertion remains true.

**119.** (D) Gig economy / Platform work
Delivery partners, ride-hailing drivers, and freelance service providers operating via digital applications represent platform work within the gig economy. Characterized by flexible work schedules, piece-rate earnings, and non-traditional employer-employee relationships, this employment model has expanded rapidly across urban centers in Uttar Pradesh, creating flexible non-formal income opportunities.

**120.** (A) e-Shram Portal
Gig workers, platform workers, and independent informal laborers in Uttar Pradesh are actively encouraged to register on the central e-Shram portal. Registration creates a national database of unorganized workers, facilitating access to state-sponsored social security benefits, accident insurance, healthcare coverage, and government welfare schemes tailored for informal labor.

**121.** (B) Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Within Uttar Pradesh's agricultural sector, animal husbandry and dairying offer continuous employment and daily cash flows for rural households. As India's top milk-producing state, dairy farming provides critical income stability, absorbs surplus family labor throughout the year, and reduces vulnerability associated with seasonal crop harvesting cycles in rural areas.

**122.** (A) I and II
The Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission focuses on organizing rural women into Self-Help Groups, providing Revolving Funds, and building capacity to promote self-employment micro-enterprises. The scheme does not guarantee direct public sector employment to SHG heads, focusing instead on community-driven financial empowerment and sustainable entrepreneurship across rural areas.

**123.** (A) Fisheries and Aquaculture
The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana is implemented in Uttar Pradesh to drive growth and employment in fisheries and aquaculture. By offering financial assistance, modern fish farming technology, infrastructure support, and quality seed supply, the scheme expands rural livelihood options across inland water bodies, rivers, and farm ponds statewide.

**124.** (C) The mismatch between job seekers' skills and employers' demands
The skill gap in Uttar Pradesh's labor market describes the structural mismatch between technical capabilities possessed by job seekers and specific skill requirements demanded by modern employers. Addressing this mismatch requires continuous vocational curriculum updates, industry partnerships, practical apprenticeship programs, and targeted skill retraining through state skill development initiatives.

**125.** (D) State Council for Vocational Training
SCVT stands for the State Council for Vocational Training, which operates as the apex state body regulating vocational education in Uttar Pradesh. It prescribes training curricula, conducts trade examinations, grants institutional affiliations, and aligns technical training with industrial labor requirements to enhance overall youth employability across all state districts.

**126.** (C) I, II and IV
The Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission aims to unify skill development schemes under a single agency, provide job placement assistance to trained candidates, and partner with private training providers. Training is open to youth across various educational backgrounds and is not restricted exclusively to graduate degree holders across Uttar Pradesh.

**127.** (B) Educated youth (15-29 years)
State economic data and labor force surveys show that educated youth aged between 15 and 29 years experience the highest rate of open unemployment in Uttar Pradesh. Higher educational attainment creates higher job expectations, leading to structural job search periods while candidates seek formal employment opportunities matching their qualifications.

**128.** (A) I and II
Usual Principal Status measures individual activity over a 365-day reference period, while Current Weekly Status evaluates labor activity over a 7-day reference period. Because CWS captures short-term and seasonal unemployment, the two metrics yield differing unemployment

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**11.** Who was the first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh after its creation in 1950?
(A) Govind Ballabh Pant
(B) Sampurnanand
(C) Chandra Bhanu Gupta
(D) Sucheta Kripalani

**12.** According to the Constitution, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is:
(A) Elected by the voters of the state
(B) Appointed by the Governor
(C) Nominated by the President
(D) Selected by the State Election Commission

**13.** Consider the following Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Govind Ballabh Pant
II. Sucheta Kripalani
III. Sampurnanand
IV. Chandra Bhanu Gupta
Arrange them in the correct chronological order of their first term in office.
(A) I, III, IV, II
(B) I, IV, III, II
(C) III, I, IV, II
(D) I, II, III, IV

**14.** The Council of Ministers in Uttar Pradesh is collectively responsible to:
(A) The Legislative Assembly
(B) The Governor of the State
(C) The State Legislative Council
(D) The Chief Minister of the State

**15.** The maximum number of Ministers in the Uttar Pradesh Council of Ministers, including the Chief Minister, cannot exceed:
(A) 10 percent of the total members of the Legislative Assembly
(B) 15 percent of the total members of the Legislative Assembly
(C) 20 percent of the total members of the Legislative Assembly
(D) 25 percent of the total members of the Legislative Assembly

**16.** Who was the first female Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sarojini Naidu
(B) Mayawati
(C) Rajendra Kumari Bajpai
(D) Sucheta Kripalani

**17.** The portfolio allocation among the ministers of the Uttar Pradesh government is formally done by:
(A) The Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly
(B) The Chief Secretary of the State Government
(C) The Governor on the Chief Minister's advice
(D) The Governor acting strictly at their own discretion

**18.** Which Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh later went on to become the Prime Minister of India?
(A) Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna
(B) Chaudhary Charan Singh
(C) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(D) Narayan Datt Tiwari

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**19.** Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the State Planning Commission in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) The Governor
(B) The Finance Minister
(C) The Chief Secretary
(D) The Chief Minister

**20.** If a person who is not a member of either house of the state legislature is appointed as a Minister in Uttar Pradesh, within what time must they become a member?
(A) 1 month
(B) 3 months
(C) 6 months
(D) 1 year

**21.** What is the total number of elected seats in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) 400
(B) 403
(C) 404
(D) 425

**22.** The provision for the nomination of one Anglo-Indian member to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly was abolished by which Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) 101st Amendment
(B) 102nd Amendment
(C) 103rd Amendment
(D) 104th Amendment

**23.** What is the current total membership strength of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)?
(A) 90
(B) 95
(C) 100

# CHAPTER 17
# Polity and System of Governance

**1.** Who was the first Governor of Uttar Pradesh after India's independence?
(A) Sucheta Kripalani
(B) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
(C) Sarojini Naidu
(D) Anandiben Patel

**2.** Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the executive power of the State vested in the Governor?
(A) Article 153
(B) Article 154
(C) Article 163
(D) Article 164

**3.** What is the minimum age prescribed by the Constitution to be appointed as the Governor of a state?
(A) 25 years
(B) 30 years
(C) 35 years
(D) 40 years

**4.** Consider the following statements regarding the Governor of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Governor is appointed by the President of India.
II. The Governor can be removed from office by a resolution passed by the State Legislative Assembly.
III. The Governor appoints the Advocate General of the state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**5.** Who administers the oath of office to the Governor of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) The President of the Republic of India
(B) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India
(C) The Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court
(D) The Chief Minister of the State of Uttar Pradesh

**6.** Which of the following authorities has the power to recommend the imposition of President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh under Article 356?
(A) The Governor
(B) The Chief Minister
(C) The State Legislative Assembly
(D) The Chief Justice of the High Court

**7.** The Governor of Uttar Pradesh does NOT have the power to:
(A) Grant pardons, reprieves, or respites
(B) Appoint the Chief Minister
(C) Promulgate ordinances during recess of legislature
(D) Pardon a death sentence

**8.** Who acts as the Chancellor of all state universities in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The Governor
(C) The Minister of Higher Education
(D) A distinguished academician appointed by the President

**9.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta is appointed directly by the Chief Minister of the state.
Reason (R): The Lokayukta acts as an independent anti-corruption ombudsman in the state.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**10.** The Advocate General of Uttar Pradesh is appointed under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 165
(B) Article 177
(C) Article 194
(D) Article 226

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for final consideration and assent
(C) The bill automatically lapses upon the dissolution or expiration of the session
(D) The bill is passed in the form approved by the Assembly the second time

**36.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Committees of UP Legislature)
P. Public Accounts Committee
Q. Estimates Committee
R. Committee on Public Undertakings
S. Business Advisory Committee
List II: (Core Function)
1. Regulates the timetable of the House
2. Examines the reports of the CAG
3. Examines budget estimates for economy
4. Examines functioning of state corporations
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

**37.** The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly is conventionally appointed from:
(A) The majority ruling party in the Assembly
(B) The Cabinet Ministers of the State Government
(C) The main opposition party
(D) The members of the Legislative Council

**38.** The members of the Estimates Committee in the Uttar Pradesh state legislature are drawn from:
(A) Only the Legislative Assembly
(B) Only the Legislative Council
(C) Both houses proportionally
(D) Outside experts nominated by the Governor

**39.** Who has the constitutional authority to prorogue the sessions of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature?
(A) The Speaker of the Assembly
(B) The Chief Minister
(C) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
(D) The Governor

**40.** What is the maximum duration the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council can withhold a Money Bill?
(A) 14 days
(B) 1 month
(C) 3 months
(D) 6 months

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**41.** In which year was the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces (later Allahabad High Court) established?
(A) 1858
(B) 1866
(C) 1869
(D) 1884

**42.** Before it was shifted to Allahabad in 1869, the High Court was originally established at which place in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Varanasi
(D) Agra

**43.** What is the sanctioned strength of judges in the Allahabad High Court, which makes it the largest High Court in India?
(A) 90
(B) 120
(C) 160
(D) 200

**44.** The permanent bench of the Allahabad High Court is situated in:
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Varanasi
(D) Meerut

**45.** Consider the following statements regarding the Allahabad High Court:
I. It was established under the Indian High Courts Act of 1861.
II. It has territorial jurisdiction only over Uttar Pradesh.
III. Its decisions are binding on all subordinate courts in Uttar Pradesh.
IV. Its judges are appointed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**46.** The judges of the Allahabad High Court are appointed by:
(A) The President of India
(B) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court

**47.** What is the retirement age for a judge of the Allahabad High Court?
(A) 60 years
(B) 62 years
(C) 65 years
(D) 70 years

**48.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Allahabad High Court has the highest sanctioned strength of judges among all High Courts in India.
Reason (R): Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India and generates a high volume of litigation.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**49.** District Judges in Uttar Pradesh are appointed by:
(A) The Chief Minister of the State Government
(B) The President of the Republic of India
(C) The Governor with High Court consultation
(D) The State Public Service Commission Chairman

**50.** Family Courts in Uttar Pradesh operate under the Family Courts Act enacted in which year?
(A) 1955
(B) 1984
(C) 1992
(D) 2005

**51.** Which authority has the power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Article 226 in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) District Courts
(B) Fast Track Courts
(C) The State Human Rights Commission
(D) The Allahabad High Court

**52.** Who was the first Chief Justice of the High Court established in the North-Western Provinces (now Allahabad High Court)?
(A) Sir Walter Morgan
(B) Sir George Knox
(C) Sir John Stanley
(D) Sir Henry Richards

**53.** The administrative control over the subordinate judiciary in Uttar Pradesh is vested in:
(A) The Law Department of the State Government
(B) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(C) The Allahabad High Court
(D) The Supreme Court of India

**54.** The highest criminal court at the district level in Uttar Pradesh is the:
(A) Court of the Sessions Judge
(B) Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate
(C) District Munsif Court
(D) Lok Adalat

**55.** Lok Adalats in Uttar Pradesh function under the framework provided by which legislation?
(A) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(B) The Uttar Pradesh Civil Courts Act, 1952
(C) The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
(D) The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

**56.** The statutory basis for village panchayats in the state was first established by the United Provinces Panchayati Raj Act passed in the year:
(A) 1947
(B) 1950
(C) 1952
(D) 1959

**57.** The three-tier system of Panchayati Raj adopted in Uttar Pradesh is based on the recommendations of which committee?
(A) Ashok Mehta Committee
(B) G.V.K. Rao Committee
(C) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(D) L.M. Singhvi Committee

**58.** Which of the following represents the correct descending hierarchical order of the Panchayati Raj institutions in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Zila Panchayat, Gram Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat
(B) Kshetra Panchayat, Zila Panchayat, Gram Panchayat
(C) Gram Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat, Zila Panchayat
(D) Zila Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat, Gram Panchayat

**59.** Consider the following statements about Zila Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Members of the Zila Panchayat are directly elected by the people.
II. The Adhyaksha (President) is elected indirectly by the elected members from amongst themselves.

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III. All Members of Parliament from the district are entirely excluded from attending Zila Panchayat meetings.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**60.** What is the minimum age required for a person to contest elections for the Panchayati Raj institutions in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years

**61.** What is the quantum of reservation provided for women in the Panchayati Raj institutions of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Exactly 50 percent of the total number of seats
(B) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats
(C) One-fourth of the total number of seats
(D) Seats are reserved only for SC/ST women, not general category

**62.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): In Uttar Pradesh, women are provided at least 33 percent reservation in the Panchayati Raj institutions.
Reason (R): The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act mandates a minimum of one-third reservation for women in local self-government.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**63.** What is the normal term of a Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 3 years from the date of election
(B) 5 years from the date of election result declaration
(C) 5 years from the date of its first meeting
(D) 6 years from the date of its first meeting

**64.** If a Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh is dissolved before completing its full term, within what time must fresh elections be held?
(A) 1 month
(B) 3 months
(C) 6 months
(D) 1 year

**65.** Who acts as the administrative secretary to a Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) The Block Development Officer operating at block level
(B) The Revenue Officer / Lekhpal of the village
(C) The Panchayat Sachiv (VDO)
(D) The elected Pradhan of the Gram Panchayat

**66.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Local Government Body)
P. Gram Panchayat
Q. Kshetra Panchayat
R. Zila Panchayat
S. Municipal Corporation
List II: (Title of the Head)
1. Mayor (Mahapour)
2. Adhyaksha
3. Pramukh
4. Pradhan
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

**67.** The ex-officio members of a Kshetra Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh include:
(A) All the Mayors of municipal corporations in the district
(B) All the Sub-Divisional Magistrates posted in the district
(C) All the District Level Officers of line departments
(D) All Gram Panchayat Pradhans in the block

**68.** The 11th Schedule of the Constitution lists how many functional items that devolve upon the Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 18
(B) 24
(C) 29
(D) 32

**69.** The State Finance Commission in Uttar Pradesh, which reviews the financial position of the Panchayats, is constituted under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 243-G
(B) Article 243-H
(C) Article 243-I

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(D) Article 243-K

**70.** Consider the following statements regarding the State Finance Commission in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is constituted by the Governor every five years.
II. It reviews the financial position of both Panchayats and Municipalities.
III. It recommends the principles governing the distribution of taxes between the state and local bodies.
IV. Its recommendations are absolutely binding on the State Government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**71.** What is the traditional role of Nyaya Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To collect agricultural revenue and land taxes from local farmers
(B) To distribute subsidized agricultural fertilizers, seeds, and equipment
(C) To recruit and supervise security personnel for the village police force
(D) To resolve minor local disputes

**72.** In the three-tier Panchayati Raj system of Uttar Pradesh, which body functions at the village level?
(A) Gram Sabha
(B) Gram Panchayat
(C) Nyaya Panchayat
(D) Kshetra Panchayat

**73.** The intermediate tier of the Panchayati Raj system operating at the block level in Uttar Pradesh is known as:
(A) Zila Parishad Council
(B) Mandal Panchayat Body
(C) Kshetra Panchayat
(D) Taluka Panchayat Board

**74.** Disputes regarding elections to the Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh are decided by:
(A) The State Election Commission acting as sole judicial authority
(B) The High Court of Judicature in the very first instance
(C) The District Magistrate whose final order permits no appeal
(D) An authority set by State law

**75.** The core function of the Gram Sabha in Uttar Pradesh is to:
(A) Approve Gram Panchayat plans and budgets
(B) Elect members directly to the State Legislative Assembly
(C) Appoint and supervise the administrative Village Development Officer
(D) Audit all annual accounts and financial expenditures of the Zila Panchayat

**76.** The urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh were granted constitutional status through which Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) 71st Amendment
(B) 72nd Amendment
(C) 73rd Amendment
(D) 74th Amendment

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**77.** Which of the following is the correct hierarchical sequence of urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh from largest to smallest based on population classification?
(A) Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Board, Municipal Corporation
(B) Municipal Corporation, Municipal Board, Nagar Panchayat
(C) Municipal Board, Municipal Corporation, Nagar Panchayat
(D) Municipal Corporation, Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Board

**78.** In Uttar Pradesh, an area in transition from a rural area to an urban area is administered by a:
(A) Nagar Panchayat
(B) Cantonment Board
(C) Municipal Board (Nagar Palika Parishad)
(D) Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam)

**79.** As of recent records, what is the total number of Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigams) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 13
(B) 15
(C) 17
(D) 19

**80.** Which city was upgraded to become the 17th Municipal Corporation of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Firozabad
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Mathura-Vrindavan
(D) Shahjahanpur

**81.** Consider the following urban local self-government bodies in Uttar Pradesh:

I. Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam)
II. Municipal Board (Nagar Palika Parishad)
III. Nagar Panchayat
IV. Cantonment Board
Which of the above bodies is/are established strictly under the mandate of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

**82.** The Mayor of a Municipal Corporation in Uttar Pradesh is chosen through:
(A) Indirect election conducted strictly by the elected corporators
(B) Direct election by municipal voters
(C) Direct nomination made by the incumbent State Government
(D) Administrative selection made by the District Magistrate

**83.** The 12th Schedule of the Constitution enumerates how many functional items for urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 11
(B) 18
(C) 24
(D) 29

**84.** In Uttar Pradesh, the constitution of Ward Committees is mandated for municipalities having a population of:
(A) 1 Lakh or more
(B) 3 Lakhs or more
(C) 5 Lakhs or more
(D) 10 Lakhs or more

**85.** The District Planning Committee, responsible for consolidating plans prepared by panchayats and municipalities, is established under which Article?
(A) Article 243ZD
(B) Article 243ZE
(C) Article 243ZF
(D) Article 243ZG

**86.** The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC) was established in which year?
(A) 1935
(B) 1937
(C) 1947
(D) 1950

**87.** Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC):
I. The Chairman and members are appointed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.
II. The Chairman and members can only be removed by the President of India.
III. The UPPSC submits its annual report on its performance to the Chief Minister.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**88.** What is the prescribed term of office for a member of the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission?
(A) 5 years or till the age of 60
(B) 5 years or till the age of 62
(C) 6 years or till the age of 62
(D) 6 years or till the age of 65

**89.** The Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission (UPSSSC) was constituted by a state act in the year:
(A) 1999
(B) 2004
(C) 2014
(D) 2018

**90.** The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission (UPSSSC) is located in:
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Kanpur
(C) Noida
(D) Lucknow

**91.** The Uttar Pradesh State Election Commission was formally constituted in which year following the 73rd and 74th Amendments?
(A) 1992
(B) 1994
(C) 1996
(D) 1998

**92.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (State Institution)
P. Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission
Q. Allahabad High Court
R. UP State Election Commission
S. Uttar Pradesh Human Rights Commission
List II: (Year of Establishment)

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (C) Sarojini Naidu
Sarojini Naidu served as the first Governor of Uttar Pradesh after India attained independence in August 1947. Known as the Nightingale of India, she was a prominent freedom fighter, poet, and political leader. Her appointment made her the very first woman to hold the office of Governor in any Indian state, establishing an important constitutional landmark.

**2.** (B) Article 154
Article 154 of the Constitution of India explicitly mandates that the executive power of a state shall be vested in the Governor. This authority is exercised either directly or through subordinate officers according to constitutional provisions. Accordingly, all formal executive actions carried out by the state administration are taken in the name of the Governor.

**3.** (C) 35 years
Article 157 of the Constitution of India outlines the essential qualifications required for appointment as a Governor. It mandates that a person must be a citizen of India and must have completed the minimum age of 35 years. Additionally, the individual must not hold any office of profit or be a member of state legislature.

**4.** (C) I and III only
Under Article 155, the Governor is appointed by the President of India and holds office during the President's pleasure, meaning the State Legislative Assembly lacks the authority to remove the Governor through a resolution. Furthermore, under Article 165, the Governor possesses the constitutional power to appoint the Advocate General for the state, who serves as chief advisor.

**5.** (C) The Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court
According to Article 159 of the Constitution of India, every Governor must make and subscribe an oath before entering office. This oath is administered by the Chief Justice of the High Court having territorial jurisdiction over that state, or in their absence, the senior-most available judge. For Uttar Pradesh, this function is performed by the Allahabad High Court.

**6.** (A) The Governor
Under Article 356 of the Constitution of India, if the Governor of a state is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government cannot be carried on in accordance with constitutional provisions, the Governor can submit a report to the President recommending the imposition of President's Rule, leading to governance under central administrative supervision.

**7.** (D) Pardon a death sentence
Under Article 161 of the Indian Constitution, the Governor possesses the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment for offenses against state laws. However, the Governor does not possess the authority to completely pardon a death sentence. That exclusive judicial mercy power resides solely with the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution.

**8.** (B) The Governor
By virtue of statutory provisions governing state universities in Uttar Pradesh, the Governor serves as the ex-officio Chancellor of all state-established public universities. In this ex-officio capacity, the Governor exercises supervisory duties, appoints Vice-Chancellors based on search committee recommendations, presides over university convocations, and ensures adherence to academic and administrative standards throughout state higher education institutions.

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**9.** (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
The Lokayukta in Uttar Pradesh is appointed by the Governor after consulting a committee consisting of the Chief Minister, the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, and the Leader of the Opposition, making direct appointment by the Chief Minister incorrect. However, the Lokayukta functions effectively as an independent statutory anti-corruption ombudsman investigating allegations against public officers.

**10.** (A) Article 165
Article 165 of the Constitution of India provides for the appointment of the Advocate General

commercial jobs for SC/ST candidates
(C) Periodic boundary delimitation of legislative SC/ST reserved constituencies
(D) Verification and issuance of official caste certificates to all backward classes

**103.** Which of the following state commissions in Uttar Pradesh holds constitutional status under the Constitution of India?
(A) UP State Human Rights Commission
(B) UP State Women's Commission
(C) UP State Information Commission
(D) UP Public Service Commission

**104.** The Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Backward Classes is a:
(A) Constitutional body created directly under Article 338 of the Constitution
(B) Statutory body created by state act
(C) Non-statutory executive body established by an administrative resolution
(D) Central government statutory body operating within the jurisdiction of the state

**105.** Under the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj rules, a village must have a minimum population of what size to constitute a Gram Panchayat?
(A) 500
(B) 1000
(C) 3000
(D) 5000

**106.** In the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, to be officially recognized as the Leader of the Opposition, a party must secure a minimum of what percentage of the total seats?
(A) 5 percent
(B) 10 percent
(C) 15 percent
(D) 20 percent

**107.** The Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act, creating an anti-corruption ombudsman for the state, was passed in:
(A) 1968
(B) 1975
(C) 1982
(D) 1991

**108.** Who was appointed as the first Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Justice Sudhir Chandra Verma
(B) Justice Vishambhar Dayal
(C) Justice N.K. Mehrotra
(D) Justice Sanjay Mishra

**109.** Currently, the tenure of the Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh is fixed at:
(A) 5 years
(B) 6 years
(C) 7 years
(D) 8 years

**110.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (Articles of Indian Constitution)
P. Article 153
Q. Article 164
R. Article 169
S. Article 214
List II: (Provisions relating to the State)
1. High Courts for States
2. Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils
3. Appointment of Chief Minister
4. Governor of State
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

**111.** Consider the following portals used for e-Governance in Uttar Pradesh:
I. E-District portals provide certificates like income, domicile, and caste online.
II. Nivesh Mitra is an online single window clearance system exclusively for investors.
III. Jansunwai portal is used exclusively for filing RTI applications.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**112.** The integrated CM Helpline number launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for citizen grievance redressal is:
(A) 1076
(B) 1090
(C) 112
(D) 181

**113.** Which institution acts as the primary anti-corruption ombudsman investigating complaints against public servants in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) State Human Rights Commission
(B) Economic Offences Wing
(C) Lokayukta
(D) State Information Commission

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1. 1866
2. 1937
3. 1994
4. 2002

(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

**93.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The UP State Election Commission is responsible for conducting elections to the State Legislative Assembly.
Reason (R): The UP State Election Commission was established under the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**94.** Who served as the first State Election Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Aparmita Prasad Singh
(B) Satish Kumar Agarwal
(C) Rajmangal Prasad
(D) Manoj Kumar

**95.** The Uttar Pradesh Information Commission was constituted to implement the Right to Information Act in which year?
(A) 2002
(B) 2005
(C) 2007
(D) 2010

**96.** The State Chief Information Commissioner in Uttar Pradesh is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a committee headed by the:
(A) Chief Justice of the High Court
(B) Leader of the Opposition
(C) Chief Secretary
(D) Chief Minister

**97.** The selection committee for appointing the State Information Commissioners in Uttar Pradesh consists of all the following EXCEPT:
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly
(C) The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court
(D) A Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister

**98.** The Uttar Pradesh Human Rights Commission was formally constituted in the year:
(A) 1993
(B) 1998
(C) 2002
(D) 2006

**99.** Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission (UPSHRC):
I. It inquires into violations of human rights only upon receiving a petition.
II. It can take suo motu cognizance of human rights violations.
III. It has the powers of a civil court trying a suit.
IV. It can award capital punishment to guilty police officers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and III only
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and III

**100.** Following the 2019 amendment to the Protection of Human Rights Act, the term of the Chairperson of the UP State Human Rights Commission is:
(A) 3 years or until the age of 70 years
(B) 5 years or until the age of 70 years
(C) 5 years or until the age of 65 years
(D) 6 years or until the age of 62 years

**101.** The primary objective of the Uttar Pradesh State Women's Commission is to:
(A) Formulate, approve, and manage the annual state budget for women empowerment
(B) Provide subsidized financial micro-loans directly to female entrepreneurs
(C) Investigate women's grievances and advise the state
(D) Conduct direct competitive recruitment drives for female police constables

**102.** The UP State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission investigates matters relating to:
(A) Constitutional and legal safeguards for SC/STs
(B) Mandatory reservations in all private sector

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**125.** Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Information (RTI) implementation in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Citizens can file first appeals to the State Information Commission.
II. The State Information Commission can impose penalties on Public Information Officers for denying information without cause.
III. The Governor is exempt from the purview of the RTI Act entirely.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only

**126.** Match List I with List II:
List I: (State Commission)
P. UP State Election Commission
Q. UP Public Service Commission
R. UP Subordinate Services Selection Commission
S. UP State Finance Commission
List II: (Core Function)
1. Conducts recruitment for Group C posts
2. Conducts recruitment for provincial civil services
3. Recommends devolution of funds to local bodies
4. Conducts elections for local self-government
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

**127.** The implementation of 'Citizens' Charters' across various departments in Uttar Pradesh aims to:
(A) Formally list and enforce the fundamental duties of state citizens
(B) Serve as an official identity document for state residents and voters
(C) Set timelines for public service delivery
(D) Automatically register newly eligible citizens into local electoral rolls

**128.** The e-District project implemented in Uttar Pradesh facilitates:
(A) Direct cash transfers and subsidies to local agricultural farmers
(B) Centralized online ticketing and booking for state transport buses
(C) Monitoring and recording inter-state river water sharing data online
(D) Digital delivery of district public services

**129.** During elections to the Legislative Assembly, the District Magistrate in Uttar Pradesh generally functions in the capacity of:
(A) Chief Electoral Officer
(B) Returning Officer for the state
(C) District Election Officer
(D) Election Observer

**130.** The State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh has the constitutional mandate to conduct elections for which of the following?
(A) State Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council
(B) Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies
(C) Members of Parliament from Uttar Pradesh
(D) Cooperative Societies only

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**114.** The Good Governance Index (GGI) in which Uttar Pradesh's performance is periodically evaluated is prepared at the national level by:
(A) NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)
(B) DARPG, Government of India
(C) Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
(D) Election Commission of India, New Delhi

**115.** The 'Nivesh Mitra' portal launched by the Uttar Pradesh government is designed to facilitate:
(A) Direct online scholarship disbursement for eligible state students
(B) Online pension tracking and management for retired state employees
(C) Mandatory online registration of all unorganized sector workers
(D) Single window clearance for businesses

**116.** The primary purpose of the 'Jansunwai' (Samadhan) portal of the Uttar Pradesh government is:
(A) Citizen grievance redressal
(B) Direct online filing and tracking of police FIRs across districts
(C) Online property registration and land title transfer verification
(D) Centralized procurement and price support for agricultural produce

**117.** The 'Darpan' dashboard in Uttar Pradesh is utilized by the state administration for:
(A) Allocating election symbols to unrecognised political parties in the state
(B) Mapping historical monuments and cultural heritage sites in the state
(C) Monitoring state and central schemes
(D) Registering and investigating administrative complaints against judicial officers

**118.** The e-Mandis operating in Uttar Pradesh to digitize agricultural markets are linked to which national platform?
(A) e-NAM
(B) e-Choupal
(C) e-Krishi
(D) AGMARKNET

**119.** The political system in Uttar Pradesh is best characterized as a:
(A) Single-party dominant system
(B) Biparty system
(C) Non-partisan democracy
(D) Multi-party system

**120.** Which of the following sets of political parties formed a major coalition government in Uttar Pradesh in the year 1993?
(A) Bharatiya Janata Party and Bahujan Samaj Party
(B) Samajwadi Party and Bahujan Samaj Party
(C) Indian National Congress and Samajwadi Party
(D) Rashtriya Lok Dal and Bharatiya Janata Party

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**121.** The most recent delimitation of Assembly constituencies in Uttar Pradesh was conducted on the basis of which census?
(A) 1971 Census
(B) 1991 Census
(C) 2001 Census
(D) 2011 Census

**122.** Under the delimitation process, which commission redraws the boundaries of the assembly constituencies in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) The State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh
(B) A special committee of the State Legislative Assembly
(C) The Governor acting strictly on cabinet advice
(D) The Delimitation Commission

**123.** The VVPAT machines, extensively used in the Uttar Pradesh assembly elections, provide what primary function?
(A) Paper trail to verify cast vote
(B) High-speed electronic counting and tabulating of votes cast
(C) Biometric voter authentication and identity verification at polling booths
(D) Secure remote voting facility for inter-state migrant workers

**124.** The introduction of the NOTA option in the Uttar Pradesh elections gives voters the right to:
(A) Transfer their registered vote directly to another constituency
(B) Reject all contesting candidates
(C) Vote simultaneously for multiple contesting candidates in a ward
(D) Initiate a petition to recall an incumbent elected representative

for each state. The Governor appoints a person qualified to be a High Court judge to hold this position. The Advocate General serves as the primary legal advisor to the state government and represents the state in crucial legal matters before judicial courts.

**11.** (A) Govind Ballabh Pant
Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant served as the first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh after the state was renamed and constituted in January 1950. Previously leading the Premier of the United Provinces, he played a crucial role in establishing administrative frameworks, implementing land reforms, and driving economic development during the crucial early post-independence era of the state.

**12.** (B) Appointed by the Governor
Article 164 of the Constitution of India provides that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor. Conventionally, the Governor invites the leader of the political party or coalition holding a majority of seats in the Legislative Assembly to form the government and take office as Chief Minister, who subsequently advises on appointing other ministers.

**13.** (A) I, III, IV, II
Govind Ballabh Pant was the first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, serving until December 1954. He was succeeded by Sampurnanand, who held office until December 1960. Chandra Bhanu Gupta then assumed office in December 1960, followed by Sucheta Kripalani in October 1963. Therefore, the historical chronological sequence of their first terms is Pant, Sampurnanand, Gupta, and Kripalani.

**14.** (A) The Legislative Assembly
Article 164(2) of the Constitution of India explicitly mandates that the Council of Ministers in a state shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha). This means the ministry remains in power only as long as it retains the confidence of the popularly elected house, and must resign if a no-confidence motion is passed.

**15.** (B) 15 percent of the total members of the Legislative Assembly
Article 164(1A) of the Constitution, inserted via the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003, specifies that the total number of Ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a state's Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15 percent of the total member strength of the Legislative Assembly, while ensuring a minimum statutory council limit of twelve ministers.

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**16.** (D) Sucheta Kripalani
Sucheta Kripalani became the first female Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and the first woman to hold the Chief Minister post in any Indian state. She served from October 1963 to March 1967. A prominent freedom fighter and member of the Constituent Assembly, her leadership demonstrated significant administrative capabilities during a politically demanding post-independence era.

**17.** (C) The Governor on the Chief Minister's advice
Under the Government of Uttar Pradesh Allocation of Business Rules and constitutional norms, formal allocation of administrative portfolios among state ministers is issued by the Governor. However, the Governor exercises this power strictly on the binding advice and recommendation of the Chief Minister, who holds absolute political discretion in assigning executive portfolios to council colleagues.

**18.** (B) Chaudhary Charan Singh
Chaudhary Charan Singh served as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh twice, first in 1967 and later in 1970. A prominent champion of agrarian interests and rural economics, he subsequently rose to national governance, taking office as the fifth Prime Minister of India from July 1979 to January 1980, representing a major political legacy in Indian politics.

**19.** (D) The Chief Minister
The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the State Planning Commission (now reorganized as the State Policy Commission or State NITI Aayog). In this executive leadership capacity, the Chief Minister directs socio-economic policy formulation, oversees long-term development strategies, approves annual plan allocations, and coordinates inter-departmental policies across the state administration.

**20.** (C) 6 months
Article 164(4) of the Constitution of India lays down that a minister who is not a member of either house of the state legislature for any

**61.** (B) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats
In accordance with Article 243D of the Constitution of India and state legal frameworks, Uttar Pradesh provides that not less than one-third (33 percent) of the total number of seats, as well as office positions of chairpersons across all Panchayati Raj tiers, are reserved for women, including SC/ST women.

**62.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh reserves at least one-third of seats and officer posts in Panchayati Raj institutions for female candidates. This state policy directly aligns with the constitutional mandate under Article 243D, introduced by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, which requires all states to reserve a minimum of one-third seats for women.

**63.** (C) 5 years from the date of its first meeting
Article 243E of the Constitution of India mandates that every Gram Panchayat, unless dissolved earlier under state law, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer. The completion of this term marks the expiration of its tenure, requiring fresh elections beforehand.

**64.** (C) 6 months
Under Article 243E(3) of the Constitution of India, if a Gram Panchayat is dissolved prematurely before completing its five-year tenure, fresh elections to reconstitute the body must be conducted within a mandatory period of six months from dissolution date, unless the remainder of the term is under six months.

**65.** (C) The Panchayat Sachiv (VDO)
The Panchayat Sachiv, commonly functioning as the Village Development Officer (VDO), acts as the official administrative secretary to the Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh. Appointed by the state government, this officer maintains official proceedings, manages financial records, coordinates government schemes, and assists the elected Pradhan in village administration.

**66.** (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
In Uttar Pradesh local self-governance, the Gram Panchayat at village level is headed by the Pradhan. The Kshetra Panchayat at block level is led by the Block Pramukh. The Zila Panchayat at district level is chaired by the Adhyaksha, while a Municipal Corporation in urban areas is headed by the Mayor (Mahapour).

**67.** (D) All Gram Panchayat Pradhans in the block
Under the Uttar Pradesh Kshettra Panchayats and Zila Panchayats Act, ex-officio members of a Kshetra Panchayat include all Pradhans of the Gram Panchayats situated within that development block. In addition, members of the Legislative Assembly and Parliament representing constituencies covering the block area also serve as ex-officio members on the council.

**68.** (C) 29
The 11th Schedule of the Constitution of India, added by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, contains 29 functional items devolved to Panchayats. These items cover vital local matters such as agriculture, land improvement, minor irrigation, small-scale industries, rural housing, drinking water, roads, poverty alleviation programs, primary education, and health.

**69.** (C) Article 243-I
Article 243-I of the Constitution mandates that the Governor of a state shall constitute a State Finance Commission every five years. The commission reviews the financial position of Panchayats and recommends principles regarding tax distribution between state and local bodies, grant-in-aid measures, and fiscal health improvements for rural local government bodies.

**70.** (A) I, II and III
The State Finance Commission is constituted by the Governor every five years under Articles 243-I and 243-Y. It assesses financial positions and recommends tax revenue distribution principles for both rural and urban local bodies. However, its recommendations are advisory in nature and not legally binding on the state government.

**71.** (D) To resolve minor local disputes
Nyaya Panchayats were established in Uttar Pradesh to provide accessible and speedy dispute resolution at the village level. Functioning as village-level judicial forums, their primary traditional role is resolving minor civil disputes and petty criminal offenses without complex

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populations residing in the state, reflecting their demographic distribution across regional districts within Uttar Pradesh.

**31.** (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Uttar Pradesh possesses a bicameral legislature comprising the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council under Article 168. However, the Constitution does not mandate bicameralism based on a population threshold like ten crores. Creation or abolition of Legislative Councils in any state depends on Article 169 procedures passed by state assembly and Parliament, not population size.

**32.** (D) Purushottam Das Tandon
Rarshi Purushottam Das Tandon served as the first Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, holding office from July 1937 to August 1950. A freedom fighter and leader in the Indian national movement, he established parliamentary procedures, maintained legislative decorum, and laid down enduring democratic conventions in the functioning of the state assembly.

**33.** (B) 3 months
Under Article 197 of the Constitution of India, when an ordinary bill passed by the Legislative Assembly is sent to the Legislative Council, the Council can delay or withhold the bill for a maximum period of three months during its first passage. If reconsidered and passed again by the Assembly, the Council can delay it further by one month.

**34.** (B) 6 months
Article 174(1) of the Constitution of India mandates that the Governor shall summon each House of the state legislature from time to time, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session. Thus, the legislature must meet at least twice a year.

**35.** (D) The bill is passed in the form approved by the Assembly the second time
Unlike the Union Parliament, there is no constitutional provision for a joint sitting of both houses to resolve legislative deadlocks in state legislatures. If the Legislative Assembly passes an ordinary bill a second time and transmits it, and the Legislative Council rejects or delays it past one month, the bill is deemed passed by both houses.

**36.** (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The Public Accounts Committee examines financial accounts and CAG audit reports to ensure expenditure compliance. The Estimates Committee scrutinizes budget estimates to suggest economic efficiencies. The Committee on Public Undertakings monitors the financial performance and management of state public sector enterprises, while the Business Advisory Committee regulates and allocates time for legislative proceedings in the House.

**37.** (C) The main opposition party
In parliamentary practice followed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is conventionally chosen from the main opposition party by the Speaker. This established convention ensures impartial scrutiny of government expenditure, holds the executive accountable to the legislature, and preserves financial transparency in managing state public funds.

**38.** (A) Only the Legislative Assembly
The Estimates Committee in the Uttar Pradesh state legislature consists exclusively of members elected from the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha). Because the Assembly holds constitutional authority over financial matters, budget allocations, and state grants, members of the Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) are not included in this committee, maintaining direct democratic oversight over financial estimates.

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**39.** (D) The Governor
Under Article 174(2)(a) of the Constitution of India, the Governor holds the constitutional power to prorogue either House or both Houses of the state legislature from time to time. Prorogation terminates a legislative session, unlike an adjournment which merely suspends a sitting, and is exercised by the Governor acting on the Chief Minister's advice.

**40.** (A) 14 days
Article 198 of the Constitution of India stipulates that after a Money Bill is passed by the Legislative Assembly, it is transmitted to the Legislative Council for recommendations. The Legislative Council must return the bill with or

without recommendations within a maximum period of 14 days, failing which the bill is deemed passed by both houses.

**41.** (B) 1866
The High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces was established on March 17, 1866, under the Indian High Courts Act of 1861. Originally set up at Agra, it was subsequently shifted to Allahabad in 1869 and officially renamed the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in 1919, serving as the state's apex judicial institution.

**42.** (D) Agra
When established in 1866 under the Indian High Courts Act of 1861, the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces was initially situated at Agra. In 1869, the court premises and registry were permanently relocated from Agra to Allahabad, which offered superior administrative connectivity, subsequently becoming the main seat of judicial administration for Uttar Pradesh.

**43.** (C) 160
The Allahabad High Court holds a total sanctioned strength of 160 judges, comprising permanent and additional judges. This makes it the largest High Court in terms of judicial officer capacity in India. This high bench capacity was established to process the immense volume of civil, criminal, and constitutional litigation originating from across Uttar Pradesh.

**44.** (B) Lucknow
The permanent bench of the Allahabad High Court is situated at Lucknow. Established following the amalgamation of the Chief Court of Oudh with the Allahabad High Court in 1948, the Lucknow Bench exercises jurisdiction over specified territorial districts in Oudh region, ensuring efficient regional accessibility for litigants seeking judicial remedies within Uttar Pradesh.

**45.** (A) I, II and III
The Allahabad High Court was created pursuant to the Indian High Courts Act 1861 and holds territorial jurisdiction over Uttar Pradesh. Its judicial rulings serve as binding precedents for all subordinate courts in the state. However, its judges are appointed by the President of India under Article 217, not by the Governor of the state.

**46.** (A) The President of India
Under Article 217 of the Constitution of India, the Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court are appointed by the President of India. The President executes these appointments after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the concerned state, and, in cases of other judges, the Chief Justice of the High Court.

**47.** (B) 62 years
Under Article 217(1) of the Constitution of India, a judge of a High Court holds office until attaining the age of 62 years. Initially set at 60 years under the Constitution, the tenure was increased to 62 years by the 15th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1963, applying uniformly to judges across all Indian High Courts.

**48.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Allahabad High Court has the highest sanctioned judge strength in India at 160 judges. This high capacity exists precisely because Uttar Pradesh is India's most populous state, generating a massive volume of civil, criminal, and constitutional litigation. Therefore, the immense judicial workload directly accounts for the expansion of the High Court's bench strength.

**49.** (C) The Governor with High Court consultation
According to Article 233 of the Constitution of India, appointments, postings, and promotions of District Judges in any state are made by the Governor of the state in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction over that state. This constitutional mechanism ensures judicial independence while integrating state executive administrative machinery into district appointments.

**50.** (B) 1984
Family Courts in Uttar Pradesh function under the Family Courts Act, 1984. This parliamentary legislation was enacted to promote conciliation and secure speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage, divorce, custody, and family affairs. Special Family Courts established under this law adopt informal procedural rules to encourage amicable resolutions between contesting parties.

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**51.** (D) The Allahabad High Court
Article 226 of the Constitution of India empowers the Allahabad High Court to issue orders, directions, or writs—including Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, and Certiorari—for enforcing Fundamental Rights and for any other purpose throughout Uttar Pradesh. Subordinate courts and commissions do not possess this extraordinary constitutional writ jurisdiction.

**52.** (A) Sir Walter Morgan
Sir Walter Morgan was appointed as the first Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces upon its establishment in 1866. He served in this elevated judicial capacity until 1871, establishing early administrative practices and laying down foundational legal procedures for what eventually became the Allahabad High Court.

**53.** (C) The Allahabad High Court
Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, administrative control over district courts and subordinate courts—including postings, promotions, grant of leave, and discipline of judicial officers—is vested in the High Court. Thus, the Allahabad High Court exercises complete administrative authority and supervisory jurisdiction over the subordinate judiciary across Uttar Pradesh.

**54.** (A) Court of the Sessions Judge
The Court of the Sessions Judge is the highest criminal court in a district. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Sessions Judge has authority to try serious criminal offenses and impose sentences permitted by law, including capital punishment, though death sentences require confirmation by the High Court prior to execution.

**55.** (D) The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
Lok Adalats in Uttar Pradesh derive statutory recognition and operational authority from the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Organised by State and District Legal Services Authorities, Lok Adalats serve as alternative dispute resolution forums. Their awards carry the legal status of a civil court decree, ensuring finality without provisions for further appeal.

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**56.** (A) 1947
The statutory foundation for village local governance in the state was established through the United Provinces Panchayati Raj Act, 1947. Enacted shortly before independence, this landmark state legislation provided for the establishment of Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats, institutionalizing rural local self-governance across villages long before the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.

**57.** (C) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
The three-tier Panchayati Raj system implemented in Uttar Pradesh is based on recommendations made by the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee in 1957. The committee advocated democratic decentralization through a structured three-tier architecture: Gram Panchayats at village level, Kshetra Panchayats at block level, and Zila Panchayats at district level.

**58.** (D) Zila Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat, Gram Panchayat
The three-tier Panchayati Raj framework in Uttar Pradesh follows a clear descending hierarchy of local self-government institutions. The Zila Panchayat operates as the apex tier at district level, followed by the Kshetra Panchayat functioning at intermediate block level, and the Gram Panchayat serving as the primary tier at village level.

**59.** (A) I and II only
In Uttar Pradesh Zila Panchayats, members representing territorial wards are directly elected by voters. The Adhyaksha (President) is subsequently chosen indirectly by these elected members from among themselves. However, local Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assembly members are ex-officio members with rights to participate in meetings, making statement III incorrect.

**60.** (B) 21 years
Article 243F of the Constitution of India, along with state Panchayati Raj enactments in Uttar Pradesh, sets 21 years as the minimum age limit to contest elections for rural local bodies. While voter registration requires an age of 18 years, candidates contesting positions across all three Panchayati Raj tiers must be 21.

**82.** (B) Direct election by municipal voters
In Uttar Pradesh, the Mayor (Mahapour) of a Municipal Corporation is chosen through direct election by all registered municipal voters across the city's territorial wards. This direct democratic process establishes executive accountability to citizens, distinguishing the state's urban governance system from jurisdictions that rely on indirect mayoral elections by corporators.

**83.** (B) 18
The 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India, added by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act in 1992, enumerates 18 specific functional items devolved to urban local bodies. These items encompass urban planning, land regulation, public health, sanitation, fire services, urban forestry, water supply, roads, bridges, and slum improvement.

**84.** (B) 3 Lakhs or more
Article 243S of the Constitution of India mandates the constitution of Wards Committees within the territorial area of a municipality having a population of three lakhs or more. These committees enhance localized municipal administration, ensuring direct citizen participation and civic grievance resolution at the ward neighborhood level.

**85.** (A) Article 243ZD
Article 243ZD of the Constitution of India mandates the establishment of a District Planning Committee (DPC) at the district level in every state. The DPC consolidates developmental plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities across the district, drafting a unified development plan draft for the entire district area.

**86.** (B) 1937
The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC) was established on April 1, 1937, under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935. Headquartered in Prayagraj (formerly Allahabad), the commission is a constitutional body responsible for conducting competitive examinations and recruitments for civil service posts in Uttar Pradesh.

**87.** (A) I and II only
Under Article 316, the Chairman and members of UPPSC are appointed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. Under Article 317, they can only be removed from office by the President of India following an inquiry by the Supreme Court. Furthermore, under Article 323, the commission presents its annual performance report to the Governor.

**88.** (C) 6 years or till the age of 62
Article 316(2) of the Constitution of India lays down that a member of a State Public Service Commission holds office for a term of six years or until attaining the age of 62 years, whichever occurs earlier. This constitutional tenure protects commission members from arbitrary administrative interference while conducting public recruitments.

**89.** (C) 2014
The Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission (UPSSSC) was constituted through the Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission Act, 2014. Established as a statutory body, UPSSSC conducts competitive examinations, interviews, and selection processes for Group 'C' non-gazetted administrative posts within state government departments and subordinate agencies.

**90.** (D) Lucknow
The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission (UPSSSC) is located in Lucknow. Situated at Pickup Bhawan in Gomti Nagar, Lucknow, the administrative headquarters conducts examination scheduling, application processing, document verification, and official recruitment operations for Group 'C' civil posts across the state administration.

**91.** (B) 1994
Following the enactments of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, the Uttar Pradesh State Election Commission was formally constituted in April 1994. Operating under Article 243K and Article 243ZA, this independent constitutional body prepares electoral rolls and conducts free and fair elections for local rural and urban bodies.

**92.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad was established in 1866. The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission was set up in 1937 under colonial reform acts. The UP State Election Commission was constituted in 1994 to conduct

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court procedures, fostering community harmony and reducing standard judicial case burdens.

**72.** (B) Gram Panchayat
In Uttar Pradesh's three-tier Panchayati Raj framework, the Gram Panchayat functions as the primary executive body at the village level. Composed of directly elected ward members and headed by the Pradhan, it carries out executive functions, local development work, and welfare schemes approved by the broader Gram Sabha assembly.

**73.** (C) Kshetra Panchayat
The intermediate tier of the Panchayati Raj system in Uttar Pradesh operating at the block level is called the Kshetra Panchayat. Serving as an essential administrative bridge between Gram Panchayats and the Zila Panchayat, it coordinates developmental activities, executes block-level development plans, and supervises rural scheme implementations across constituent villages.

**74.** (D) An authority set by State law
Article 243O of the Constitution of India provides that no election to any Panchayat shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as provided for by state legislation. In Uttar Pradesh, designated election tribunals handle these local election dispute petitions.

**75.** (A) Approve Gram Panchayat plans and budgets
The Gram Sabha, comprising all registered voters within a village area, serves as the foundational body of direct democracy. Its primary constitutional function includes reviewing and approving annual developmental plans, budget proposals, and beneficiary selection lists prepared by the Gram Panchayat before local implementation proceeds across the village territory.

**76.** (D) 74th Amendment
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, introduced Part IX-A and the 12th Schedule into the Constitution of India, granting constitutional status to urban local self-government bodies. This enactment standardized municipal structures across states including Uttar Pradesh, ensuring regular elections, functional devolution, state finance commission allocations, and political representation.

**77.** (B) Municipal Corporation, Municipal Board, Nagar Panchayat
In Uttar Pradesh, urban local bodies are classified based on population size and urban transition levels. Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigams) govern larger urban cities. Municipal Boards (Nagar Palika Parishads) govern medium urban towns, while Nagar Panchayats administer smaller areas undergoing transition from rural to urban environments, forming a descending order.

**78.** (A) Nagar Panchayat
According to Article 243Q of the Constitution of India and state municipal legislation, a Nagar Panchayat is constituted for a transitional area—a rural location evolving into an urban center. It provides civic administration, basic municipal services, and infrastructure development suited to rapidly urbanizing rural settlements across Uttar Pradesh.

**79.** (C) 17
Uttar Pradesh currently contains 17 Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigams) established to administer major urban cities across the state. These corporations oversee civic infrastructure, public sanitation, urban planning, and development in prominent cities including Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Agra, Prayagraj, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Bareilly, Aligarh, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Saharanpur, Jhansi, Firozabad, Mathura-Vrindavan, Ayodhya, and Shahjahanpur.

**80.** (D) Shahjahanpur
Shahjahanpur was officially upgraded by the Uttar Pradesh state government in April 2018 to become the 17th Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam) in the state. This administrative elevation was enacted to accelerate civic infrastructure development, enhance urban governance facilities, and manage rapid population expansion in the region.

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**81.** (A) I, II and III
Article 243Q of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act mandates three types of urban local bodies: Nagar Panchayats for transitional areas, Municipal Councils (Boards) for smaller urban areas, and Municipal Corporations for larger urban areas. Cantonment Boards are statutory central bodies governed separately under the Cantonments Act, 2006, passed by Parliament.

like the State Human Rights Commission, State Women's Commission, and State Information Commission are statutory bodies established under specific legislative enactments passed by Parliament or the State Legislature.

**104.** (B) Statutory body created by state act
The Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Backward Classes is a statutory body created under the Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1996. It examines requests for inclusion or over-inclusion in backward class welfare lists, investigates grievances, and advises the state administration on social and educational backward class welfare.

**105.** (B) 1000
Under the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947, a village or group of contiguous villages must meet a minimum population threshold of 1000 residents to constitute an independent Gram Panchayat. Villages with smaller populations are typically grouped together into a single revenue village unit to meet this population requirement.

**106.** (B) 10 percent
In the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, for the leader of a recognized opposition party to be officially recognized as the Leader of the Opposition, their political party must secure at least 10 percent of the total seat strength of the House, amounting to a minimum of 41 elected assembly seats.

**107.** (B) 1975
The Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act was passed in 1975 to establish an independent anti-corruption ombudsman mechanism. The act provides for investigating allegations of corruption, abuse of authority, administrative misconduct, and nepotism against public servants, state ministers, and municipal officials across the administration in Uttar Pradesh.

**108.** (B) Justice Vishambhar Dayal
Justice Vishambhar Dayal, a retired judge of the High Court, was appointed as the first Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh, assuming office in September 1977 following the enactment of the 1975 state act. He established initial administrative operational protocols for investigating formal corruption and misconduct complaints against state public servants.

**109.** (D) 8 years
Under the Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta (Amendment) Act passed by the state legislature, the tenure of the Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta was increased from six years to eight years. This extended tenure ensures administrative stability, continuity, and independence in conducting thorough anti-corruption investigations against public officials across Uttar Pradesh.

**110.** (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Article 153 provides for the Governor of a state. Article 164 governs the appointment of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers. Article 169 lays down provisions regarding the creation or abolition of Legislative Councils in states, while Article 214 mandates that there shall be a High Court for each state.

**111.** (A) I and II only
The E-District portal delivers essential public certificates online, including income, caste, and domicile documents. Nivesh Mitra acts as an online single-window system facilitating clearances exclusively for commercial investors. However, Jansunwai (Samadhan) functions as a comprehensive citizen grievance redressal platform, not strictly limited to filing Right to Information applications.

**112.** (A) 1076
The Government of Uttar Pradesh launched the integrated CM Helpline number 1076 as a 24x7 toll-free grievance redressal service for citizens. It enables state residents to register administrative complaints directly, track resolution progress across government departments, and receive feedback regarding public service delivery from centralized call centers.

**113.** (C) Lokayukta
The Lokayukta acts as the primary statutory anti-corruption ombudsman in Uttar Pradesh. Established under state legislation, it possesses authority to investigate formal complaints involving corruption, administrative malpractices, financial improprieties, and abuse of official power against state ministers, elected representatives, and public servants working across state departments.

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local elections, while the Uttar Pradesh Human Rights Commission was established in 2002.

**93.** (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
Elections to the State Legislative Assembly are conducted by the Election Commission of India under Article 324, making the assertion false. However, the UP State Election Commission was established under Article 243K following the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, specifically to handle local elections for rural Panchayats and urban Municipalities.

**94.** (A) Aparmita Prasad Singh
Aparmita Prasad Singh served as the first State Election Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh following the creation of the State Election Commission in 1994. In this pioneer constitutional position, he organized early administrative machinery, prepared electoral rolls, and conducted initial local self-government elections across Panchayats and Municipalities statewide.

**95.** (B) 2005
The Uttar Pradesh Information Commission was constituted in September 2005 under the provisions of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005. Designed as an independent statutory body, the commission adjudicates second appeals, receives complaints regarding denied information, and ensures transparency and accountability across public authorities in Uttar Pradesh.

**96.** (D) The Chief Minister
Under Section 15(3) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the State Chief Information Commissioner is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a statutory selection committee. This selection committee is headed by the Chief Minister and includes the Leader of the Opposition and a nominated Cabinet Minister.

**97.** (C) The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court
Under Section 15(3) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the committee recommending State Information Commissioners consists of the Chief Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, and a State Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister. The Chief Justice of the High Court is not included.

**98.** (C) 2002
The Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission was formally constituted in October 2002 under Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Based in Lucknow, this statutory institution investigates alleged human rights violations, protects civil liberties, and promotes human rights awareness across all districts of Uttar Pradesh.

**99.** (B) II and III only
Under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the UP State Human Rights Commission can investigate violations both upon petitions and suo motu. While conducting inquiries, it exercises statutory powers of a civil court trying a suit. However, it functions as a recommendatory body without authority to award capital punishment.

**100.** (A) 3 years or until the age of 70 years
Following the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019, the term of office for the Chairperson and members of a State Human Rights Commission was reduced from five years to three years, or until attaining the age of 70 years, whichever occurs earlier, while making them eligible for reappointment.

**101.** (C) Investigate women's grievances and advise the state
The primary objective of the Uttar Pradesh State Women's Commission is to safeguard women's legal rights, investigate individual grievances regarding discrimination or atrocities, review constitutional protections, and advise the state government on gender-sensitive policy measures, welfare initiatives, and institutional reforms aimed at empowering women statewide.

**102.** (A) Constitutional and legal safeguards for SC/STs
The Uttar Pradesh State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission is tasked with investigating and monitoring matters related to statutory and constitutional safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It evaluates scheme implementations, inquires into specific rights violation complaints, and reports protection progress to the state government.

**103.** (D) UP Public Service Commission
The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission holds constitutional status under Article 315 of the Constitution of India. In contrast, bodies

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period of six consecutive months shall, at the expiration of that period, cease to be a minister. Thus, they must secure election or nomination to the legislature within six months.

**21.** (B) 403
The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) currently comprises a total of 403 directly elected members. Each member is chosen through a single-member territorial constituency system based on universal adult suffrage. This composition makes the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly the largest state legislative assembly in terms of elected membership representation across all Indian states.

**22.** (D) 104th Amendment
The 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019, discontinued the constitutional provision for nominating members of the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, including Uttar Pradesh. Previously, under Article 333, the Governor could nominate one Anglo-Indian representative if deemed underrepresented. This specific nomination mechanism officially ceased operation in January 2020.

**23.** (C) 100
The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) currently consists of 100 seats, making it the largest state upper house in India. The membership is composed through indirect elections involving local bodies, legislative assembly members, graduates, and teachers constituencies, alongside nominations by the Governor for individuals with distinguished backgrounds in art, literature, science, and social service.

**24.** (C) 30 years
Article 173(b) of the Constitution of India specifies the age qualifications required for becoming a member of the state legislature. While the minimum age limit to contest elections for the Legislative Assembly is 25 years, an individual must be at least 30 years old to qualify for election or nomination to the Legislative Council.

**25.** (A) I, II and III
Under Article 172(2), the Legislative Council is a permanent body not subject to dissolution, with one-third of its members retiring every two years. Article 171 mandates that its total strength shall not exceed one-third of the Assembly's strength. However, its members are elected indirectly through specialized constituencies and nominated by the Governor, not directly.

**26.** (D) Legislative Assembly
Under Article 198 of the Constitution of India, a Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Legislative Council; it can only be introduced in the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha). Furthermore, a Money Bill requires the prior recommendation of the Governor before introduction, reflecting the primacy of the directly elected house regarding state financial matters.

**27.** (A) The Speaker of the Assembly
According to Article 199(3) of the Constitution of India, if any question arises whether a bill introduced in the state legislature is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is final. The Speaker endorses a certificate on the bill before transmitting it to the Legislative Council.

**28.** (B) One-tenth of the total membership
Article 189(3) of the Constitution of India specifies that the quorum to constitute a meeting of a house of the state legislature is ten members or one-tenth of the total number of members of the house, whichever is greater. For proceedings in the house to be valid, this minimum attendance threshold must be present.

**29.** (C) 84
Following the order of the Delimitation Commission under the Delimitation Act, 84 single-member territorial constituencies out of the total 403 seats in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly are reserved exclusively for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes. This reservation ensures proportional political representation in accordance with constitutional provisions under Article 332 of the Indian Constitution.

**30.** (A) 2
In the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, 2 constituencies—specifically Obra and Duddhi in Sonbhadra district—are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. These reservations were implemented under Article 332 following delimitation orders to ensure democratic representation for tribal

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**114.** (B) DARPG, Government of India
The Good Governance Index (GGI) is prepared and published by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), functioning under the Government of India. This national index periodically evaluates state administrative performances across multiple sectors, providing comparative metrics to assess governance improvements in states including Uttar Pradesh.

**115.** (D) Single window clearance for businesses
The Nivesh Mitra portal is a digital single-window clearance platform launched by the Uttar Pradesh government to promote industrial development and ease of doing business. It provides entrepreneurs and investors with centralized online processing, tracking, and approval of statutory licenses, clearances, and permits across various government departments.

**116.** (A) Citizen grievance redressal
The Jansunwai (Samadhan) portal of Uttar Pradesh serves as an integrated digital platform dedicated to citizen grievance redressal. It enables residents to register complaints online, track real-time resolution status across administrative departments, and submit feedback directly to senior executive authorities, thereby enhancing administrative transparency and public responsiveness.

**117.** (C) Monitoring state and central schemes
The Darpan dashboard in Uttar Pradesh is a specialized digital governance portal utilized by the state administration for real-time monitoring of major state and central government development schemes. It provides key performance indicators, tracks project completion schedules, and measures administrative efficiency across all territorial districts in Uttar Pradesh.

**118.** (A) e-NAM
The digitized wholesale agricultural markets (e-Mandis) operating across Uttar Pradesh are integrated with National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), an online trading portal launched by the Government of India. This network connects Agricultural Produce Market Committees statewide, enabling transparent price discovery, direct bidding, and online payments for agricultural commodities.

**119.** (D) Multi-party system
The political system in Uttar Pradesh is best characterized as a multi-party system. Multiple national political parties, alongside prominent regional parties, actively contest elections across assembly and parliamentary constituencies. This multi-party architecture leads to competitive political dynamics, coalition governance history, and diverse representation of varied socio-economic interests across the state.

**120.** (B) Samajwadi Party and Bahujan Samaj Party
In 1993, a major coalition government was formed in Uttar Pradesh by the Samajwadi Party (SP) led by Mulayam Singh Yadav and the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) led by Kanshi Ram. This coalition succeeded in forming the state government following assembly elections, representing a major political alliance of backward classes, dalits, and minorities.

**121.** (C) 2001 Census
The most recent delimitation of legislative assembly constituencies in Uttar Pradesh was conducted by the Delimitation Commission under the Delimitation Act, 2002, using demographic population data collected during the 2001 Census. This process adjusted territorial boundary extents and reserved seats while maintaining the overall total seat count at 403.

**122.** (D) The Delimitation Commission
Under Article 82 and Article 170 of the Constitution of India, redrawing territorial boundaries of assembly constituencies is conducted by the Delimitation Commission. Appointed by the Central Government, this high-power statutory body functions under the leadership of a retired Supreme Court judge, ensuring non-partisan adjustments based on census data.

**123.** (A) Paper trail to verify cast vote
Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) machines attached to Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) generate a physical paper slip displaying the candidate's name, serial number, and symbol chosen by the voter. This paper trail allows voters to visually verify that their cast vote was correctly recorded, enhancing electoral integrity.

**124.** (B) Reject all contesting candidates
The 'None of the Above' (NOTA) option on electronic voting machines provides voters with

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**12.** Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Board of Revenue:
I. It was originally established in Allahabad (Prayagraj).
II. Its administrative and judicial functions were separated in 1932.
III. The headquarters of its administrative wing is located in Prayagraj.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**13.** Where is the headquarters of the judicial wing of the Uttar Pradesh Board of Revenue situated?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Varanasi

**14.** Which of the following is the highest appellate court for land revenue cases in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) High Court of Judicature at Allahabad
(B) Divisional Commissioner's Appellate Court
(C) Uttar Pradesh Board of Revenue
(D) District Magistrate's Revenue Court

**15.** The term 'Khatauni' in the land revenue administration of Uttar Pradesh refers to:
(A) A map of the village boundaries
(B) A detailed field book of crops
(C) A daily diary maintained by the police
(D) An annual register of land rights

**16.** How frequently is the Khatauni normally revised and updated in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Every year
(B) Every three years
(C) Every six years
(D) Every ten years

**17.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Land Record Term)
P. Khasra
Q. Shajra
R. Dakheel Kharij
S. Lekhpal
List II: (Description)
1. Village map
2. Mutation of property rights
3. Village accountant
4. Field book containing crop details
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

**18.** Which of the following revenue records is updated on an annual basis to record crop inspections?
(A) Khatauni
(B) Shajra
(C) Khewat
(D) Khasra

**19.** The post of 'Patwari' in Uttar Pradesh was renamed as 'Lekhpal' during the tenure of which Chief Minister?
(A) Chaudhary Charan Singh
(B) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant
(C) Dr. Sampurnanand
(D) Sucheta Kripalani

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**20.** Who is the immediate supervisory officer over the Lekhpal in the revenue administration hierarchy?
(A) Naib Tehsildar
(B) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(C) Revenue Inspector
(D) District Magistrate

**21.** Which function is performed by the District Magistrate when acting as the District Collector?
(A) Recovery of land revenue and government dues
(B) Maintenance of public order
(C) Implementation of the Arms Act
(D) Issuing prohibitory orders under Section 144 CrPC

**22.** In Uttar Pradesh, who writes the Annual Confidential Report (ACR) of the District Magistrate?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Chief Secretary
(C) Superintendent of Police
(D) Divisional Commissioner

**23.** From which statute does the District Magistrate primarily derive magisterial powers to maintain law and order?
(A) Code of Civil Procedure Act, 1908
(B) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(C) Indian Penal Code Act, 1860
(D) Uttar Pradesh Police Regulation Act, 2001

**24.** Consider the following statements regarding the roles of a District Magistrate in Uttar Pradesh:

# CHAPTER 18
# Administrative Structure and Machinery

**1.** What is the total number of administrative divisions in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 16
(B) 17
(C) 18
(D) 19

**2.** Which of the following is the newest administrative division of Uttar Pradesh, created in 2008?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Basti
(C) Azamgarh
(D) Aligarh

**3.** Which of the following divisions contains the maximum number of districts in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Gorakhpur

**4.** How many districts does the state of Uttar Pradesh currently have?
(A) 71
(B) 72
(C) 75
(D) 78

**5.** Who acts as the administrative head of a division in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Divisional Commissioner
(B) District Magistrate
(C) Chief Development Officer
(D) Inspector General of Police

**6.** What is the primary role of a Divisional Commissioner in the state's administrative machinery?
(A) Directly investigating complex criminal cases in districts
(B) Passing and approving annual state budgetary expenditures
(C) Appointing members to the State Public Service Commission
(D) Supervising District Magistrates within the division

**7.** The administrative setup of Uttar Pradesh follows a specific hierarchy. Which of the following is the administrative unit immediately below a district?
(A) Division
(B) Tehsil
(C) Block
(D) Gram Panchayat

**8.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Divisional Commissioner acts as an appellate authority in revenue cases.
Reason (R): The Divisional Commissioner supervises the collection of land revenue by the District Magistrates in the division.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**9.** Which officer is the head of the revenue administration at the Tehsil level?
(A) Block Development Officer
(B) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(C) Lekhpal
(D) Tehsildar

**10.** The Block Development Officer (BDO) primarily coordinates administrative functions at which level?
(A) Development Block level
(B) District administrative level
(C) Tehsil revenue level
(D) Nyaya Panchayat village level

**11.** In which year was the Uttar Pradesh Board of Revenue established?
(A) 1831
(B) 1858
(C) 1901
(D) 1932

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(D) Agra

**57.** The apex training institute for state civil service officers in Uttar Pradesh is 'UPAAM'. What does it stand for?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Association of Administrative Managers and Officers
(B) Uttar Pradesh Agency for Administrative Monitoring and Evaluation
(C) Uttar Pradesh Authority of Administrative Machinery and Governance
(D) Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management

**58.** Where is the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Police Academy, which provides training to gazetted police officers of the state, located?
(A) Moradabad
(B) Lucknow
(C) Sitapur
(D) Meerut

**59.** Which institution in Uttar Pradesh is primarily responsible for the training of newly recruited Lekhpals?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Police Academy
(B) Regional Rural Development Institutes
(C) Judicial Training and Research Institute
(D) State Planning Commission

**60.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the civil service mechanism in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) PCS officers in the state are directly recruited through the UPPSC.
(B) The Governor can remove a UPPSC member independently.
(C) The Chief Secretary of the state is typically a senior IAS officer.
(D) Gram Vikas Adhikari (VDO) positions are recruited by the UPSSSC.

**61.** Under the e-Governance initiatives of Uttar Pradesh, what is the full form of IGRS?
(A) Integrated Grievance Redressal System
(B) Indian Grievance Registration System
(C) Internal Governance and Response System
(D) Information and Grievance Resolution Service

**62.** Which widely used portal in Uttar Pradesh is commonly known as 'Jansunwai'?
(A) The state land record portal
(B) The single-window clearance portal for industries
(C) The integrated grievance redressal portal
(D) The state disaster response portal

**63.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (e-Governance Initiative)
P. Nivesh Mitra
Q. Bhulekh
R. Darpan
S. e-District
List II: (Purpose)
1. Chief Minister's Dashboard
2. Online issue of income and caste certificates
3. Digital land records
4. Single window clearance for entrepreneurs
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

**64.** What is the toll-free CM Helpline number operational in Uttar Pradesh for lodging public grievances?
(A) 1076
(B) 1090
(C) 112
(D) 181

**65.** The 'e-District' project in Uttar Pradesh primarily aims to provide which of the following?
(A) Digital mapping and GIS tracking of all district territorial boundaries
(B) Electronic delivery of citizen-centric public services
(C) Free distribution of laptops and tablets to eligible higher students
(D) Procurement of electronic voting machines for panchayat level elections

**66.** The implementation of the 'e-Office' system in the Uttar Pradesh Secretariat aims to achieve:
(A) Online recruitment and posting of IAS officers across departments
(B) Virtual court hearings and legal tracking for high court cases
(C) Online tracking and GPS monitoring of state police vehicles
(D) A paperless environment for file disposal

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**67.** Which state agency acts as the nodal implementation agency for Information Technology and e-Governance projects in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UPLC (UP Electronics Corporation Ltd.)
(B) UPSIDC (Uttar Pradesh State Industrial

I. Returning Officer for Lok Sabha elections in the district.
II. Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority.
III. Chief Protocol Officer of the district.
IV. Appointing authority for Sub-Inspectors of Police in the district.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) IV only
(D) II, III and IV only

**25.** Read the following statements and select the correct answer:
Statement I: The District Magistrate acts as the District Election Officer during elections.
Statement II: The District Magistrate is directly appointed by the Election Commission of India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

**26.** Who coordinates the development activities of various departments at the district level?
(A) Chief Development Officer
(B) Chief Medical Officer
(C) Senior Superintendent of Police
(D) Sub-Divisional Magistrate

**27.** Which of the following officers serves as the executive head of a Development Block?
(A) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(B) Block Development Officer
(C) District Development Officer
(D) Village Development Officer

**28.** What is the lowest unit of revenue administration in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Pargana
(B) Revenue Village
(C) Administrative Tehsil
(D) Development Block

**29.** Which of the following is not a function of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)?
(A) Drafting the state budget
(B) Trying cases under preventive sections of CrPC
(C) Issuing caste and domicile certificates
(D) Acting as the Assistant Electoral Registration Officer

**30.** Which of the following represents the correct descending hierarchical order of revenue officers in a district?
(A) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar, Revenue Inspector
(B) Tehsildar, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Revenue Inspector, Naib Tehsildar
(C) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Naib Tehsildar, Tehsildar, Revenue Inspector
(D) Revenue Inspector, Naib Tehsildar, Tehsildar, Sub-Divisional Magistrate

**31.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Chief Secretary is considered the administrative head of the State Secretariat.
Reason (R): The Chief Secretary exercises control over all the administrative departments of the state government.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**32.** Who appoints the Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(C) The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(D) The State Public Service Commission

**33.** The tenure of the Chief Secretary in Uttar Pradesh is:
(A) Fixed by statute at a mandatory term of 3 years
(B) At the pleasure of the Chief Minister
(C) Fixed by statute at a mandatory term of 5 years
(D) Co-terminus with the tenure of the Governor

**34.** Who among the following is the administrative head of a specific department in the Uttar Pradesh Secretariat?
(A) Cabinet Minister of the Department
(B) Under Secretary to Government
(C) Director General of Directorate

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(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**77.** The term 'BDC member' at the rural local body level in Uttar Pradesh stands for:
(A) Block Development Committee member
(B) Block Development Executive Councillor
(C) Basic District Administrative Council member
(D) Block District Administrative Coordinator

**78.** In the three-tier Panchayati Raj system of Uttar Pradesh, what is the middle tier called?
(A) Gram Panchayat level
(B) Zila Panchayat level
(C) Kshettra Panchayat
(D) Nyaya Panchayat level

**79.** Who is the administrative head of a Zila Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha (Elected Head)
(B) District Magistrate of the concerned district
(C) Senior Member of Parliament from the district
(D) Chief Development Officer (CDO)

**80.** The Urban Development Department of Uttar Pradesh oversees various urban local bodies. Which of the following bodies is constituted for a transitional area (from rural to urban)?
(A) Municipal Corporation
(B) Municipal Council (Nagar Palika Parishad)
(C) Nagar Panchayat
(D) Cantonment Board

**81.** In which year was the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA) constituted?
(A) 1976
(B) 1985
(C) 1991
(D) 2000

**82.** Which statutory body is responsible for planned urban development and housing projects in Lucknow?
(A) Lucknow Municipal Corporation Governing Board
(B) Uttar Pradesh Housing and Development Board
(C) Lucknow Cantonment Military Station Board
(D) Lucknow Development Authority

**83.** Usually, who serves as the Chairman of an urban Development Authority (like LDA or ADA) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Divisional Commissioner
(B) District Magistrate of the district
(C) Elected Mayor of the municipal city
(D) Chief Minister of the state

**84.** Which of the following accurately describes the primary function of the Uttar Pradesh Awas Vikas Parishad (UPAVP)?
(A) Providing low-interest long-term agricultural credit and crop loans
(B) Constructing and maintaining rural infrastructure and state roads
(C) Ensuring affordable housing and planned urban development
(D) Distributing subsidized public rations through fair price shops

**85.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Urban Body)
P. NOIDA
Q. GIDA
R. SIDA
S. LIDA
List II: (Headquarters/District)
1. Gorakhpur
2. Jaunpur (Sathariya)
3. Gautam Buddha Nagar
4. Lucknow
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

**86.** How many Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigams) currently exist in Uttar Pradesh as of 2023?
(A) 14
(B) 16
(C) 17
(D) 18

**87.** The 17th and newest Municipal Corporation formed in Uttar Pradesh is:
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Shahjahanpur
(C) Mathura-Vrindavan
(D) Firozabad

**88.** Consider the following urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Nagar Panchayat
II. Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam)
III. Municipal Council (Nagar Palika Parishad)

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**46.** Which of the following districts does NOT have a Police Commissionerate system?
(A) Agra
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Varanasi

**47.** Under the traditional police administration (non-commissionerate), a Police Zone is headed by an officer of which rank?
(A) Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG)
(B) Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP)
(C) Superintendent of Police for the Zone
(D) Inspector General / ADG

**48.** Consider the following statements regarding the police setup in Uttar Pradesh:
I. A Police Range consists of multiple districts.
II. A Police Zone consists of multiple ranges.
III. The Superintendent of Police heads a district's police force in non-commissionerate districts.
IV. A Police Station (Thana) is typically headed by a Station House Officer (SHO).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**49.** What is the primary purpose of the 'UP 112' emergency service system?
(A) Online registration and tracking of citizen FIRs and complaints
(B) Integrated response for police, fire, and ambulance
(C) Traffic management, e-challan payments, and transport services
(D) Renewal of arms licenses and municipal permit clearances

**50.** Which of the following represents the correct descending hierarchical order of police ranks in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General, Senior Superintendent of Police, Deputy Superintendent of Police
(B) Deputy Inspector General, Inspector General, Senior Superintendent of Police, Deputy Superintendent of Police
(C) Senior Superintendent of Police, Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General, Deputy Superintendent of Police
(D) Inspector General, Senior Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector General, Deputy Superintendent of Police

**51.** In which year was the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC) constituted?
(A) 1935
(B) 1937
(C) 1947
(D) 1950

**52.** Where is the headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC) located?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

**53.** Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of a State Public Service Commission like UPPSC?
(A) Article 280
(B) Article 312
(C) Article 315
(D) Article 324

**54.** Who appoints the Chairman and members of the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission?
(A) President of India
(B) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court
(D) Governor of Uttar Pradesh

**55.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The recommendations made by the UPPSC regarding the recruitment of civil servants are advisory in nature.
Reason (R): The state government is legally bound to accept every recommendation made by the UPPSC.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**56.** Where is the headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission (UPSSSC)?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Noida
(C) Lucknow

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the legal right to reject all contesting candidates in a constituency without compromising vote secrecy. Introduced following a Supreme Court judgment, NOTA allows voters to express formal political dissatisfaction with the choices fielded by political parties.

**125.** (B) II only
Under the Right to Information Act, 2005, the first appeal is filed with the designated First Appellate Authority within the public authority, whereas the State Information Commission hears second appeals. Under Section 20, the Commission holds authority to impose monetary penalties on Public Information Officers for delaying or refusing information without cause.

**126.** (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The UP State Election Commission conducts elections for rural and urban local self-government bodies. The UP Public Service Commission conducts competitive recruitment for higher provincial civil services, while UPSSSC recruits for Group C subordinate positions. The UP State Finance Commission evaluates local fiscal needs and recommends tax fund devolution.

**127.** (C) Set timelines for public service delivery
The implementation of Citizens' Charters across state government departments in Uttar Pradesh aims to set specific, transparent timelines and quality standards for public service delivery. By outlining citizen rights, service guarantees, administrative commitments, and redressal mechanisms, Citizens' Charters enhance administrative accountability and improve efficiency in public service delivery.

**128.** (D) Digital delivery of district public services
The e-District project implemented across Uttar Pradesh facilitates the digital delivery of district-level public services to citizens. Operating as a core e-governance initiative, it enables online application processing, issuance of statutory certificates, revenue services, and social welfare benefits, reducing manual paperwork and citizen visits to district administrative offices.

**129.** (C) District Election Officer
During Legislative Assembly elections, the District Magistrate in Uttar Pradesh generally functions as the designated District Election Officer (DEO). Subject to the control and supervision of the Chief Electoral Officer and Election Commission of India, the DEO coordinates election preparations, polling station logistics, manpower management, and security across the district.

**130.** (B) Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies
Under Articles 243K and 243ZA of the Constitution of India, the State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh has the constitutional mandate to prepare electoral rolls and conduct free elections exclusively for local self-governance bodies, namely rural Panchayats and urban Municipalities. Assembly and Parliamentary elections are conducted by the central Election Commission.

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Development Corp.)
(C) UPSRTC (Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corp.)
(D) UP Jal Nigam (Uttar Pradesh Water Supply Board)

**68.** Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Service Act in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is officially known as the Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Adhiniyam, 2011.
II. It guarantees the delivery of notified public services within a stipulated time limit.
III. It penalizes citizens who fail to avail of government services.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only

**69.** If a designated officer fails to provide a service within the stipulated time under the UP Janhit Guarantee Adhiniyam, what is the administrative consequence?
(A) Imposition of financial penalty on the officer
(B) Immediate dissolution of the entire administrative department
(C) Mandatory imprisonment of the applicant for filing false claims
(D) Permanent cancellation of the applicant's service request

**70.** How has the Digital India programme transformed the public distribution system (PDS) administration in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) By completely replacing all fair price shops with direct online home delivery systems
(B) By removing the mandatory requirement of ration cards for all citizens entirely
(C) By outsourcing the entire PDS network completely to private e-commerce companies
(D) By mandating Aadhaar-enabled PoS machines for ration distribution

**71.** The administrative control of a Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh rests with which elected official?
(A) Panchayat Secretary
(B) Gram Pradhan
(C) Block Development Officer
(D) Lekhpal

**72.** Consider the following statements regarding the duties of a Lekhpal in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Maintenance of village land records and maps.
II. Reporting of natural calamities occurring in the village to higher officials.
III. Assisting in agricultural census operations.
IV. Adjudicating civil disputes between villagers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**73.** Who directly elects the Gram Pradhan in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Directly elected members of the Zila Parishad
(B) The State Election Commissioner of the state
(C) Executive Block Development Officer of the block
(D) Registered voters of the Gram Sabha

**74.** What is the minimum age required to contest the election for the post of Gram Pradhan in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years

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**75.** Who acts as the ex-officio Secretary of a Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Elected Gram Pradhan of the local village panchayat
(B) Village Development Officer / Panchayat Secretary
(C) Designated Revenue Lekhpal of the village circle
(D) Elected Block Pramukh of the Kshettra Panchayat

**76.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Gram Sabha acts as the legislative body at the village level, while the Gram Panchayat acts as the executive body.
Reason (R): The Gram Sabha consists of all registered voters in the village, who elect the members of the Gram Panchayat.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Principal Secretary

**35.** Who was the first Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh after India's independence?
(A) Bholanath Jha
(B) Govind Narain
(C) Bhagwan Sahay
(D) K.K. Nayar

**36.** What is the fundamental distinction between the State Secretariat and the Executive Directorates in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) The Secretariat is an elected body, whereas Directorates are bureaucratic.
(B) The Secretariat operates at the district level, whereas Directorates operate at the state level.
(C) The Secretariat formulates policy, whereas Directorates implement policy.
(D) The Secretariat implements judicial orders, whereas Directorates draft laws.

**37.** Which state government building in Lucknow primarily houses the offices of the Chief Minister and the Secretariat?
(A) Lok Bhavan
(B) Raj Bhavan
(C) Vidhan Bhavan
(D) Shastri Bhavan

**38.** The State Planning Commission in Uttar Pradesh was recently restructured and renamed in 2022. What is its new name?
(A) Uttar Pradesh NITI Aayog for Policy
(B) State Policy and Governance Directorate
(C) Uttar Pradesh Development and Planning Council
(D) State Transformation Commission

**39.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Administrative Department)
P. Home Department
Q. Revenue Department
R. Finance Department
S. PWD
List II: (Core Function)
1. Budget preparation
2. Law and order maintenance
3. Infrastructure and roads
4. Disaster relief and land records
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

**40.** Which officer acts as the chief public relations officer of the state government and the primary advisor to the Chief Minister?
(A) Advocate General
(B) Director General of Police
(C) Chief Secretary
(D) Chief Development Officer

**41.** Who is the highest-ranking police officer in the state of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Additional Director General
(B) Inspector General of Police
(C) Principal Secretary Home
(D) Director General of Police

**42.** In which year was the Police Commissionerate system first introduced in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 2018
(B) 2019
(C) 2020
(D) 2021

**43.** Which two districts were the first to implement the Police Commissionerate system in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar districts
(B) Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Nagar
(C) Kanpur City and Varanasi districts
(D) Agra Metropolitan and Prayagraj

**44.** As of 2023, how many districts in Uttar Pradesh have a Police Commissionerate system?
(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 7
(D) 9

**45.** Consider the following statements regarding the Police Commissionerate system in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Commissioner of Police exercises magisterial powers related to maintaining law and order.
II. It replaces the dual command system of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police.
III. The system is currently implemented in all 75 districts of the state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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Which of the following is the correct descending order of these urban local bodies based on their population threshold?
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, III, I
(C) III, II, I
(D) II, I, III

**89.** Who acts as the chief executive officer of a Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Elected City Mayor
(B) District Magistrate of the district
(C) Municipal Council Chairman
(D) Municipal Commissioner

**90.** Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the Governor of Uttar Pradesh to constitute a State Finance Commission?
(A) Article 243-I
(B) Article 243-K
(C) Article 280
(D) Article 324

**91.** In which year was the First State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh constituted?
(A) 1992
(B) 1994
(C) 1998
(D) 2001

**92.** Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh State Finance Commission:
I. It recommends the distribution of the net proceeds of state taxes between the state and local bodies.
II. It reviews the financial position of both Panchayats and Municipalities.
III. Its recommendations are binding and cannot be rejected by the state legislature.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**93.** Who was appointed as the Chairman of the 5th State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Anand Misra
(B) Bhalchandra Yadav
(C) Syed Ali Zafar
(D) Satish Chandra

**94.** The District Planning Committee (DPC) in Uttar Pradesh derives its constitutional mandate from which Amendment Act?
(A) 73rd Amendment Act
(B) 74th Amendment Act
(C) 86th Amendment Act
(D) 97th Amendment Act

**95.** Who is generally designated as the Chairperson of the District Planning Committee in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) The District Magistrate
(B) The Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha
(C) The senior-most Member of Parliament from the district
(D) A Minister nominated by the State Government

**96.** Consider the following statements regarding the District Planning Committee (DPC) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It consolidates the plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities in the district.
II. Four-fifths of its members are elected by and from amongst the elected members of the district panchayat and municipalities.
III. The District Magistrate acts as the Chairperson of the DPC.
IV. It prepares a draft development plan for the district as a whole.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only

**97.** Which department acts as the nodal agency for the District Planning Committees in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Revenue Administration Department
(B) Planning Department
(C) Home Affairs Department
(D) Finance Department of UP

**98.** The annual 'State Statistical Diary' which provides comprehensive administrative and demographic data of Uttar Pradesh is published by which department?
(A) Directorate of Information and Public Relations
(B) Revenue Department
(C) State Election Commission
(D) Planning and Economics and Statistics

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ambulance assistance under a unified emergency contact number for citizens across the entire state.

**50.** (A) Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General, Senior Superintendent of Police, Deputy Superintendent of Police
The hierarchical rank order in the police force flows from higher strategic ranks down to field commanders. Inspector General outranks Deputy Inspector General, who is senior to Senior Superintendent of Police, while Deputy Superintendent of Police functions at a lower supervisory tier, establishing the correct descending order of police authority.

**51.** (B) 1937
The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission was constituted on April 1, 1937, under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935. Established to ensure impartial merit-based recruitment for provincial civil services, it continues as a constitutional body conducting competitive examinations for public appointments across administrative departments in the state.

**52.** (C) Prayagraj
Situated in the administrative center of Kasturba Gandhi Marg in Prayagraj, this constitutional body conducts examinations, interviews, and direct selections for entry into various state civil services, police services, and judicial services across Uttar Pradesh.

**53.** (C) Article 315
Article 315 of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and a State Public Service Commission for each state. Under this constitutional mandate, the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission operates as an independent constitutional authority for recruiting personnel to state government services.

**54.** (D) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Under Article 316 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh appoints the Chairman and members of the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission. Although appointed by the Governor, members enjoy constitutional protection and can only be removed from office by the President of India following an inquiry by the Supreme Court.

**55.** (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The recommendations made by the UPPSC regarding civil service recruitments and disciplinary matters are constitutionally advisory in nature, making the assertion true. However, the state government is not legally bound to accept every recommendation, provided it presents reasons for non-acceptance before the state legislature, making the reason false.

**56.** (C) Lucknow
The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission is located in Lucknow. Formed under a state legislative act, this autonomous commission is tasked with conducting recruitment examinations and selections for Group C subordinate posts across various government departments and statutory entities within the state of Uttar Pradesh.

**57.** (D) Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management
UPAAM stands for Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management. Situated in Lucknow, it functions as the apex training institute of the state government, imparting foundational, professional, and in-service training to civil servants, PCS officers, and senior departmental administrators to enhance administrative efficiency and state governance capabilities.

**58.** (A) Moradabad
The Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Police Academy is located in Moradabad. Operating as the premier police training institution in Uttar Pradesh, it provides comprehensive training to directly recruited gazetted police officers, including IPS probationers assigned to the state cadence and state Deputy Superintendents of Police, in law, tactics, and administration.

**59.** (B) Regional Rural Development Institutes
Regional Rural Development Institutes, alongside specialized revenue training centers across the state, are primarily responsible for imparting institutional training to newly recruited Lekhpals. The training modules cover land measurement techniques, revenue laws, computerized land records maintenance, survey mapping, and essential field-level public administration skills across Uttar Pradesh.

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**111.** Which department functions as the nodal department for managing disaster relief and rehabilitation in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Home Department
(B) Planning Department
(C) Rural Development Department
(D) Revenue Department

**112.** The Relief Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh functions under the administrative control of which department?
(A) Finance Department
(B) Home Department
(C) Revenue Department
(D) PWD

**113.** In which year was the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) officially constituted in Uttar Pradesh to ensure a specialized response to natural disasters?
(A) 2005
(B) 2010
(C) 2014
(D) 2020

**114.** Read the following statements and select the correct answer:
Statement I: The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is the primary fund available with state governments for responses to notified disasters.
Statement II: The Central Government contributes 100% of the funds to the SDRF for Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

**115.** Which state-level center operates 24x7 to monitor disaster-related information and coordinate relief measures in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) State Emergency Operation Centre
(B) State Disaster Response Command Centre
(C) Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Directorate
(D) Central Relief Control Operations Unit

**116.** Which government scheme facilitates online registration and resolution of property disputes to prevent rural litigation in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kisan Samman Nidhi
(B) Gramodyog Rojgar Yojana
(C) Varasat Abhiyan
(D) Kanya Sumangala Yojana

**117.** The administrative implementation of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Uttar Pradesh is managed by which department?
(A) Food and Civil Supplies Department
(B) Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
(C) Social Welfare and Empowerment Department
(D) Department of Rural Development Administration

**118.** At the village level, who holds the authority to pass a resolution for the allotment or cancellation of a Fair Price Shop (Ration Shop)?
(A) Block Development Officer
(B) Lekhpal
(C) Tehsildar
(D) Gram Sabha

**119.** Who issues the license for operating a Fair Price Shop in a rural area of a district?
(A) Gram Pradhan of the local village
(B) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(C) Chief Minister of the state
(D) Superintendent of Police of the district

**120.** Consider the following statements regarding the administration of PDS in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Ration cards are digitized and integrated with Aadhaar.
II. E-PoS machines ensure biometric authentication of beneficiaries.
III. The Food Corporation of India directly distributes ration to the villagers bypassing the state machinery.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and III only

**121.** The term 'One Nation One Ration Card' (ONORC) implemented in Uttar Pradesh allows beneficiaries to:
(A) Receive a single standardized national currency and subsidy transfers
(B) Vote seamlessly in any state or national legislative assembly election
(C) Travel completely free of cost across all

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Division

**99.** Which of the following is NOT an objective of the administrative reforms undertaken for good governance in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Increasing administrative red tape
(B) Decentralization of administrative power and authority
(C) Enhancing organizational transparency through e-Governance
(D) Simplifying complex administrative rules and procedures

**100.** In order to root out corruption in public services, the Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta Act was passed in which year?
(A) 1971
(B) 1975
(C) 1982
(D) 1993

**101.** Who appoints the Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court
(C) Chief Minister
(D) President of India

**102.** Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): In Uttar Pradesh, the Chief Minister does not fall under the investigative jurisdiction of the Lokayukta.
Reason (R): The Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta Act, 1975 specifically excludes the Chief Minister from its purview.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**103.** What is the current prescribed tenure of the Lokayukta in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 5 years
(B) 6 years
(C) 8 years
(D) 10 years

**104.** Which state agency is specifically tasked with investigating high-profile economic and white-collar crimes in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) State Vigilance Commission
(B) Anti-Terrorism Squad (ATS) of UP Police
(C) Economic Offences Wing (EOW)
(D) Special Task Force (STF) of UP Police

**105.** The 'Anti-Corruption Organization' (ACO) in Uttar Pradesh functions under the direct administrative control of:
(A) The Lokayukta
(B) The Central Bureau of Investigation
(C) The Allahabad High Court
(D) The Director General of Police, UP

**106.** In Uttar Pradesh, what is the primary role of the State Vigilance Establishment (UPVig)?
(A) Investigating corruption cases against public servants
(B) Auditing state government budgetary expenditures and accounts
(C) Monitoring campaign election expenses of registered political parties
(D) Regulating state financial markets and stock transactions

**107.** Which committee's recommendations originally influenced the establishment of vigilance mechanisms across states, including Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kothari Committee
(B) Santhanam Committee
(C) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(D) Sarkaria Commission

**108.** The apex body for disaster management policy-making in the state is the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA). Who is the ex-officio Chairperson of UPSDMA?
(A) Chief Secretary
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Relief Commissioner
(D) Governor

**109.** At the district level, who chairs the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)?
(A) District Magistrate
(B) Superintendent of Police
(C) Chief Medical Officer
(D) Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha

**110.** Who serves as the Co-Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chief Development Officer
(B) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(C) Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha
(D) District Judge

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (C) 18
Administrative divisions in Uttar Pradesh serve as intermediate decentralization units between the state government and individual district administrations. The state is currently divided into eighteen administrative divisions, each comprising multiple contiguous districts. A Divisional Commissioner, who is a senior Indian Administrative Service officer, heads each division to coordinate regional development and oversee revenue administration.

**2.** (D) Aligarh
Aligarh was officially created as the eighteenth administrative division of Uttar Pradesh in April 2008. Formed to enhance administrative efficiency and streamline development governance, it was carved out of the Agra division. The Aligarh division encompasses four districts, namely Aligarh, Etah, Hathras, and Kasganj, with its divisional headquarters located at Aligarh city.

**3.** (A) Lucknow
Lucknow division, along with Kanpur and Ayodhya divisions, contains six districts, which is the maximum number of districts in any administrative division in Uttar Pradesh. The districts under the Lucknow division include Lucknow, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Hardoi, and Lakhimpur Kheri. This structural configuration facilitates localized supervision and administrative monitoring across central region districts.

**4.** (C) 75
Uttar Pradesh comprises seventy-five districts organized across eighteen administrative divisions, making it the state with the highest number of districts in India. Each district functions as the primary unit of administration, headed by a District Magistrate who is responsible for law enforcement, general administration, land records maintenance, and executing central and state public welfare schemes.

**5.** (A) Divisional Commissioner
A Divisional Commissioner acts as the administrative head of a division in Uttar Pradesh. Appointed from senior ranks of the Indian Administrative Service, the commissioner coordinates inter-district administration, supervises District Magistrates, oversees revenue collection, handles appeals in revenue cases, and monitors the implementation of developmental programs across all districts in the assigned division.

**6.** (D) Supervising District Magistrates within the division
The principal duty of a Divisional Commissioner involves supervising, guiding, and coordinating the operational activities of District Magistrates within the division. The commissioner ensures uniform implementation of government policies, inspects field offices, hears administrative appeals, evaluates revenue administration, and reports district-level functioning directly to state government departments and the State Secretariat.

**7.** (B) Tehsil
In the administrative framework of Uttar Pradesh, each district is divided into smaller sub-units known as tehsils or sub-divisions. The tehsil is the administrative tier immediately below the district level, managed by a Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Tehsildar, and is further subdivided into development blocks and revenue villages for local administration.

**8.** (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Divisional Commissioner possesses statutory power under land revenue laws as an appellate court for lower revenue decisions, establishing the assertion as true. Simultaneously, the commissioner oversees revenue recovery conducted by District Magistrates, making the reason true. However, judicial appellate powers derive from statutory provisions rather than supervisory control over land revenue collection.

**9.** (D) Tehsildar
A Tehsildar serves as the principal officer in charge of revenue administration at the tehsil level in Uttar Pradesh. Functioning as a executive magistrate and revenue judge, the Tehsildar collects land revenue, maintains land records,

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national toll highways
(D) Claim PDS ration from any fair price shop nationwide

**122.** Which administrative reform aims to bring transparency to the transfer and posting of government teachers in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Manav Sampada Portal
(B) UDISE Plus Educational Portal
(C) Shagun Online Monitoring Portal
(D) Prerna Application Software

**123.** The 'Citizen Charter' mechanism in Uttar Pradesh administration is designed to:
(A) Detail the constitutional rights and legal protections of foreign nationals
(B) Commit organization to service quality and time-frame standards
(C) Outline the official examination syllabus for state civil service posts
(D) Fix the retirement age and pensionary benefits of government employees

**124.** In 2011, three new districts were created in Uttar Pradesh. Which of the following was NOT one of them?
(A) Shamli (officially Prabuddh Nagar district)
(B) Amethi (Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar)
(C) Hapur (officially Panchsheel Nagar district)
(D) Sambhal (officially Bhim Nagar district)

**125.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Newly Formed District)
P. Shamli
Q. Hapur
R. Sambhal
S. Amethi
List II: (Carved out from)
1. Moradabad and Badaun
2. Sultanpur and Rae Bareli
3. Muzaffarnagar
4. Ghaziabad
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

**126.** Consider the following statements regarding the administrative reorganization of districts in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Shamli was carved out of Muzaffarnagar.
II. Hapur is the smallest district of UP in terms of area.
III. Amethi district was formed by transferring tehsils from Sultanpur and Rae Bareli.
IV. Kasganj was carved out of Etah district.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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**127.** Which of the following districts was originally named 'Ramabai Nagar' before its name was reverted?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Hathras
(C) Kasganj
(D) Kanpur Dehat

**128.** What is the current official name of the district that was previously known as 'Mahamaya Nagar'?
(A) Kasganj
(B) Amroha
(C) Hathras
(D) Shamli

**129.** The State Administrative Reforms Commission headed by Ram Pradhan was constituted by the UP government in which year to suggest improvements in governance?
(A) 1992
(B) 2001
(C) 2012
(D) 2017

**130.** Under the 'Digital India' initiative, which portal is exclusively used by the Uttar Pradesh Police for citizen services like FIR viewing, tenant verification, and character certificate requests?
(A) UP-Dial
(B) E-Sathi
(C) Nivesh Mitra
(D) UPCOP

**20.** (C) Revenue Inspector
In the revenue administration structural chain, a Revenue Inspector, also traditionally referred to as a Kanungo, serves as the immediate supervisory authority directly over the village Lekhpal. The Revenue Inspector supervises land record updates, verifies field crop inspection entries made by Lekhpals, and oversees local boundary measurements within the revenue circle.

**21.** (A) Recovery of land revenue and government dues
When acting in the executive capacity of District Collector, the District Magistrate functions as the chief revenue authority of the district. In this role, the officer is specifically responsible for collecting land revenue, recovering state loans, managing public lands, supervising revenue officers, and recovering outstanding financial dues owed to the government.

**22.** (D) Divisional Commissioner
The Divisional Commissioner acts as the immediate reporting authority who writes and evaluates the Annual Confidential Report of District Magistrates within their division. This administrative arrangement ensures regular supervisory evaluation of administrative leadership, crisis management performance, scheme implementation efficiency, and overall law enforcement conduct across all districts in Uttar Pradesh.

**23.** (B) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
The District Magistrate derives administrative magisterial powers primarily from the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Under this statutory framework, the District Magistrate exercises authority to maintain public order, issue preventive detention orders, enforce prohibitory orders under Section 144, handle unlawful assemblies, and regulate public peace within the district territory in the state.

**24.** (C) IV only
The District Magistrate serves as the Returning Officer for parliamentary elections, heads the District Disaster Management Authority, and acts as the chief protocol officer. However, appointing police Sub-Inspectors falls under the jurisdiction of the Police Recruitment Board and Police Headquarters, not the District Magistrate, making only statement four incorrect here.

**25.** (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The District Magistrate is designated as the District Election Officer by the Election Commission of India to supervise electoral roll preparation and election administration. However, the District Magistrate is an All India Services officer appointed directly by the state government, not by the Election Commission, validating statement one while invalidating statement two.

**26.** (A) Chief Development Officer
The Chief Development Officer, usually a senior Indian Administrative Service officer, functions as the dedicated administrative supervisor for developmental activities in a district. The CDO coordinates rural development schemes, health initiatives, social welfare, agriculture programs, and infrastructure development across all technical departments, assisting the overall administrative oversight of the district.

**27.** (B) Block Development Officer
The Block Development Officer serves as the executive head of a Development Block. Positioned at the intermediate level of rural development administration, the officer supervises government project execution, handles local developmental funding, guides village development officers, and works in tandem with elected representatives of the Kshettra Panchayat to foster rural progress.

**28.** (B) Revenue Village
The revenue village constitutes the primary and lowest territorial unit in the revenue administration hierarchy of Uttar Pradesh. Every revenue village has defined geographical boundaries, an assigned unique village code, maintained land records, and a dedicated Lekhpal responsible for land revenue accounting, field inspections, and maintaining property ownership registers across the region.

**29.** (A) Drafting the state budget
Sub-Divisional Magistrates perform key executive, revenue, and statutory functions within their sub-division, including handling preventive criminal proceedings, issuing official domicile certificates, and overseeing electoral registration. Drafting the state budget, however, is an exclusive administrative function managed at the state level by the Finance Department in the State Secretariat in Lucknow.

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**30.** (A) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar, Revenue Inspector
In the revenue administrative hierarchy of a district, authority flows downwards from executive and revenue officers to field supervisors. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate holds supreme charge over the sub-division, followed by the Tehsildar heading the tehsil, the Naib Tehsildar assisting in revenue matters, and the Revenue Inspector directly supervising village Lekhpals.

**31.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Chief Secretary serves as the top administrative authority of the State Secretariat in Uttar Pradesh. By exercising administrative leadership and overall control across all government departments, advising the Cabinet, and coordinating inter-departmental policy implementation, the administrative control exercised over all departments directly explains why the Chief Secretary is the administrative head.

**32.** (C) The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
The Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh is appointed directly by the Chief Minister of the state. As the chief administrative officer and primary advisor to the head of government, the Chief Minister selects a senior IAS officer based on administrative seniority, executive merit, trust, and proven leadership capability across state governmental operations.

**33.** (B) At the pleasure of the Chief Minister
The tenure of the Chief Secretary in Uttar Pradesh is not fixed by rigid statutory limits; rather, it remains at the pleasure and discretion of the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister retains the executive authority to select, extend, or transfer the Chief Secretary based on administrative necessity and strategic governance requirements.

**34.** (D) Principal Secretary
In the Uttar Pradesh Secretariat, the administrative head of a government department is a Principal Secretary or Additional Chief Secretary, drawn from senior IAS ranks. While ministers provide political oversight, the Principal Secretary manages administrative control, policy formulation, budgetary supervision, and bureaucratic execution within the respective state department.

**35.** (A) Bholanath Jha
Bholanath Jha served as the first Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh post-independence, taking charge during the crucial administrative transition following 1947. He played an instrumental role in restructuring civil service administration, organizing executive machinery, establishing governance procedures, and stabilizing state government operations during the initial nation-building years in Uttar Pradesh.

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**36.** (C) The Secretariat formulates policy, whereas Directorates implement policy.
The fundamental structural division in Uttar Pradesh governance lies in policy formulation versus execution. The Secretariat, located at the seat of government, assists ministers in policy formulation, legislative drafting, and budgeting, while Executive Directorates function as field organizations responsible for the actual operational implementation of these formulated policies across the state.

**37.** (A) Lok Bhavan
Lok Bhavan, situated in Lucknow, serves as the modern administrative complex housing the Chief Minister's Secretariat and senior executive offices of the Uttar Pradesh government. Inaugurated to centralize governance, it accommodates state cabinet meeting halls, key administrative departments, and top civil administration secretariats for streamlined governmental operations.

**38.** (D) State Transformation Commission
In November 2022, the state government restructured and renamed the decades-old State Planning Commission into the State Transformation Commission. Modeled on NITI Aayog, this modernized body acts as an expert think-tank advising the Uttar Pradesh government on strategic economic growth, policy evaluation, public investment, and sustainable development goals.

**39.** (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The Home Department is responsible for maintaining state law and order, while the Revenue Department handles land records and disaster relief management. The Finance Department is charged with budget preparation and fiscal management, whereas the Public Works Department manages physical infrastructure

development, including public roads and bridge construction.

**40.** (C) Chief Secretary
The Chief Secretary acts as the chief spokesperson and principal advisor to the Chief Minister on administrative matters in Uttar Pradesh. Heading the state civil service machinery, the Chief Secretary coordinates governmental policies, handles inter-departmental public relations, and articulates official administrative stands during major policy announcements and state emergencies.

**41.** (D) Director General of Police
The Director General of Police serves as the highest-ranking police officer and executive head of the entire police force in Uttar Pradesh. Heading the State Police Headquarters in Lucknow, the DGP oversees state-wide law enforcement, internal security, police administration, crime prevention strategies, and operational deployments across all ranges and commissionerates.

**42.** (C) 2020
The Police Commissionerate system was officially introduced in Uttar Pradesh in January 2020 by the state government. This major administrative reform restructured urban policing by vesting executive magisterial powers directly in senior police officers, thereby eliminating dual-command delays between the District Magistrate and police authorities in dense urban metropolises across the state.

**43.** (B) Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Nagar
The Police Commissionerate system was initially implemented in the two urban districts of Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida) in January 2020. Headed by officers of Additional Director General rank as Commissioners of Police, this system was introduced to enhance swift law enforcement and urban crime management in these growing urban hubs.

**44.** (C) 7
As of 2023, the Police Commissionerate system has been successfully implemented across seven major metropolitan districts in Uttar Pradesh. Following initial rollout in Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Nagar, the system was expanded in phases to include Kanpur Nagar, Varanasi, Agra, Ghaziabad, and Prayagraj to strengthen urban policing.

**45.** (A) I and II only
Under the Police Commissionerate system, the Commissioner of Police exercises magisterial powers for maintaining law and order, effectively replacing the traditional dual-command structure between the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police. However, this system is established in seven selected urban districts, not all 75 districts, validating statements one and two while invalidating statement three.

**46.** (C) Gorakhpur
While Police Commissionerates have been established in urban centers like Agra, Ghaziabad, Varanasi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Prayagraj, and Gautam Buddha Nagar, Gorakhpur continues to operate under the traditional dual-command district police administration system, where district policing is headed by a Senior Superintendent of Police under the administrative oversight of the District Magistrate.

**47.** (D) Inspector General / ADG
In the non-commissionerate police administration structure of Uttar Pradesh, a Police Zone comprises multiple police ranges and is headed by a high-ranking officer of Inspector General or Additional Director General rank. This officer oversees law and order, supervises inter-district criminal investigations, and monitors police administration within the assigned zonal jurisdiction.

**48.** (D) I, II, III and IV
Multiple districts form a Police Range, and multiple ranges constitute a Police Zone in the administrative structure. In non-commissionerate districts, the Superintendent of Police or Senior Superintendent of Police leads the force, while individual police stations are managed by Station House Officers. Thus, all four listed statements correctly outline the state's police hierarchy.

**49.** (B) Integrated response for police, fire, and ambulance
UP 112 is a toll-free integrated emergency response system established by the Uttar Pradesh government. Operating 24x7 from a centralized command center, it provides rapid coordinated emergency assistance by combining police response, fire brigade services, and medical

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supervises Naib Tehsildars and Lekhpals, and adjudicates land disputes under the Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code.

**10.** (A) Development Block level
The Block Development Officer operates as the chief executive and administrative coordinator at the development block level. Responsible for executing grass-roots development programs, the officer supervises extension officers, coordinates with Gram Panchayats, implements rural employment and infrastructure schemes, and monitors rural welfare expenditures under guidance from senior district-level development officers across the region.

**11.** (A) 1831
The Uttar Pradesh Board of Revenue was established at Prayagraj (then Allahabad) in the year 1831 during the British colonial administration. Created to consolidate land revenue management and adjudicate land disputes, it stands as one of the oldest administrative and judicial institutions handling land revenue control and state land administration in India.

**12.** (A) I and II only
The Board of Revenue was established at Prayagraj in 1831, and its administrative and judicial branches were formally separated in 1932. However, the administrative wing's headquarters is currently located in Lucknow, while the judicial wing remains in Prayagraj. Consequently, statements one and two are correct, whereas statement three is incorrect.

**13.** (A) Prayagraj
The judicial wing of the Uttar Pradesh Board of Revenue is located at Prayagraj. It functions as the highest court of appeal regarding land tenure, tenancy rights, land revenue distribution, and property boundary disputes in the state, exercising supervisory judicial control over lower revenue courts including Divisional Commissioners and Tehsildars.

**14.** (C) Uttar Pradesh Board of Revenue
The Board of Revenue for Uttar Pradesh serves as the apex revenue court in the state, holding ultimate appellate jurisdiction over land revenue matters and land record disputes. Decisions delivered by lower revenue authorities, such as District Collectors or Divisional Commissioners, can be appealed before the Board of Revenue prior to High Court writ petitions.

**15.** (D) An annual register of land rights
In the land administration of Uttar Pradesh, Khatauni refers to the register of land holdings that details ownership rights, land user categories, plot numbers, and tenancy status for all rural landholders in a village. Formally recognized as an annual or quadrennial register of rights, it acts as authentic proof of land ownership.

**16.** (C) Every six years
In Uttar Pradesh, the Khatauni register is systematically revised and updated every six years by the revenue administration. During this six-year period, all mutations, land ownership shifts, land conversions, and structural modifications recorded in temporary ledgers are formally consolidated into a fresh, legally binding record of land rights for each revenue village.

**17.** (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
In revenue terminology, Khasra is a field book containing crop details and land metrics, while Shajra is the official map depicting village plot boundaries. Dakheel Kharij denotes the process of property rights mutation following land transfer, and the Lekhpal functions as the grass-root village accountant responsible for maintaining revenue records and field surveys.

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**18.** (D) Khasra
The Khasra is an indispensable land record updated annually by the Lekhpal during periodic seasonal crop inspections, known as Girdawari. It documents specific details regarding cultivated crops, soil classification, irrigation methods, uncultivated areas, and land possession, ensuring accurate annual monitoring of agricultural activities across all registered fields in Uttar Pradesh.

**19.** (A) Chaudhary Charan Singh
During his tenure as Revenue Minister in Uttar Pradesh during the 1950s, Chaudhary Charan Singh abolished the traditional hereditary post of Patwari following a widespread strike. He replaced it with the newly designated post of Lekhpal, establishing transparent recruitment standards and modernizing the lowest tier of village revenue administration in the state.

**60.** (B) The Governor can remove a UPPSC member independently.
Members of the UPPSC are appointed by the Governor but cannot be removed independently by the Governor. Under Article 317 of the Constitution, removal of a member can only be ordered by the President of India on grounds of misbehavior following an inquiry and reference by the Supreme Court, making statement two incorrect.

**61.** (A) Integrated Grievance Redressal System
In Uttar Pradesh's e-governance framework, IGRS stands for Integrated Grievance Redressal System. It functions as an integrated technological platform designed to record, track, and resolve citizen grievances in a time-bound manner, bridging communication between citizens, state administrative departments, and supervisory officials for effective public governance accountability.

**62.** (C) The integrated grievance redressal portal
Jansunwai is the public brand name for the Integrated Grievance Redressal System portal in Uttar Pradesh. Citizens use this online digital platform to submit complaints, register grievances against state services, track application progress, and receive official administrative responses directly from concerned department officials within stipulated time frames.

**63.** (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Nivesh Mitra acts as a single-window clearance portal for entrepreneurs, Bhulekh provides digital access to land records, Darpan functions as the Chief Minister's executive decision-support dashboard monitoring state projects, and e-District facilitates online delivery of official citizen certificates such as income, caste, and domicile documents.

**64.** (A) 1076
1076 is the official toll-free CM Helpline number operational in Uttar Pradesh. Available 24x7, it enables citizens from all districts to register grievances, request public information, and convey complaints directly to the Chief Minister's office, ensuring direct supervision and prompt administrative action from relevant government departments.

**65.** (B) Electronic delivery of citizen-centric public services
The e-District project in Uttar Pradesh is designed to deliver citizen-centric public services electronically through automated computerization. It enables citizens to seamlessly apply for and obtain statutory certificates, revenue services, social welfare benefits, and public licenses online through local Common Service Centers without visiting government offices physically.

**66.** (D) A paperless environment for file disposal
The implementation of the e-Office system in the Uttar Pradesh Secretariat aims to create a paperless governance environment. By digitizing physical files, automating file movements, tracking approvals electronically, and reducing procedural delays, the system enhances administrative transparency, operational efficiency, and operational accountability across all administrative state departments in Lucknow.

**67.** (A) UPLC (UP Electronics Corporation Ltd.)
UP Electronics Corporation Limited (UPLC) functions as the nodal implementation agency for Information Technology and e-Governance infrastructure projects in Uttar Pradesh. Under the Department of IT and Electronics, UPLC procures IT hardware, manages software deployments, and executes major state digital initiatives across government secretariats and district offices.

**68.** (C) III only
The Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Adhiniyam, 2011 guarantees the timely delivery of notified public services to citizens. While statements one and two accurately describe its identity and objective, statement three is incorrect because the Act penalizes defaulting public officials who fail to provide services in time, rather than penalizing citizens.

**69.** (A) Imposition of financial penalty on the officer
Under the Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Adhiniyam, if a designated public officer fails to deliver a notified service within the stipulated time limit without sufficient cause, the appellate authority can impose a financial penalty on the officer, which is deducted directly from their salary to enforce administrative accountability.

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**111.** (D) Revenue Department
The Revenue Department functions as the nodal administrative department for disaster management, emergency relief, and rehabilitation operations in Uttar Pradesh. It manages financial disbursements under the State Disaster Response Fund, calculates crop damages caused by floods or droughts, and coordinates disaster mitigation efforts with district authorities across the state.

**112.** (C) Revenue Department
The Relief Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh functions directly under the administrative oversight of the Revenue Department. Operating as the executive authority for disaster response, the Relief Commissioner coordinates real-time emergency monitoring, releases relief grants to affected districts, and manages rehabilitation measures during calamities like floods, droughts, and severe storms.

**113.** (C) 2014
The State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) of Uttar Pradesh was officially constituted in 2014 as a specialized emergency response unit. Modeled after the National Disaster Response Force, it comprises trained personnel deployed for search, rescue, medical aid, and relief operations during severe floods, building collapses, chemical incidents, and natural disasters.

**114.** (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is the primary fund available to state governments for responding to notified disasters, confirming statement one. However, statement two is incorrect because funding for the SDRF in general category states like Uttar Pradesh is shared between the Central Government (75%) and State Government (25%).

**115.** (A) State Emergency Operation Centre
The State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) in Lucknow functions 24x7 as the central information and communication node for disaster management in Uttar Pradesh. It tracks weather warnings, monitors flood levels, collects real-time disaster reports, and coordinates emergency response operations between state administrative departments, district authorities, and rescue forces.

**116.** (C) Varasat Abhiyan
Varasat Abhiyan is a special administrative campaign launched in Uttar Pradesh to digitize and record land inheritance rights online. Aimed at curbing rural land disputes and eliminating harassment by local revenue functionaries, it ensures time-bound registration of ancestral land succession without requiring villagers to visit physical revenue offices.

**117.** (A) Food and Civil Supplies Department
The Food and Civil Supplies Department of Uttar Pradesh manages the implementation and monitoring of the Public Distribution System (PDS). It ensures fair distribution of essential food grains through fair price shops, issues digitized ration cards, monitors grain procurement, and enforces statutory regulations under the National Food Security Act.

**118.** (D) Gram Sabha
At the village level, the Gram Sabha holds statutory authority to pass an open resolution recommending the allotment or cancellation of a Fair Price Shop (Ration Shop) license. This open meeting process ensures local transparency, public accountability, direct participation, and community oversight in selecting ration distributors within rural areas of Uttar Pradesh.

**119.** (B) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
The Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) acts as the competent licensing authority empowered to issue, suspend, or cancel licenses for operating Fair Price Shops in rural sub-divisions. Upon receiving the Gram Sabha's resolution and verification reports from revenue inspectors, the SDM approves the formal license to distribute subsidized PDS food grains.

**120.** (C) III only
Ration cards in Uttar Pradesh are digitized and linked with Aadhaar, and e-PoS devices ensure biometric beneficiary verification, making statements one and two correct. Statement three is incorrect because the state's Food and Civil Supplies Department distributes ration through local fair price shop agents, rather than FCI bypassing state machinery.

**121.** (D) Claim PDS ration from any fair price shop nationwide
Under the One Nation One Ration Card scheme implemented in Uttar Pradesh, subsidized food

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governance, serving small suburban settlements that do not meet full municipality population thresholds.

**81.** (A) 1976
The New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA) was constituted on April 17, 1976, under the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Area Development Act, 1976. Established to foster planned industrial and urban growth near Delhi, NOIDA manages municipal services, infrastructure, and industrial development within its designated territory in Gautam Buddha Nagar.

**82.** (D) Lucknow Development Authority
The Lucknow Development Authority (LDA) is the statutory urban planning agency responsible for planned infrastructure development and housing in the metropolitan region of Lucknow. Established under the Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973, LDA acquires land, prepares master development plans, builds housing complexes, and regulates urban construction activities.

**83.** (A) Divisional Commissioner
In Uttar Pradesh, the Divisional Commissioner generally serves as the ex-officio Chairman of urban development authorities operating within their division, such as LDA or ADA. In this capacity, the Divisional Commissioner provides administrative guidance, chairs board meetings, approves urban master plans, and coordinates inter-departmental infrastructure activities across the development authority.

**84.** (C) Ensuring affordable housing and planned urban development
The Uttar Pradesh Awas Vikas Parishad (UPAVP) is a state-level statutory body created to address urban housing needs. Its primary function involves acquiring land, developing master-planned residential townships, constructing affordable housing schemes for low and middle-income groups, and executing organized urban infrastructure projects across various cities in Uttar Pradesh.

**85.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Industrial development authorities in Uttar Pradesh are mapped to specific regions: NOIDA operates in Gautam Buddha Nagar, GIDA functions in Gorakhpur, SIDA is located in Sathariya in Jaunpur district, and LIDA regulates industrial development within the Lucknow region, establishing the correct administrative alignment across these four state development hubs.

**86.** (C) 17
As of 2023, Uttar Pradesh contains seventeen Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigams). These corporations handle municipal governance in large urban cities, providing urban infrastructure, waste management, civic amenities, public health supervision, and local revenue collection, with each corporation headed politically by an elected Mayor and administratively by a Municipal Commissioner.

**87.** (B) Shahjahanpur
Shahjahanpur was officially designated as the seventeenth and newest Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam) in Uttar Pradesh in April 2018. Upgraded from a municipal council due to urban growth and demographic expansion, its elevation enhanced municipal funding, civic infrastructure, and urban governance capabilities for the expanding metropolitan area.

**88.** (B) II, III, I
Urban local bodies are categorized by population size in descending order. Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigams) require the largest population threshold (over 5 lakh), followed by Municipal Councils (Nagar Palika Parishads, 20,000 to 5 lakh), and lastly Nagar Panchayats (transitional areas below 20,000 population), establishing the correct descending hierarchy.

**89.** (D) Municipal Commissioner
A Municipal Commissioner, usually a senior IAS officer, serves as the chief executive officer of a Municipal Corporation in Uttar Pradesh. While the Mayor acts as the presiding political head, the Municipal Commissioner exercises executive authority, manages municipal finances, enforces civic regulations, and executes infrastructure projects passed by the elected council.

**90.** (A) Article 243-I
Article 243-I of the Constitution of India empowers the Governor of a state to establish a State Finance Commission every five years. This constitutional body reviews the financial condition of rural Panchayats and urban Municipalities and recommends principles for

allocating state tax revenues to local bodies in Uttar Pradesh.

**91.** (B) 1994
Following the passage of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, the First State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh was formally constituted in December 1994. It was established to review local government finances and recommend principles governing state revenue distribution and grant-in-aid allocations to Panchayats and urban local bodies.

**92.** (A) I and II only
The State Finance Commission recommends principles for distributing net state tax proceeds and evaluates the financial health of both Panchayats and Municipalities. However, its recommendations are advisory in nature rather than legally binding on the state legislature, making statements one and two correct, while statement three is incorrect.

**93.** (A) Anand Misra
Anand Misra, a former senior civil servant, was appointed as the Chairman of the 5th State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh. Under his leadership, the commission reviewed state tax distribution formulas, evaluated local body fiscal deficits, and recommended structural grant frameworks for empowering local self-governments across the state.

**94.** (B) 74th Amendment Act
The District Planning Committee derives its mandatory constitutional status from Article 243ZD, inserted into the Constitution of India via the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. It obligates states to establish DPCs to consolidate draft development plans prepared by local Panchayats and Municipalities into a unified district development plan.

**95.** (D) A Minister nominated by the State Government
In Uttar Pradesh, a Cabinet Minister nominated by the State Government serves as the Chairperson of the District Planning Committee (DPC) for a specific district. This Minister in Charge coordinates developmental priorities, ensures alignment between local aspirations and state budgetary allocations, and presides over official DPC planning meetings.

**96.** (B) III only
The District Planning Committee consolidates urban and rural plans, reserves four-fifths of its membership for elected local representatives, and prepares draft district development plans. However, a nominated Cabinet Minister, not the District Magistrate, acts as the Chairperson of the DPC, making statement three incorrect while the other statements are correct.

**97.** (B) Planning Department
The Planning Department of Uttar Pradesh acts as the nodal administrative department responsible for overseeing District Planning Committees. It provides policy guidelines, establishes procedural planning frameworks, coordinates district budgetary allocations, and monitors the implementation of consolidated annual district development plans across all 75 districts in the state.

**98.** (D) Planning and Economics and Statistics Division
The Economics and Statistics Division, operating under the Planning Department of Uttar Pradesh, annually compiles and publishes the official State Statistical Diary. This statistical publication serves as an authentic source for official administrative data, demographic metrics, agricultural statistics, industrial outputs, and socio-economic indicators across all districts in Uttar Pradesh.

**99.** (A) Increasing administrative red tape
Good governance initiatives in Uttar Pradesh focus on administrative decentralization, enhancing operational transparency via e-governance, and simplifying complex bureaucratic rules to improve public service delivery. Increasing administrative red tape causes delays and corruption, contradicting the fundamental objectives of administrative reform aimed at promoting accountable and responsive governance.

**100.** (B) 1975
The Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act was enacted in 1975 to establish an independent statutory authority to investigate allegations of corruption, abuse of office, and maladministration against public servants. The institution of the Lokayukta provides citizens with an anti-corruption mechanism to

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hold government officials and public servants accountable across Uttar Pradesh.

**101.** (A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
The Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh is appointed by the Governor of the state by warrant under hand and seal. The appointment follows mandatory statutory consultations with a selection panel comprising the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and the Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly.

**102.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In Uttar Pradesh, the Chief Minister is exempt from the investigative jurisdiction of the Lokayukta, validating the assertion. The Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta Act, 1975 explicitly excludes the head of government from the list of investigable public functionaries, meaning the statutory provision in the law directly explains the Chief Minister's exemption.

**103.** (C) 8 years
Through an amendment enacted to the Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act in 2012, the tenure of the Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta was extended from six years to eight years. This eight-year term provides long-term institutional continuity and independence to the anti-corruption authority in carrying out investigations across Uttar Pradesh.

**104.** (C) Economic Offences Wing (EOW)
The Economic Offences Wing (EOW) is a specialized investigating wing of the Uttar Pradesh Police dedicated to probing complex economic crimes, financial frauds, corporate defalcations, money laundering schemes, and white-collar offences. Operating state-wide, EOW conducts detailed forensic financial investigations to prosecute major economic offenses effectively under state law.

**105.** (D) The Director General of Police, UP
The Anti-Corruption Organization (ACO) operates as a specialized police unit under the direct administrative and operational control of the Director General of Police, Uttar Pradesh. Tasked with curbing bribery in public offices, ACO conducts undercover trap operations and probes corruption cases involving public servants across various state departments.

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**106.** (A) Investigating corruption cases against public servants
The State Vigilance Establishment (UPVig) serves as an executive anti-corruption agency tasked with inquiring into allegations of corruption, bribery, misconduct, and financial irregularities against government functionaries in Uttar Pradesh. It conducts preliminary inquiries, registers formal vigilance cases, and recommends departmental or criminal prosecution against defaulting public servants.

**107.** (B) Santhanam Committee
The Prevention of Corruption Committee, chaired by K. Santhanam in 1962, recommended establishing specialized institutional vigilance bodies at both central and state levels. Its recommendations led to setting up dedicated administrative anti-corruption mechanisms, including state vigilance establishments, to systematically combat bureaucratic corruption across Indian states like Uttar Pradesh.

**108.** (B) Chief Minister
The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA) is constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, with the Chief Minister acting as its ex-officio Chairperson. The authority formulates state disaster management policies, approves response plans, coordinates risk reduction measures, and directs state-wide relief operations during major natural or man-made disasters.

**109.** (A) District Magistrate
At the district level, the District Magistrate (or District Collector) acts as the ex-officio Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). In this leadership role, the DM coordinates local disaster preparedness plans, directs emergency response measures, coordinates rescue operations, and manages relief mobilization across the district territory.

**110.** (C) Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha
Under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the elected political head of the district's rural self-government, the Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha, serves as the ex-officio Co-Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority in Uttar Pradesh, working alongside the District Magistrate who acts as the Chairperson.

**70.** (D) By mandating Aadhaar-enabled PoS machines for ration distribution
Digital India transformed the public distribution system in Uttar Pradesh by digitizing ration cards and introducing Aadhaar-enabled Point of Sale (e-PoS) devices at fair price shops. This technological integration mandates biometric authentication of beneficiaries prior to ration distribution, eliminating ghost cards, reducing diversion, and ensuring transparent food distribution.

**71.** (B) Gram Pradhan
In Uttar Pradesh, the administrative and executive leadership of a Gram Panchayat rests with the Gram Pradhan. As the directly elected head of the local rural council, the Gram Pradhan presides over Gram Sabha meetings, supervises village developmental projects, approves local welfare expenditures, and coordinates with government functionaries.

**72.** (A) I, II and III only
A Lekhpal maintains land records, reports natural calamities to higher authorities, and assists in agricultural census operations. However, adjudicating civil disputes falls strictly under the jurisdiction of civil courts or designated revenue courts, not individual Lekhpals, making statement four incorrect while statements one, two, and three are correct.

**73.** (D) Registered voters of the Gram Sabha
The Gram Pradhan is directly elected by the registered voters of the Gram Sabha through secret ballot voting during local body elections. Every citizen residing within the territorial area of the Gram Sabha whose name appears on the official electoral roll is eligible to participate directly in electing the Pradhan.

**74.** (B) 21 years
Under the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, the minimum age required to contest elections for the post of Gram Pradhan or member of a Gram Panchayat is twenty-one years. Candidates meeting this age criterion and registered as voters in the concerned Gram Sabha are legally eligible to stand for election.

**75.** (B) Village Development Officer / Panchayat Secretary
The Village Development Officer (VDO) or Panchayat Secretary functions as the ex-officio administrative Secretary of a Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh. Appointed by the state government, this official maintains panchayat records, registers births and deaths, prepares financial accounts, and assists the Gram Pradhan in implementing government welfare schemes.

**76.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Gram Sabha, comprising all registered adult voters in a village, functions as the primary body approving plans and budgets, making it legislative in nature, while the elected Gram Panchayat executes these decisions. Because the electorate of the Gram Sabha directly elects the executive Gram Panchayat, the reason correctly explains the assertion.

**77.** (A) Block Development Committee member
At the rural local self-governance level in Uttar Pradesh, BDC stands for Block Development Committee member (officially known as Kshettra Panchayat Sadasya). These members are directly elected from territorial wards within a development block and collectively form the Kshettra Panchayat, where they elect the Block Pramukh to lead block administration.

**78.** (C) Kshettra Panchayat
Under the three-tier Panchayati Raj system established in Uttar Pradesh, the Kshettra Panchayat forms the intermediate tier operating at the development block level. It bridges the grass-roots Gram Panchayats at the village level with the Zila Panchayat at the district level, coordinating regional development plans and resource allocations across villages.

**79.** (D) Chief Development Officer (CDO)
While the Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha is the elected political head of the Zila Panchayat, the Chief Development Officer (or District Development Officer in certain instances) serves as its chief administrative officer. The CDO oversees executive functioning, manages rural project finances, and coordinates development administration across the district.

**80.** (C) Nagar Panchayat
Under Article 243Q of the Constitution and Uttar Pradesh urban local body laws, a Nagar Panchayat is constituted for a transitional area transitioning from a rural to an urban character. It represents the lower tier of urban local

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grains can be claimed by eligible beneficiaries from any electronic Point of Sale (e-PoS) enabled fair price shop nationwide using their existing Aadhaar-linked ration card, facilitating seamless PDS access for migrant workers across states.

**122.** (A) Manav Sampada Portal
The Manav Sampada Portal is an e-governance administrative platform utilized by the Uttar Pradesh government for human resource management of government school teachers and staff. It digitizes service books, manages online leaves, handles performance tracking, and facilitates transparent, merit-based online transfers and postings across primary and secondary education departments.

**123.** (B) Commit organization to service quality and time-frame standards
A Citizen Charter is an administrative commitment document published by government departments in Uttar Pradesh. It outlines public service standards, operational commitments, delivery timeframes, grievance mechanisms, and organizational responsibilities, aiming to promote citizen-centric governance, operational transparency, and administrative accountability across public utility administration.

**124.** (B) Amethi (Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar)
In September 2011, three new districts—Shamli (Prabuddh Nagar), Hapur (Panchsheel Nagar), and Sambhal (Bhim Nagar)—were officially created in Uttar Pradesh. Amethi was constituted earlier in July 2010 as Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar, making it distinct from the trio of three districts established in September 2011 across the state.

**125.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
District territorial restructuring maps accurately to parent districts: Shamli was carved out from Muzaffarnagar, Hapur was carved out from Ghaziabad, Sambhal was carved out from Moradabad and Badaun, and Amethi was established by taking tehsils from Sultanpur and Rae Bareli districts.

**126.** (D) I, II, III and IV
All four administrative statements are correct: Shamli was carved out of Muzaffarnagar district; Hapur currently stands as the smallest district in Uttar Pradesh by geographical area; Amethi was formed from Sultanpur and Rae Bareli tehsils; and Kasganj was carved out of Etah district in 2008 to improve administrative efficiency across the region.

**127.** (D) Kanpur Dehat
Kanpur Dehat district was renamed as Ramabai Nagar district by the state government in 2010. However, in July 2012, the state government officially reverted the name back to Kanpur Dehat to restore traditional geographical identity and administrative clarity for regional governance and local record keeping.

**128.** (C) Hathras
Hathras district was renamed as Mahamaya Nagar district in 1997 following its creation. In July 2012, the state government officially reverted its name back to Hathras. The official reinstatement restored the district's historical and cultural identity while retaining its territorial boundaries under the Aligarh administrative division across Uttar Pradesh.

**129.** (B) 2001
The Administrative Reforms Commission, headed by retired senior bureaucrat Ram Pradhan, was constituted by the Uttar Pradesh government in 2001. The commission was established to evaluate state administrative procedures, recommend structural measures for operational downsizing, streamline bureaucratic processes, and enhance public accountability across state governmental machinery.

**130.** (D) UPCOP
UPCOP is the official citizen-centric mobile application and web portal developed by the Uttar Pradesh Police under Digital India initiatives. It enables citizens to register e-FIRs for lost property, request character certificates, apply for tenant or event verifications, and access essential police services remotely without visiting physical police stations.

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**23.** Consider the following lists regarding industrial clusters and their corresponding cities/regions in Uttar Pradesh and match List I with List II:
List I: (Industrial Clusters)
P. AI City
Q. Drone Hub
R. IT/Electronics
S. Defence Corridor
List II: (Cities/Regions)
1. Kanpur
2. Bundelkhand
3. Lucknow
4. Noida
Select the correct code:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

**24.** What rank did Uttar Pradesh secure nationally in the Export Preparedness Index 2024?
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fourth

**25.** Among the landlocked states in India, what is Uttar Pradesh's rank in the Export Preparedness Index 2024?
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fourth

**26.** In the national digital-startup-ecosystem ranking, what position does Uttar Pradesh currently hold?
(A) Second
(B) Third
(C) Fourth
(D) Fifth

**27.** Approximately how many registered factories are currently operating in Uttar Pradesh, contributing to the state's industrial growth?
(A) Over 15,000
(B) Over 20,000
(C) Over 30,000
(D) Over 50,000

**28.** What percentage increase was recently recorded in Uttar Pradesh's industrial Gross Value Added (GVA)?
(A) 10 percent
(B) 15 percent
(C) 20 percent
(D) 25 percent

**29.** Select the correct sequence of the top three districts of Uttar Pradesh in terms of their contribution to the GSDP growth, from highest to lowest:
(A) Lucknow, GBNagar (Noida), Agra
(B) GBNagar (Noida), Lucknow, Agra
(C) Agra, Prayagraj, Meerut
(D) Lucknow, Prayagraj, GBNagar (Noida)

**30.** Which of the following districts is NOT among the top 5 districts leading in GSDP growth in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Meerut
(C) Varanasi
(D) Agra

**31.** Where was the Uttar Pradesh Global Growth Dialogue 2026 organized to host an investor roadshow?
(A) Mumbai
(B) Bengaluru
(C) New Delhi
(D) Hyderabad

**32.** In which international economic forum did Uttar Pradesh actively participate in 2026 to attract global investments?
(A) G20 Leaders Summit held in Rio de Janeiro
(B) BRICS International Summit held in Kazan
(C) ASEAN Leaders Summit held in Jakarta
(D) World Economic Forum held in Davos

**33.** The Nivesh Mitra portal, which acts as a single-window investment facility in the state, was recently upgraded to which version?
(A) Nivesh Mitra 2.0
(B) Nivesh Mitra 3.0
(C) Nivesh Mitra 4.0
(D) Nivesh Mitra Pro

**34.** How many locations along the state's expressways have been identified for the progress of industrial and logistics-cluster development?
(A) 15
(B) 21
(C) 27
(D) 35

**35.** Consider the following recent events in Uttar Pradesh during the year 2026:

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sugarcane-price payment during the 2025-26 crushing season.
IV. Nearly 99.5% of the previous season's sugarcane dues were successfully settled.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**12.** According to Uttar Pradesh's first Economic Survey, what is the estimated Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the financial year 2025-26?
(A) 25 lakh crore
(B) 30 lakh crore
(C) 36 lakh crore
(D) 42 lakh crore

**13.** The roadmap outlined in the first Economic Survey of Uttar Pradesh targets building an economy of what size?
(A) 500 billion dollars
(B) 1 trillion dollars
(C) 2 trillion dollars
(D) 5 trillion dollars

**14.** What was the base GSDP of Uttar Pradesh in the year 2016-17, as highlighted in the latest economic roadmap?
(A) 10.50 lakh crore
(B) 13.30 lakh crore
(C) 16.20 lakh crore
(D) 18.50 lakh crore

**15.** The growth of Uttar Pradesh's GSDP from 2016-17 to the 2025-26 estimate represents a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of approximately:
(A) 8.5 percent
(B) 10.8 percent
(C) 12.4 percent
(D) 15.2 percent

**16.** For how many consecutive years has Uttar Pradesh maintained the status of a Revenue Surplus state according to recent budget analyses?
(A) 4 years
(B) 5 years
(C) 6 years
(D) 8 years

**17.** Consider the following statements consisting of an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh has successfully moved out of the "BIMARU state" image to become one of the country's top-3 economies.
Reason (R): The state has maintained a Revenue Surplus budget for 6 consecutive years while increasing its industrial Gross Value Added (GVA).
Select the correct option:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**18.** Under the state's cluster-based industrial development model, which city is being developed as an 'AI City'?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Noida
(C) Lucknow
(D) Prayagraj

**19.** Which region of Uttar Pradesh is designated as the primary hub for the Defence Corridor?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Purvanchal
(C) Awadh
(D) Rohilkhand

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**20.** Kanpur is being strategically developed as an industrial cluster for which of the following specific sectors?
(A) IT and Electronics
(B) Toy Manufacturing
(C) Aviation Training
(D) Drone Hub

**21.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh is designated as the primary cluster for IT and Electronics development?
(A) Meerut
(B) Noida
(C) Agra
(D) Varanasi

**22.** Which global technology company announced the establishment of a new software lab in Lucknow focused on generative and agentic AI technologies?
(A) Microsoft
(B) Google
(C) IBM
(D) Tata Consultancy Services

# CHAPTER 19
# Current Events of the State

**1.** On which date was the 'Green Utsav' organized across Uttar Pradesh in the year 2026?
(A) 5 June 2026
(B) 1 July 2026
(C) 12 July 2026
(D) 15 August 2026

**2.** What was the total sapling plantation target set for the 'Green Utsav' 2026 in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 250 million
(B) 300 million
(C) 350 million
(D) 400 million

**3.** How many saplings were reported to be prepared in advance to meet the plantation targets of the 'Green Utsav' 2026?
(A) 450.5 million
(B) 500.0 million
(C) 576.2 million
(D) 600.5 million

**4.** Under the department-wise distribution for 'Green Utsav' 2026, what was the specific plantation target assigned to the Forest Department?
(A) 100 million
(B) 125 million
(C) 155 million
(D) 200 million

**5.** Consider the following statements regarding the 'Green Utsav' 2026 in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The event was organized statewide on 12 July 2026.
II. The Rural Development Department was assigned a target of planting 100 million saplings.
III. The overall state target was to plant 576.2 million saplings on a single day.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**6.** What Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane was approved for the sugar season 2026-27?
(A) 315 per quintal
(B) 340 per quintal
(C) 365 per quintal
(D) 390 per quintal

**7.** For the Uttar Pradesh sugarcane crushing season 2025-26, what is the State Advised Price (SAP) fixed for the early variety of sugarcane?
(A) 390 per quintal
(B) 400 per quintal
(C) 410 per quintal
(D) 420 per quintal

**8.** What is the State Advised Price (SAP) for the general variety of sugarcane for the 2025-26 crushing season in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 355 per quintal
(B) 375 per quintal
(C) 390 per quintal
(D) 400 per quintal

**9.** In the context of sugarcane pricing in Uttar Pradesh, the price of 355 per quintal for the 2025-26 season applies to which category?
(A) Early variety
(B) Unsuitable variety
(C) General variety
(D) Late-maturing variety

**10.** The sugar season 2026-27 in Uttar Pradesh officially begins on which date?
(A) 1 September 2026
(B) 1 October 2026
(C) 1 November 2026
(D) 1 December 2026

**11.** Consider the following statements regarding sugarcane pricing and payments in Uttar Pradesh for recent seasons:
I. The FRP for the 2026-27 season was approved at 365 per quintal.
II. The SAP for the early variety in 2025-26 was fixed at 400 per quintal.
III. Sugar mills in Bulandshahr achieved 100%

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I. Pharma Conclave 1.0
II. Organization of 'Green Utsav'
III. Start of the 2026-27 sugar season
Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of their occurrence or proposed initiation?
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, I, III
(C) I, III, II
(D) III, II, I

**36.** Which of the following events was organized in February 2026 to promote healthcare and investment in the state?
(A) Global Health Summit
(B) Ayush Expo 2026
(C) MedTech Symposium
(D) Pharma Conclave 1.0

**37.** To foster labour welfare and honour workers, the 'Shramveer Gaurav Samaroh 2026' was organized in which city?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Ghaziabad
(D) Varanasi

**38.** The state government plans to develop a State Capital Region (SCR) on the lines of the National Capital Region (NCR). Which city is at the centre of this plan?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Lucknow
(D) Ayodhya

**39.** Under recent urban development policies, how many new townships are planned to be developed across Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 50
(B) 75
(C) 100
(D) 150

**40.** What is the total area of the land bank created by the state government to facilitate industrial setups?
(A) 25,000 acres
(B) 50,000 acres
(C) 75,000 acres
(D) 100,000 acres

**41.** Consider the following statements regarding the state's industrial policy framework:
I. The government has made 75,000 acres of land bank available for industries.
II. A total of 36 sectoral policies are currently active to attract investments.
III. The Nivesh Mitra 3.0 portal was launched for resolving farmer disputes.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II

**42.** How many sectoral policies are available in Uttar Pradesh to support various industries and attract investments?
(A) 24
(B) 30
(C) 36
(D) 42

**43.** What was the total amount of previous season's dues settled for sugarcane farmers, representing nearly 99.5% clearance?
(A) 75,500 crore
(B) 85,200 crore
(C) 1,02,209 crore
(D) 1,20,500 crore

**44.** The system implemented by the state government to digitize the issuance of supply slips to sugarcane farmers is commonly known as:
(A) e-Ganna Pariksha
(B) e-Kisan Parchi
(C) ERP Parchi system
(D) Smart Parchi system

**45.** In early July 2026, a warning for heavy rain and storms was issued primarily for more than 60 districts located in which region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Purvanchal
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Awadh
(D) Western Uttar Pradesh

**46.** The Maha Kumbh Mela is scheduled to be held in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Haridwar
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Ayodhya

**47.** Consider the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh's economic rankings:
I. It ranked fourth in the Export Preparedness Index 2024.

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II. It is the first among landlocked states in export preparedness.
III. It secured the fourth place nationally in the digital-startup-ecosystem ranking.
IV. It remains the top-ranked state in per capita income in India.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**48.** The Kashi Vishwanath Dham is situated on the banks of which river?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Gomti
(C) Sarayu
(D) Ganga

**49.** The newly developed Ayodhya Ram Mandir features which classical style of temple architecture?
(A) Nagara style
(B) Dravidian style
(C) Vesara style
(D) Kalinga style

**50.** What is the full form of UPTET, the state-level examination conducted in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Technical Entrance Test
(B) Uttar Pradesh Training and Employment Test
(C) Uttar Pradesh Teacher Eligibility Test
(D) Uttar Pradesh Talent Evaluation Test

**51.** Which government body is primarily responsible for conducting the UPTET examination in the state?
(A) Examination Regulatory Authority
(B) Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission
(C) Secondary Education Service Selection Board
(D) Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission

**52.** The Ganga Expressway aims to connect which two major nodes in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow to Ghazipur
(B) Etawah to Chitrakoot
(C) Agra to Lucknow
(D) Meerut to Prayagraj

**53.** Consider the following statements consisting of an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh secured the first rank among landlocked states in the Export Preparedness Index 2024.
Reason (R): The state has developed multiple expressway projects and established 27 logistics clusters along them.
Select the correct option:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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**54.** The Purvanchal Expressway connects the state capital Lucknow to which eastern district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ballia
(B) Varanasi
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Gorakhpur

**55.** The Bundelkhand Expressway originates from Bharatkoop in Chitrakoot and merges with the Agra-Lucknow Expressway at which district?
(A) Auraiya
(B) Jalaun
(C) Hamirpur
(D) Etawah

**56.** Which of the following expressways is NOT specifically listed among the ongoing major expressway development projects highlighted in the state's recent progress review?
(A) Yamuna Expressway
(B) Ganga Expressway
(C) Bundelkhand Expressway
(D) Purvanchal Expressway

**57.** The overarching aim of the state's Population Policy is to bring down the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to which level by the target year?
(A) 1.9
(B) 2.1
(C) 2.4
(D) 2.7

**58.** Under the Smart City Mission, how many cities of Uttar Pradesh were originally selected for development by the Central Government?
(A) 7
(B) 10
(C) 12
(D) 15

**59.** Consider the following lists regarding expressway projects and their key terminal or major districts in Uttar Pradesh and match List I with List II:
List I: (Expressway Projects)
P. Ganga Expressway
Q. Purvanchal Expressway
R. Bundelkhand Expressway
S. Agra-Lucknow Expressway
List II: (Key Districts)
1. Ghazipur
2. Chitrakoot
3. Prayagraj
4. Etawah
Select the correct code:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

**60.** The Pharma Conclave 1.0 held in February 2026 was organized with the primary objective of:
(A) Providing free essential medicines to vulnerable BPL families
(B) Eradicating endemic communicable diseases across Purvanchal
(C) Promoting healthcare and pharma investments in the state
(D) Regulating the market pricing of generic medical supplies

**61.** Which of the following best describes the core technology focus of the new IBM software lab established in Lucknow?
(A) Blockchain and cryptocurrency
(B) Quantum computing
(C) Internet of Things (IoT) hardware
(D) Generative and agentic AI

**62.** Which of the following districts achieved 100% sugarcane-price payment during the 2025-26 crushing season?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Gonda
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Pilibhit

**63.** Which district ranks fifth among the top 5 districts leading in GSDP growth in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra
(B) Meerut
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Kanpur Nagar

**64.** Among the top 5 districts leading in GSDP growth in Uttar Pradesh, Prayagraj holds which position?
(A) Second
(B) Third
(C) Fourth
(D) Fifth

**65.** Select the correct sequence of sugarcane State Advised Prices (SAP) for the 2025-26 season in descending order of value:
(A) Early variety > General variety > Unsuitable variety
(B) General variety > Early variety > Unsuitable variety
(C) Early variety > Unsuitable variety > General variety
(D) Unsuitable variety > General variety > Early variety

**66.** The concept of moving out of the "BIMARU state" image refers to overcoming historical backwardness. Who originally coined the acronym BIMARU?
(A) Amartya Sen
(B) Montek Singh Ahluwalia
(C) Ashish Bose
(D) V. K. R. V. Rao

**67.** Under recent sports policy developments, the state government is focusing on establishing a major sports university named after Major Dhyan Chand in which district?
(A) Meerut
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Prayagraj

**68.** The state government's flagship initiative for women's safety and empowerment in Uttar Pradesh is known as:
(A) Mission Vatsalya
(B) Mission Prerna
(C) Mission Nari
(D) Mission Shakti

**69.** Which of the following is an accurate definition of the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane?
(A) The additional state bonus paid to farmers over market rates.
(B) The minimum price mills must pay farmers, fixed by the Centre.
(C) The central procurement rate for public

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# ANSWERS

**1.** (C) 12 July 2026
Uttar Pradesh organized the massive state-wide tree plantation drive named Green Utsav on 12 July 2026. This environmental initiative aimed to enhance forest cover and foster ecological balance across all districts. Multiple state departments collaborated to coordinate extensive planting efforts on this specific date, achieving significant public participation and environmental outreach.

**2.** (C) 350 million
During the Green Utsav 2026, Uttar Pradesh established an ambitious goal to plant 350 million saplings in a single coordinated event. This target reflected the government's commitment to expanding green cover, combatting climate change, and promoting environmental sustainability throughout urban and rural regions across the state through synchronized multi-departmental efforts.

**3.** (C) 576.2 million
To guarantee the smooth execution and success of the Green Utsav 2026 target, state nurseries prepared 576.2 million saplings beforehand. Raising an excess supply ensured that high-quality saplings of various indigenous species were readily available across all districts, preventing shortages during the extensive single-day plantation drive throughout Uttar Pradesh.

**4.** (C) 155 million
Under the department-wise allocation for the Green Utsav 2026, the Forest Department was assigned the primary target of planting 155 million saplings. As the lead environmental body, the department managed reserved forest areas, government land plots, and ecological zones to fulfill its significant share of the total state plantation goal.

**5.** (A) I and II only
The Green Utsav took place on 12 July 2026 across Uttar Pradesh, with the Rural Development Department assigned a target of 100 million saplings. However, the overall target was 350 million saplings, whereas 576.2 million saplings were prepared in advance. Therefore, the first two statements accurately describe the event details.

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**6.** (C) 365 per quintal
The central government approved a Fair and Remunerative Price of 365 rupees per quintal for sugarcane for the 2026-27 sugar season. This baseline price ensures fair financial returns to sugarcane growers across India, protecting farmers from market volatility while standardizing procurement rates for sugar mills based on sugar recovery efficiency.

**7.** (B) 400 per quintal
For the 2025-26 crushing season, Uttar Pradesh established the State Advised Price for early variety sugarcane at 400 rupees per quintal. Early maturing sugarcane varieties yield higher sucrose levels, justifying higher compensation rates to incentivize farmers to cultivate premium crops that enhance overall sugar processing efficiency in state mills.

**8.** (C) 390 per quintal
The state government fixed the State Advised Price for general variety sugarcane at 390 rupees per quintal for the 2025-26 crushing season in Uttar Pradesh. This pricing mechanism provides a remunerative rate for standard sugarcane varieties, ensuring equitable returns for agricultural producers while maintaining stable raw material costs for operational sugar mills.

**9.** (B) Unsuitable variety
In Uttar Pradesh's sugarcane pricing structure for 2025-26, the rate of 355 rupees per quintal applies to unsuitable sugarcane varieties. Unsuitable or late-maturing varieties yield lower sugar content during crushing, leading to a lower state price compared to early and general varieties to discourage their widespread commercial cultivation.

**10.** (B) 1 October 2026
The official sugar season in Uttar Pradesh runs annually from 1 October to 30 September, making 1 October 2026 the official start date for the 2026-27 crushing season. This timeline aligns with standard agricultural cycles, sugar

(C) Varanasi
(D) Bareilly

**80.** The 75,000-acre land bank established by the state government is predominantly managed and allotted by which nodal agency?
(A) Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation
(B) Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited
(C) Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam Authority
(D) UP State Industrial Development Authority

**81.** How many administrative divisions currently exist in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 16
(B) 17
(C) 18
(D) 19

**82.** Which of the following correctly pairs an agro-climatic zone of Uttar Pradesh with a major cash crop highlighted in the state's agricultural pricing policies?
(A) Bundelkhand Zone - Jute
(B) Vindhyan Region - Tea
(C) Tarai Region - Sugarcane
(D) Western Plain Zone - Coffee

**83.** Consider the following statements consisting of an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Sugarcane farmers in Uttar Pradesh are paid different State Advised Prices (SAP) based on the variety of the crop.
Reason (R): Early maturing varieties of sugarcane have higher sugar recovery rates compared to unsuitable varieties.
Select the correct option:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**84.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh is traditionally known as the 'Sugar Bowl' due to its massive sugarcane production and high concentration of sugar mills?
(A) Pratapgarh
(B) Jhansi
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Muzaffarnagar

**85.** Which of the following districts is located in Western Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ballia
(B) Saharanpur
(C) Sonbhadra
(D) Deoria

**86.** The state government's roadmap for a 1-trillion-dollar economy relies heavily on MSMEs. What does MSME stand for?
(A) Major, Small and Micro Enterprises
(B) Medium, Standard and Marginal Enterprises
(C) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
(D) Micro, Scale and Manufacturing Enterprises

**87.** Which of the following expressways passes through the districts of Amethi, Sultanpur, and Azamgarh?
(A) Yamuna Expressway
(B) Agra-Lucknow Expressway
(C) Bundelkhand Expressway
(D) Purvanchal Expressway

**88.** The Ganga Expressway will connect Meerut to Prayagraj. Which of the following districts does it NOT pass through?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Hapur
(C) Budaun
(D) Shahjahanpur

**89.** Consider the following lists regarding top GSDP districts in Uttar Pradesh and their corresponding One District One Product (ODOP) or core industries and match List I with List II:
List I: (Districts)
P. Gautam Buddha Nagar
Q. Agra
R. Lucknow
S. Meerut
List II: (ODOP / Core Industries)
1. Leather Products
2. Sports Goods
3. IT/Electronics & Readymade Garments
4. Chikankari & Zardozi
Select the correct code:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

**90.** The 2025-26 SAP for the 'general variety' of sugarcane is 390 per quintal, while for the 'early variety' it is 400 per quintal. What is the exact difference in price between the 'early variety' and the 'general variety' per quintal?

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distribution sugar supply.
(D) The state transport levy charged on commercial sugarcane transit.

**70.** Consider the following statements regarding sugarcane policies in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The SAP for the unsuitable variety was fixed at 355 per quintal.
II. The FRP is fixed by the central government, while the SAP is announced by the state government.
III. The FRP for the 2026-27 season was approved at 400 per quintal.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**71.** In terms of administrative divisions, the top-ranking GSDP district, Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida), falls under which division?
(A) Saharanpur Division
(B) Aligarh Division
(C) Moradabad Division
(D) Meerut Division

**72.** Which of the following statements about the state's latest annual budget in Uttar Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) The primary sector solely drives the state's 25% GVA increase.
(B) The state government maintained a Revenue Surplus budget for 6 consecutive years.
(C) The overall estimated GSDP for the financial year 2025-26 stands at 36 lakh crore.
(D) The state's GSDP recorded an annual growth CAGR of 10.8% between 2016-17 and 2025-26.

**73.** The 'Shramveer Gaurav Samaroh' is an initiative most closely associated with which state department?
(A) Department of MSME
(B) Department of Labour
(C) Department of Social Welfare
(D) Department of Rural Development

**74.** Which of the following districts is NOT included in the proposed Lucknow State Capital Region (SCR)?
(A) Unnao
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Barabanki
(D) Hardoi

**75.** The Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023 primarily aims to:
(A) Establish a Sports Authority and nurture grassroots talent
(B) Make physical sports a mandatory academic subject up to graduation
(C) Ban all private sports training academies operating in the state
(D) Limit government sports funding and financial grants only to cricket

**76.** Consider the following statements regarding infrastructure and industrial growth in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Industrial and logistics clusters are being developed at 27 locations along expressways.
II. The state has recorded a 25% increase in industrial GVA.
III. Over 30,000 factories are officially registered in the state.
IV. The Nivesh Mitra portal has been downgraded to version 2.0.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and IV

**77.** The 'Green Utsav' target of 350 million saplings forms part of the state's broader environmental policy to increase the green cover to what percentage by 2030?
(A) 10 percent
(B) 15 percent
(C) 20 percent
(D) 25 percent

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**78.** Which of the following districts in Uttar Pradesh, known as a major hub for brassware, is likely to benefit from the state's export and sectoral policies?
(A) Firozabad
(B) Kannauj
(C) Moradabad
(D) Aligarh

**79.** Which district in Uttar Pradesh is world-renowned for its Chikankari and Zardozi crafts, aligning with the state's ODOP scheme and GSDP growth?
(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow

(B) III and IV only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**102.** Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for establishing the Drone Hub in Kanpur?
(A) Kanpur possesses the largest expanse of cultivated agricultural land in central Uttar Pradesh.
(B) Kanpur serves as the official administrative capital city of the state of Uttar Pradesh.
(C) Kanpur possesses an established aerospace and defence manufacturing base.
(D) Kanpur receives the highest recorded annual rainfall volume among all districts in UP.

**103.** In the context of Uttar Pradesh's industrial economy, what does ODOP stand for?
(A) One Division One Project
(B) Only Development Only Progress
(C) Optimal Distribution of Power
(D) One District One Product

**104.** Which of the following matches the correct location for the 'AI City' cluster in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Noida
(C) Varanasi
(D) Kanpur

**105.** Find the city that is NOT a designated node of the UP Defence Industrial Corridor:
(A) Aligarh
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Jhansi
(D) Chitrakoot

**106.** The Maha Kumbh Mela in Prayagraj is held at the confluence of which rivers?
(A) Ganga, Gomti and Sarayu rivers
(B) Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati
(C) Yamuna, Chambal and Betwa rivers
(D) Ganga, Gandak and Ghaghara rivers

**107.** Consider the following statements consisting of an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The state government has set up a 75,000-acre land bank and implemented 36 sectoral policies.
Reason (R): The primary objective is to drive industrialization, attract global investments, and achieve the 1-trillion-dollar economy target.
Select the correct option:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**108.** Which state department coordinates the distribution of the SAP among sugar mills and farmers in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Department of Revenue and Land Records
(B) Department of Basic and Primary Education
(C) Department of Sugarcane Development
(D) Department of Irrigation and Water Resources

**109.** Which of the following accurately describes a key outcome of the Pharma Conclave 1.0?
(A) Imposing a state-wide ban on traditional Ayurvedic medicines
(B) Enforcing the immediate closure of all private medical hospitals
(C) Mandatory export of all locally manufactured pharmaceutical products
(D) Promoting investment in pharma parks and medical devices

**110.** The IBM software lab established in Lucknow focuses heavily on which modern technology?
(A) Autonomous Driving
(B) Semiconductor lithography
(C) Generative and agentic AI
(D) Deep-sea exploration robotics

**111.** Which major by-elections were referenced alongside recent political developments in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) State Gram Panchayat local governance by-elections
(B) Assembly and Parliamentary elections
(C) State university student union body elections
(D) District cooperative society committee elections

**112.** The state of Uttar Pradesh aims to plant exactly how many saplings in total on the day of the 'Green Utsav' 2026?
(A) 200 million
(B) 350 million
(C) 400 million
(D) 500 million

**113.** Consider the following lists regarding government initiatives and their primary objectives in Uttar Pradesh and match List I with List II:
List I: (Government Initiatives)

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P. Nivesh Mitra 3.0
Q. Green Utsav
R. Shramveer Gaurav Samaroh
S. State Capital Region (SCR)

List II: (Primary Objectives)
1. Labour welfare and honour
2. Urban development and decongestion
3. Single-window investment clearance
4. Mass afforestation and sapling plantation

Select the correct code:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

**114.** The "1-trillion-dollar economy" roadmap of Uttar Pradesh is primarily mapped against which financial year target?
(A) 2024-25
(B) 2025-26
(C) 2027-28
(D) 2030-31

**115.** Which of the following is NOT among the top 5 districts leading in GSDP growth in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bareilly
(B) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(C) Lucknow
(D) Prayagraj

**116.** The GSDP of Uttar Pradesh is estimated to reach what figure by 2025-26 according to the state's economic survey?
(A) 21 lakh crore
(B) 28 lakh crore
(C) 36 lakh crore
(D) 45 lakh crore

**117.** What distinguishes Gautam Buddha Nagar's (Noida) economy, making it the top GSDP contributor in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Having the largest single geographic area under commercial sugarcane cultivation
(B) High concentration of IT, electronics, and service industries
(C) Functioning as the primary state hub for brassware and traditional crafts
(D) Housing the central headquarters of all state administrative departments

**118.** Which city in Uttar Pradesh was notably chosen to be developed as an AI city cluster?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Jhansi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Bareilly

**119.** Consider the following statements regarding agricultural payments in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Over 1,02,209 crore was settled for sugarcane farmers from the previous season.
II. Sugarcane pricing in UP involves two tiers: FRP by the Centre and SAP by the State.
III. Bulandshahr district completely failed to make any sugarcane payments in the 2025-26 season.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II

**120.** Which of the following administrative divisions contains the district of Prayagraj?
(A) Prayagraj Division
(B) Mirzapur Division
(C) Varanasi Division
(D) Ayodhya Division

**121.** The Purvanchal Expressway terminates at which village in Ghazipur district?
(A) Chand Saray
(B) Haidaria
(C) Bharatkoop
(D) Kudrail

**122.** How many saplings were prepared in advance across nurseries to meet the plantation target for 'Green Utsav' 2026?
(A) 350.0 million
(B) 400.0 million
(C) 500.5 million
(D) 576.2 million

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**123.** The Kashi Vishwanath Dham project connects the temple to the ghats of which river?
(A) Ganga
(B) Yamuna
(C) Ramganga
(D) Gomti

**124.** The 10.8% CAGR in Uttar Pradesh's GSDP was calculated starting from a base figure of 13.30 lakh crore in which financial year?
(A) 2014-15
(B) 2016-17
(C) 2018-19

(D) 2020-21

**125.** Consider the following statements regarding transport and industrial infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Ganga Expressway is designed to connect Meerut to Prayagraj.
II. 27 logistics clusters are being developed along the expressways.
III. The Defence Corridor covers the Bundelkhand region.
IV. Lucknow is being developed as an IT/ Electronics hub while Noida is developed as an AI City.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) IV only
(D) II, III and IV only

**126.** What is the total number of new townships planned to be developed across Uttar Pradesh under recent urban development policies?
(A) 50
(B) 75
(C) 100
(D) 120

**127.** Which policy mechanism in Uttar Pradesh ensures that sugarcane farmers are paid state-specified prices based on crop variety (early, general, unsuitable)?
(A) Minimum Support Price (MSP)
(B) State Advised Price (SAP)
(C) Market Intervention Scheme (MIS)
(D) Public Distribution Price (PDP)

**128.** Consider the following statements consisting of an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The state government declared heavy warnings in early July 2026 for over 60 districts of Western UP.
Reason (R): The southwest monsoon typically brings heavy rainfall and storm systems to this region during this period.
Select the correct option:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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**129.** In public finance, a state is defined to be in 'Revenue Surplus' when:
(A) Its revenue receipts are greater than its revenue expenditure.
(B) Its total expenditure is less than its total receipts.
(C) Its capital receipts are greater than its revenue expenditure.
(D) It borrows money to meet day-to-day administrative expenses.

**130.** Consider the following lists regarding statistical targets or achievements and their respective sectors in Uttar Pradesh and match List I with List II:
List I: (Statistical Targets / Achievements)
P. 350 million
Q. 36 lakh crore
R. 30,000
S. 75,000 acres
List II: (Sectors)
1. Registered Factories
2. Industrial Land Bank
3. Sapling Plantation Target
4. Estimated GSDP in 2025-26
Select the correct code:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

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(A) 5
(B) 10
(C) 15
(D) 25

**91.** Investor roadshows aimed at technology investments in Uttar Pradesh were notably held in Bengaluru. Which state is Bengaluru the capital of?
(A) Karnataka
(B) Kerala
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Telangana

**92.** Which prominent rural employment scheme in India is frequently utilized for mass plantation drives such as the 'Green Utsav'?
(A) PM-KISAN
(B) PMAY-G
(C) MGNREGA
(D) NRLM

**93.** What is the primary function of the Nivesh Mitra 3.0 portal in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To deliver direct welfare financial transfers to registered state farmers
(B) To distribute free digital laptops to eligible meritorious state students
(C) To monitor real-time GPS locations of public state transport buses
(D) To provide single-window investment clearance for entrepreneurs

**94.** Which nodal agency oversees the startup policy in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Uttar Pradesh State Highways Authority
(B) Uttar Pradesh Police Recruitment Board
(C) UP Electronics Corporation Limited
(D) Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation Board

**95.** Consider the following statements regarding the state's agriculture sector dues:
I. Over 1,00,000 crore in sugarcane dues were settled from the previous season.
II. The settlement rate of previous season's dues reached approximately 99.5%.
III. Sugarcane pricing in UP is solely determined by private sugar mills without government intervention.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**96.** Which scheme was emphasized in Uttar Pradesh for providing financial assistance to families for the birth and education of a girl child?
(A) Vridhavastha Pension Yojana
(B) Kisan Samman Nidhi
(C) Vishwakarma Shram Samman
(D) Kanya Sumangala Yojana

**97.** Among the logistics clusters developed along the expressways, which region benefits directly from the Defence Corridor nodes?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Rohilkhand
(C) Doab
(D) Tarai

**98.** The World Economic Forum annual summit, in which Uttar Pradesh participated in Davos, is held in which country?
(A) France
(B) Germany
(C) Switzerland
(D) United States

**99.** Which of the following natural disaster events prompted a high-level administrative review in over 60 districts of Western UP in July 2026?
(A) Heavy rain and storms
(B) Severe earthquake tremors
(C) Widespread severe heatwave
(D) Destructive locust attack

**100.** Which administrative division does the third highest GSDP district, Agra, belong to?
(A) Kanpur Division
(B) Aligarh Division
(C) Jhansi Division
(D) Agra Division

**101.** Consider the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh's demographic and social developments:
I. The state has implemented a population-control policy targeting a reduced Total Fertility Rate.
II. UPTET 2026 was organized with a strict directive for fair examination.
III. 'Shramveer Gaurav Samaroh' is related to honouring distinguished teachers.
IV. The Smart City project includes developing 100 new townships.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II only

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mill maintenance schedules, and seasonal harvest readiness across all major sugarcane-producing belts in the state.

**11.** (D) I, II, III and IV
All statements regarding sugarcane pricing and dues settlement are correct. The FRP for 2026-27 was set at 365 per quintal, while the 2025-26 early variety SAP was 400 per quintal. Furthermore, Bulandshahr mills paid 100% of their sugarcane dues, contributing to the state's overall 99.5% clearance rate for previous season payments.

**12.** (C) 36 lakh crore
Uttar Pradesh's inaugural Economic Survey estimated the Gross State Domestic Product to reach 36 lakh crore rupees for the financial year 2025-26. This projection reflects substantial expansion driven by industrial development, infrastructure investments, service sector growth, and improved fiscal administration, marking major economic progress toward long-term state developmental milestones.

**13.** (B) 1 trillion dollars
The primary roadmap detailed in Uttar Pradesh's first Economic Survey targets scaling the state economy to 1 trillion US dollars. Achieving this strategic goal involves accelerating capital expenditure, enhancing manufacturing capabilities, expanding modern infrastructure networks, promoting digital transformation, and attracting domestic and foreign direct investments across diverse commercial sectors.

**14.** (B) 13.30 lakh crore
In the economic growth evaluation presented in the recent state survey, the GSDP of Uttar Pradesh in 2016-17 served as the benchmark baseline figure of 13.30 lakh crore rupees. This baseline demonstrates the significant trajectory of financial growth achieved over subsequent years towards the target of becoming a trillion-dollar economy.

**15.** (B) 10.8 percent
The rise in Gross State Domestic Product from 13.30 lakh crore rupees in 2016-17 to 36 lakh crore rupees in 2025-26 corresponds to a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 10.8 percent. This robust growth rate underscores consistent economic expansion, improved revenue generation, and sustained industrial productivity across Uttar Pradesh.

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**16.** (C) 6 years
Uttar Pradesh has maintained a Revenue Surplus status for 6 consecutive years in its state budgets. A revenue surplus indicates that regular government receipts consistently exceed recurring operational expenditures, reflecting disciplined fiscal management, increased tax collections, and financial stability capable of supporting large-scale public infrastructure projects.

**17.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh shed its historical BIMARU status by climbing to top-3 state economies in India. This structural transition is directly justified by six consecutive years of budget revenue surpluses alongside substantial increases in industrial Gross Value Added, proving that prudent financial governance and expanding industrial capacity enabled economic turnaround.

**18.** (C) Lucknow
Under Uttar Pradesh's cluster-based industrial strategy, Lucknow is designated to become the state's central AI City. The development plan includes building specialized research parks, fostering technology startups, attracting global IT firms, and constructing advanced infrastructure tailored for artificial intelligence research, machine learning software, and digital technology innovations.

**19.** (A) Bundelkhand
The Bundelkhand region serves as the primary hub for the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor. Developing defence manufacturing nodes in areas like Jhansi and Chitrakoot aims to attract domestic and international aerospace defense investments, boost regional economic growth, create skilled employment opportunities, and transform historically underprivileged districts into industrial centers.

**20.** (D) Drone Hub
Kanpur is designated as a specialized industrial cluster for drone manufacturing and technology, functioning as the state's Drone Hub. Leveraging its existing manufacturing capabilities, technical institutions, and engineering expertise, Kanpur supports research, prototyping, testing, and

defense equipment manufacturing ecosystem across western and central Uttar Pradesh.

**106.** (B) Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati
The Maha Kumbh Mela in Prayagraj takes place at Triveni Sangam, the sacred confluence of three rivers: the Ganga, Yamuna, and the mythical subterranean Saraswati. Pilgrims gather at this holy site to perform ritual baths, believing the confluence waters cleanse sins and grant spiritual liberation during auspicious festival dates.

**107.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The state government created a 75,000-acre industrial land bank and active sectoral policies specifically to attract global corporate investments, promote rapid industrialization, and fulfill its target of reaching a 1-trillion-dollar economy. Streamlined land availability and targeted sectoral incentives directly drive private capital investment into Uttar Pradesh.

**108.** (C) Department of Sugarcane Development
The Department of Sugarcane Development and Sugar Industry in Uttar Pradesh oversees sugarcane administration, monitoring State Advised Prices, managing mill procurement schedules, issuing supply slips through electronic systems, and ensuring timely clearance of cane payment dues from operational sugar mills to local agricultural growers across the state.

**109.** (D) Promoting investment in pharma parks and medical devices
A key outcome of Pharma Conclave 1.0 was promoting substantial investment in pharmaceutical parks, active pharmaceutical ingredient units, and medical device manufacturing. The state government showcased policy incentives and land allocations to attract healthcare enterprises, strengthen pharmaceutical supply chains, and boost domestic medical manufacturing capabilities in Uttar Pradesh.

**110.** (C) Generative and agentic AI
The newly established IBM software lab in Lucknow concentrates heavily on advanced generative and agentic AI technologies. The facility focuses on creating scalable artificial intelligence applications, autonomous software agents, and machine learning models, enhancing technical capabilities and driving high-skilled software industry growth within the state capital region.

**111.** (B) Assembly and Parliamentary elections
Recent political and administrative activities in Uttar Pradesh featured major Assembly and Parliamentary by-elections across vacant constituencies. These electoral contests determined legislative representation, influencing political dynamics, governance priorities, and state-level policy execution alongside ongoing economic development programs and public welfare initiatives throughout the affected districts.

**112.** (B) 350 million
During the Green Utsav 2026 drive, Uttar Pradesh aimed to plant a total of 350 million saplings across the state on a single day. This large-scale afforestation initiative involved multiple government departments, community organizations, educational institutions, and rural workers to significantly boost overall tree cover and environmental resilience.

**113.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The matching correctly pairs state initiatives with primary objectives: Nivesh Mitra 3.0 provides single-window investment clearance, Green Utsav focuses on mass afforestation and sapling plantation, Shramveer Gaurav Samaroh promotes labor welfare and worker honor, and State Capital Region drives planned urban development and decongestion around Lucknow.

**114.** (B) 2025-26
Uttar Pradesh's strategic economic roadmap for transforming into a 1-trillion-dollar economy is mapped primarily against the target financial year 2025-26. Achieving this ambitious milestone involves accelerating Gross State Domestic Product growth through heavy infrastructure spending, expanded industrial manufacturing, service sector growth, and robust private capital investment.

**115.** (A) Bareilly
Bareilly is not among the top 5 districts leading GSDP growth in Uttar Pradesh. The top five growth-leading districts are Gautam Buddha Nagar, Lucknow, Agra, Prayagraj, and Meerut. These leading districts drive state economic expansion through heavy concentrations of

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**31.** (B) Bengaluru
The Uttar Pradesh Global Growth Dialogue 2026 investor roadshow took place in Bengaluru, Karnataka. Holding the roadshow in India's primary technology hub aimed to engage venture capitalists, technology executives, and corporate leaders, attracting software investments and research partnerships to Uttar Pradesh's developing technology clusters.

**32.** (D) World Economic Forum held in Davos
Uttar Pradesh actively participated in the World Economic Forum annual meeting in Davos, Switzerland, during 2026. The state delegation engaged with global financial leaders, multinational executives, and international investors to showcase state infrastructure projects, ease of doing business reforms, and emerging industrial hubs to secure foreign investments.

**33.** (B) Nivesh Mitra 3.0
Uttar Pradesh upgraded its single-window clearance mechanism to Nivesh Mitra 3.0. This advanced digital portal streamlines business setup operations by offering faster approvals, integrated NOC processing, automated tracking, transparent clearance systems, and reduced administrative red tape for entrepreneurs establishing industrial enterprises across the state.

**34.** (C) 27
The state government identified 27 distinct locations along major expressway corridors for developing integrated industrial and logistics clusters. Connecting these clusters to expressways ensures swift freight transit, improves supply chain efficiency, lowers operational transport costs, and encourages industrial expansion across regional transportation routes in Uttar Pradesh.

**35.** (A) I, II, III
Chronologically, the Pharma Conclave 1.0 took place first in February 2026, followed by the Green Utsav plantation drive on 12 July 2026, and finally the commencement of the 2026-27 sugar crushing season on 1 October 2026. This chronological progression places the events in exact sequence I, II, III.

**36.** (D) Pharma Conclave 1.0
Pharma Conclave 1.0 was organized in February 2026 to bring together pharmaceutical manufacturers, healthcare investors, and medical device developers. The event focused on expanding pharmaceutical manufacturing parks, improving state healthcare infrastructure, securing life science investments, and positioning Uttar Pradesh as a major medical manufacturing destination.

**37.** (B) Lucknow
The 'Shramveer Gaurav Samaroh 2026' was hosted in Lucknow to recognize and honor outstanding workers, laborers, and industrial contributors. Organized by the state government, the event highlighted worker welfare initiatives, labor rights protection, occupational safety standards, and social security programs designed to support the state's workforce.

**38.** (C) Lucknow
Lucknow forms the core center for the proposed State Capital Region, modeled after the National Capital Region. The project aims to integrate surrounding districts into an interconnected urban zone, fostering planned urban expansion, upgraded mass transportation systems, shared municipal infrastructure, and managed population growth around the state capital.

**39.** (C) 100
Uttar Pradesh's urban development policies incorporate plans to build 100 new planned townships across various districts. This initiative addresses expanding urban demographics, prevents unplanned city sprawl, upgrades residential infrastructure, provides modern civic amenities, and stimulates regional economic activity through systematic real estate development projects.

**40.** (C) 75,000 acres
The state government created a dedicated industrial land bank spanning 75,000 acres to support investors and corporate entities. Acquiring and preparing land in advance eliminates acquisition delays for new factory setups, enabling quick allotment and accelerated establishment of industrial plants across designated corridors in Uttar Pradesh.

**41.** (C) III only
The statement concerning Nivesh Mitra 3.0 is incorrect, as the portal serves as a single-window business clearance facility for industrial investments, not for resolving farmer disputes.

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Meanwhile, the state accurately maintains a 75,000-acre land bank and enforces 36 active sectoral policies to attract diverse commercial projects.

**42.** (C) 36
Uttar Pradesh has implemented 36 active sectoral policies catering to specific industries such as IT, pharmaceuticals, textiles, defence manufacturing, renewable energy, and warehousing. These tailored policy frameworks provide fiscal incentives, capital subsidies, tax concessions, and operational support to drive targeted investment across varied economic sectors.

**43.** (C) 1,02,209 crore
Uttar Pradesh settled a total of 1,02,209 crore rupees in sugarcane dues from previous crushing seasons, accomplishing an unprecedented clearance rate of approximately 99.5 percent. This mass financial settlement provided significant economic relief to millions of cane growers while enforcing strict payment deadlines on operational sugar mills state-wide.

**44.** (C) ERP Parchi system
The state implemented the digital ERP Parchi system to modernize sugarcane supply ticket issuance to farmers. Replacing physical paperwork with electronic supply slips delivered directly to farmers' mobile phones eliminated middleman exploitation, improved procurement transparency, reduced delay times, and ensured fair scheduling at mill collection centers.

**45.** (D) Western Uttar Pradesh
In early July 2026, government authorities issued high-level weather alerts for severe storms and heavy rainfall across more than 60 districts located primarily in Western Uttar Pradesh. The warnings triggered emergency preparedness measures, disaster management team deployments, and municipal advisories to mitigate localized flooding and crop damage.

**46.** (C) Prayagraj
The Maha Kumbh Mela takes place at Prayagraj, drawing millions of global pilgrims to the sacred confluence of rivers. Considered one of the world's largest religious gatherings, the event requires massive civic infrastructure, temporary township construction, public health management, and security arrangements coordinated by state administrative authorities.

**47.** (A) I, II and III only
Uttar Pradesh ranked fourth in the Export Preparedness Index 2024, first among landlocked states, and fourth in national digital-startup-ecosystem rankings. However, it is not the top state in per capita income in India. Thus, the first three statements accurately reflect state economic rankings and statistics.

**48.** (D) Ganga
The Kashi Vishwanath Dham is situated along the banks of the sacred Ganga River in Varanasi. The corridor redevelopment directly connects the ancient temple complex to the river ghats, facilitating ease of access for pilgrims, enhancing cultural tourism, and preserving historic riverfront architecture along the riverway.

**49.** (A) Nagara style
The newly constructed Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Temple in Ayodhya exemplifies traditional Nagara architecture, characteristic of northern Indian temple structures. The design features elevated sanctums, intricate stone carvings, tall decorative spires, open courtyards, and pillared mandapas built entirely without structural steel, using durable carved sandstone blocks.

**50.** (C) Uttar Pradesh Teacher Eligibility Test
UPTET stands for Uttar Pradesh Teacher Eligibility Test. It is a mandatory state-level eligibility examination that determines candidate qualification for recruitment as primary and upper-primary school teachers across government, aided, and private educational institutions operating under the state education department throughout Uttar Pradesh.

**51.** (A) Examination Regulatory Authority
The Examination Regulatory Authority of Uttar Pradesh, based in Prayagraj, is responsible for organizing and conducting the UPTET examination. The authority handles candidate registration, paper setting, logistics management, test administration, answer key publication, and result dissemination in compliance with state teacher recruitment guidelines.

**52.** (D) Meerut to Prayagraj
The Ganga Expressway is a major greenfield infrastructure project designed to connect Meerut in western Uttar Pradesh directly to

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Prayagraj in the eastern region. Spanning multiple central districts, the expressway aims to cut travel duration, enhance commercial logistics, stimulate economic corridors, and improve inter-region connectivity.

**53.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh secured the top position among landlocked states in export preparedness because it systematically developed transport expressways and 27 logistics clusters along key corridors. Modern logistical support compensates for inland geographical limitations, enabling efficient movement of export goods to coastal ports and international freight hubs.

**54.** (C) Ghazipur
The Purvanchal Expressway originates at Chand Saray in Lucknow district and stretches eastward to terminate at Haidaria village in Ghazipur district. This access-controlled highway facilitates high-speed travel across eastern districts, promoting economic growth, industrial transit, and improved regional connectivity throughout the eastern Purvanchal zone.

**55.** (D) Etawah
The Bundelkhand Expressway originates at Bharatkoop in Chitrakoot district and extends across the Bundelkhand region to join the Agra-Lucknow Expressway at Kudrail village in Etawah district. This strategic highway integration provides seamless transit for regional produce and defense goods toward the state capital and Delhi NCR.

**56.** (A) Yamuna Expressway
Unlike the ongoing major state projects under review, such as the Ganga Expressway, Purvanchal Expressway, and Bundelkhand Expressway, the Yamuna Expressway is an older, fully operational expressway built previously. Recent state reviews focus primarily on newer expressways actively receiving expanded industrial clusters and logistics infrastructure.

**57.** (A) 1.9
Uttar Pradesh's Population Policy sets a strategic goal to lower the state's Total Fertility Rate to 1.9 by its target timeline. Achieving a TFR below replacement level involves expanding healthcare services, expanding maternal-child health awareness, improving education access, and promoting voluntary family planning programs state-wide.

**58.** (B) 10
Under the Central Government's flagship Smart City Mission, 10 cities from Uttar Pradesh were selected for smart urban development. These cities include Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Agra, Prayagraj, Aligarh, Jhansi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, and Moradabad, focusing on digital urban services, modern transit, waste management, and infrastructure.

**59.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The matching correctly aligns expressways with their key terminal or intersecting districts: Ganga Expressway connects to Prayagraj, Purvanchal Expressway terminates in Ghazipur, Bundelkhand Expressway originates in Chitrakoot, and the Agra-Lucknow Expressway passes through and connects key central districts such as Etawah.

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**60.** (C) Promoting healthcare and pharma investments in the state
Pharma Conclave 1.0 was organized in February 2026 to promote healthcare expansion and attract pharmaceutical investments into Uttar Pradesh. The conclave aimed to establish specialized pharmaceutical manufacturing zones, incentivize medical device parks, foster research partnerships, and position the state as a major healthcare investment hub.

**61.** (D) Generative and agentic AI
IBM's software lab established in Lucknow centers its core technological operations on generative and agentic artificial intelligence. This focus involves developing advanced AI models, automated agent systems, and cognitive software tools, providing high-tech research jobs and strengthening Uttar Pradesh's emerging profile as an AI development leader.

**62.** (C) Bulandshahr
During the 2025-26 sugarcane crushing season, sugar mills operating in Bulandshahr district achieved a 100 percent clearance rate for sugarcane price payments to local farmers. Prompt settlement of cane dues highlighted efficient administrative supervision and financially stable mill operations, setting a benchmark for district-level agricultural payments.

manufacturing units throughout the western region.

**85.** (B) Saharanpur
Saharanpur is located in Western Uttar Pradesh, bordering neighboring northern states. The district is recognized for its flourishing agricultural operations, extensive sugarcane cultivation, paper manufacturing, and world-famous wood carving industry, forming a crucial commercial and industrial hub in the western administrative division of Uttar Pradesh.

**86.** (C) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSME stands for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. These industrial units form the backbone of Uttar Pradesh's economic framework, contributing significantly to regional manufacturing output, export revenue, and local employment generation. The state government prioritizes MSME sector growth to achieve its overarching target of building a 1-trillion-dollar economy.

**87.** (D) Purvanchal Expressway
The Purvanchal Expressway runs through key central and eastern districts including Amethi, Sultanpur, and Azamgarh before reaching Ghazipur. This 341-kilometer access-controlled expressway enhances trade connectivity, reduces transit times between eastern Uttar Pradesh and Lucknow, and stimulates socio-economic growth across previously underdeveloped rural districts along its route.

**88.** (A) Gorakhpur
The Ganga Expressway route connects Meerut to Prayagraj while passing through Hapur, Budaun, and Shahjahanpur, but does not pass through Gorakhpur. Gorakhpur is situated further northeast and is served by different highway corridors like the Purvanchal Expressway link road rather than the primary Ganga Expressway alignment.

**89.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The matching correctly pairs top GSDP growth districts with their primary industries: Gautam Buddha Nagar leads in IT/Electronics and Readymade Garments, Agra is renowned for Leather Products, Lucknow specializes in traditional Chikankari and Zardozi crafts, and Meerut is globally famous for its Sports Goods manufacturing.

**90.** (B) 10
The exact price difference between the early variety sugarcane SAP at 400 rupees per quintal and the general variety SAP at 390 rupees per quintal is 10 rupees per quintal. This price premium rewards farmers for cultivating high-sucrose early varieties that optimize sugar recovery rates during processing.

**91.** (A) Karnataka
Bengaluru is the official capital city of Karnataka. Renowned as India's premier technology and startup center, Bengaluru hosted the Uttar Pradesh Global Growth Dialogue roadshow, where state representatives engaged technology leaders, venture capitalists, and corporate executives to secure major investments for Uttar Pradesh's expanding IT and AI clusters.

**92.** (C) MGNREGA
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act scheme is extensively utilized in Uttar Pradesh to supply manual labor for mass tree plantation drives like Green Utsav. MGNREGA workers assist in pit digging, sapling planting, nursery maintenance, and watering, generating rural wage employment while advancing environmental conservation goals.

**93.** (D) To provide single-window investment clearance for entrepreneurs
The Nivesh Mitra 3.0 portal functions as Uttar Pradesh's dedicated online single-window clearance mechanism for industrial investors and entrepreneurs. It simplifies business operations by consolidating statutory approvals, license applications, no-objection certificates, and fee payments onto a single digital platform, promoting operational transparency and ease of doing business.

**94.** (C) UP Electronics Corporation Limited
UP Electronics Corporation Limited serves as the primary nodal agency managing and implementing the startup policy framework in Uttar Pradesh. UPLC coordinates incubator networks, manages seed funding distribution, offers technical infrastructure support, and assists digital technology startups, fostering an enterprise ecosystem for innovative entrepreneurs across the state.

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toward building the state's rapidly expanding industrial economy.

**74.** (B) Gorakhpur
Gorakhpur is not included in the proposed Lucknow State Capital Region. The SCR project encompasses Lucknow and adjacent districts such as Unnao, Barabanki, Hardoi, Rae Bareli, and Sitapur to plan regional growth, relieve urban pressure, and coordinate shared municipal infrastructure across the central state region.

**75.** (A) Establish a Sports Authority and nurture grassroots talent
The Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023 focuses on establishing a state Sports Authority, developing modern sports infrastructure, providing financial assistance to athletes, and nurturing sports talent from the grassroots level. It aims to foster a sustainable sporting ecosystem and prepare local athletes for national and international competitions.

**76.** (B) IV only
Statement IV is incorrect because the Nivesh Mitra portal was upgraded to version 3.0, not downgraded to 2.0. Statements I, II, and III are correct, confirming that 27 logistics clusters exist along expressways, industrial GVA rose by 25 percent, and over 30,000 registered factories operate in the state.

**77.** (B) 15 percent
The Green Utsav plantation targets support Uttar Pradesh's environmental policy goal of increasing overall forest and tree cover to 15 percent by 2030. Mass afforestation drives, departmental planting targets, and nursery preparedness are structured to incrementally expand green cover to meet this long-term state environmental benchmark.

**78.** (C) Moradabad
Moradabad is world-famous as the Peetal Nagri or Brass City for its brassware manufacturing and export industry. As a major traditional industrial hub, Moradabad benefits heavily from state export preparedness policies, One District One Product support schemes, specialized industrial infrastructure, and international marketing trade initiatives.

**79.** (B) Lucknow
Lucknow is internationally renowned for its traditional Chikankari embroidery and Zardozi craft industries. These traditional textile arts are designated under the state's One District One Product scheme, receiving credit access, export promotion, brand building, and market linkage support that directly boost urban employment and state GSDP growth.

**80.** (D) UP State Industrial Development Authority
The 75,000-acre state industrial land bank is managed and allotted primarily by the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority. UPSIDA acquires land, develops industrial infrastructure, builds roads and utility networks, and processes land allotments for commercial enterprises seeking to set up manufacturing facilities in Uttar Pradesh.

**81.** (C) 18
Uttar Pradesh is administratively structured into 18 divisions, which encompass all 75 districts. Each division is headed by a Divisional Commissioner who oversees administrative coordination, revenue collection, law enforcement monitoring, and developmental program execution across its constituent districts on behalf of the state government.

**82.** (C) Tarai Region - Sugarcane
The Tarai region of Uttar Pradesh, characterized by fertile alluvial soil and high humidity, is ideally suited for sugarcane cultivation. It serves as a core sugarcane production zone, feeding numerous operational sugar mills and playing a key role in state agricultural economy and sugarcane pricing policies.

**83.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh pays variable State Advised Prices for sugarcane based on crop categories because early maturing varieties offer significantly higher sugar recovery rates during crushing. Consequently, higher price incentives are paid for early varieties to encourage farmers to cultivate crops that optimize factory yield and processing efficiency.

**84.** (D) Muzaffarnagar
Muzaffarnagar is historically known as the Sugar Bowl of Uttar Pradesh owing to its vast sugarcane acreage, high crop yields, and high concentration of operational sugar mills. The district's local agricultural economy relies heavily on sugarcane farming, agro-processing industries, and jaggery

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mass production of unmanned aerial vehicles for commercial, agricultural, and security applications.

**21.** (B) Noida
Noida is recognized as the leading cluster for Information Technology and Electronics manufacturing in Uttar Pradesh. Its proximity to the national capital, robust infrastructure, and favorable policy framework have attracted major global electronics companies, technology parks, semiconductor assembly projects, and corporate software centers, driving high economic growth.

**22.** (C) IBM
Global technology firm IBM announced the opening of a new software lab in Lucknow. This facility focuses specifically on generative and agentic AI technologies, highlighting Uttar Pradesh's emerging stature as a technological center and enhancing local talent development through high-tech research, industry collaborations, and software innovation capabilities.

**23.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The matching correctly pairs state industrial clusters with their respective locations: Lucknow is developed as the AI City, Kanpur functions as the dedicated Drone Hub, Noida serves as the IT and Electronics hub, and Bundelkhand hosts key nodes of the state's strategic Defence Industrial Corridor project.

**24.** (D) Fourth
Uttar Pradesh achieved the fourth rank overall at the national level in the Export Preparedness Index 2024. This ranking highlights the state's strategic policy improvements, enhanced trade infrastructure, robust One District One Product export initiatives, and streamlined logistics systems that facilitate seamless international trade operations.

**25.** (A) First
Among all landlocked states in India, Uttar Pradesh secured the first rank in the Export Preparedness Index 2024. Despite lacking coastal ports, the state excelled through extensive expressway networks, dry ports, efficient export-oriented industrial policies, and specialized trade promotion schemes that boosted export capacity across land-bound districts.

**26.** (C) Fourth
Uttar Pradesh holds the fourth position nationally in the digital-startup-ecosystem rankings. This achievement reflects government initiatives providing seed funding, incubation centers, digital infrastructure, and streamlined policy frameworks through UP Electronics Corporation, encouraging technology entrepreneurs and fostering rapid startup expansion across key metropolitan districts.

**27.** (C) Over 30,000
Over 30,000 registered factories currently operate in Uttar Pradesh, playing a pivotal role in boosting the state's industrial output. This extensive manufacturing foundation encompasses diverse sectors including textiles, electronics, heavy engineering, pharmaceuticals, and food processing, significantly driving industrial Gross Value Added and supporting employment opportunities.

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**28.** (D) 25 percent
Uttar Pradesh recorded a 25 percent increase in its industrial Gross Value Added. This significant expansion highlights rising manufacturing productivity, expanded industrial capacity, successful investor roadshows, efficient single-window clearances, and targeted policy interventions that accelerated growth across factory clusters, manufacturing units, and logistics hubs nationwide.

**29.** (B) GBNagar (Noida), Lucknow, Agra
The top three districts contributing to Uttar Pradesh's GSDP growth in descending order are Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida), Lucknow, and Agra. Gautam Buddha Nagar leads due to its massive IT and industrial base, followed by the capital Lucknow with service expansion, and Agra through tourism and manufacturing achievements.

**30.** (C) Varanasi
Among the districts driving Uttar Pradesh's GSDP growth, Varanasi is not in the top five leaders. The top 5 growth districts are Gautam Buddha Nagar, Lucknow, Agra, Prayagraj, and Meerut. These five leading centers drive major economic activities through specialized industrial, real estate, software, and commercial operations.

**95.** (A) I and II only
Over 1,00,000 crore rupees in sugarcane dues were successfully settled, achieving an approximate 99.5 percent settlement rate. However, sugarcane pricing is governed by government intervention through central FRP and state SAP, not solely by private mills. Thus, statements I and II are correct, while statement III is incorrect.

**96.** (D) Kanya Sumangala Yojana
Kanya Sumangala Yojana is Uttar Pradesh's flagship welfare scheme providing phased financial grants to eligible families upon the birth and educational milestones of a girl child. The scheme promotes girl child welfare, prevents female foeticide, encourages school enrollment, and supports higher education through conditional direct benefit money transfers.

**97.** (A) Bundelkhand
The logistics and industrial clusters developed in the Bundelkhand region directly support the nodes of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor. Strategic nodes like Jhansi and Chitrakoot benefit from enhanced road infrastructure, specialized manufacturing zones, and logistics links designed to facilitate defense manufacturing, equipment transport, and economic development.

**98.** (C) Switzerland
The World Economic Forum annual meeting takes place in Davos, a mountain resort town located in Switzerland. Uttar Pradesh sent a delegation to Davos to showcase state economic reforms, infrastructure projects, and investment opportunities to global business executives, political leaders, and international institutional investors during the summit.

**99.** (A) Heavy rain and storms
In July 2026, heavy rainfall and severe storm systems affected over 60 districts in Western Uttar Pradesh, prompting urgent administrative reviews. State officials coordinated disaster relief efforts, monitored flood-prone river zones, assessed agricultural crop damage, and deployed emergency response teams to protect vulnerable communities from seasonal monsoon disruption.

**100.** (D) Agra Division
Agra district, which ranks third in GSDP contribution in Uttar Pradesh, serves as the administrative headquarters of Agra Division. The division encompasses adjacent districts such as Mathura, Firozabad, and Mainpuri, functioning as a major tourist, industrial, commercial, and agricultural center in the western part of the state.

**101.** (C) I, II and IV only
Statements I, II, and IV correctly identify state demographic policies, UPTET exam directives, and urban township projects. Statement III is incorrect because 'Shramveer Gaurav Samaroh' is organized by the Labour Department to honor industrial workers, not school teachers. Therefore, statements I, II, and IV are correct.

**102.** (C) Kanpur possesses an established aerospace and defence manufacturing base.
Kanpur was selected as the state's Drone Hub due to its established industrial base in aerospace, defense manufacturing, and engineering technology. Coupled with academic and technical institutions, Kanpur offers the requisite infrastructure, skilled labor force, and testing capabilities required for advanced drone design, research, and manufacturing operations.

**103.** (D) One District One Product
ODOP stands for One District One Product, a flagship government scheme in Uttar Pradesh aimed at encouraging traditional indigenous industries and localized handicrafts. The program identifies unique specialized products for each of the state's 75 districts, providing financial subsidies, technical skill training, modern technology, and global export marketing support.

**104.** (A) Lucknow
Lucknow is designated as the site for Uttar Pradesh's dedicated AI City project. The capital city is being equipped with specialized software research parks, high-speed data connectivity, incubation centers, and modern IT infrastructure to attract global technology companies and establish a regional center for artificial intelligence development.

**105.** (B) Gorakhpur
Gorakhpur is not a designated node of the UP Defence Industrial Corridor. The six officially designated nodes for defense and aerospace manufacturing are Aligarh, Agra, Jhansi, Chitrakoot, Kanpur, and Lucknow. These nodes are strategically chosen to build an integrated

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**63.** (B) Meerut
Meerut holds the fifth position among the top 5 growth-leading districts driving Gross State Domestic Product in Uttar Pradesh. Renowned for its sports goods manufacturing, agricultural processing, and industrial manufacturing, Meerut contributes significantly to overall state economic growth alongside Gautam Buddha Nagar, Lucknow, Agra, and Prayagraj.

**64.** (C) Fourth
Prayagraj holds the fourth position among the top 5 districts leading in GSDP growth across Uttar Pradesh. Recognized for its educational institutions, expanding commercial services, public administration centers, and infrastructure developments, Prayagraj plays a vital economic role alongside Gautam Buddha Nagar, Lucknow, Agra, and Meerut.

**65.** (A) Early variety > General variety > Unsuitable variety
The descending order of State Advised Prices for sugarcane during 2025-26 is Early variety (400 per quintal), followed by General variety (390 per quintal), and Unsuitable variety (355 per quintal). Higher prices correspond directly to higher sucrose content and superior sugar recovery efficiency during processing.

**66.** (C) Ashish Bose
Renowned demographer Ashish Bose originally coined the acronym BIMARU in the mid-1980s to categorize economically underdeveloped northern Indian states. Uttar Pradesh's recent economic transformations, fiscal surpluses, and industrial expansion represent a conscious structural exit from this historical tag toward becoming a leading national economic engine and investment destination.

**67.** (A) Meerut
Uttar Pradesh is establishing its first major sports university, named Major Dhyan Chand Sports University, in Meerut. The modern university will provide world-class training facilities, sports science education, coaching academies, and athletic grounds, nurturing grassroots sporting talent and elevating competitive sports performance standards statewide.

**68.** (D) Mission Shakti
Mission Shakti is Uttar Pradesh's flagship initiative dedicated to women's safety, dignity, and self-reliance. The multi-phase program integrates police helpdesks, awareness drives, skill development programs, legal aid support, and entrepreneurship opportunities to empower women across both rural communities and urban centers throughout the state.

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**69.** (B) The minimum price mills must pay farmers, fixed by the Centre.
The Fair and Remunerative Price is the statutory minimum price that sugar mills are legally obligated to pay sugarcane farmers across India. Determined by the Central Government on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, it safeguards farmers against non-payment and unremunerative crop market prices.

**70.** (A) I and II only
The SAP for unsuitable sugarcane was fixed at 355 per quintal, and FRP is central while SAP is state-determined. However, the 2026-27 FRP was approved at 365 per quintal, not 400 per quintal. Therefore, the first two statements accurately reflect state sugarcane pricing policy details.

**71.** (D) Meerut Division
Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida), the top economic district in terms of GSDP contribution in Uttar Pradesh, falls administratively under Meerut Division. Meerut Division encompasses several industrialized western districts, benefiting from proximity to the National Capital Region, strong transport infrastructure, and high manufacturing investment concentration.

**72.** (A) The primary sector solely drives the state's 25% GVA increase.
The statement that the primary sector solely drives the 25 percent GVA increase is incorrect, as this rapid expansion was predominantly driven by significant growth in the industrial manufacturing sector. The budget highlights a estimated GSDP of 36 lakh crore and six consecutive years of revenue surplus.

**73.** (B) Department of Labour
The 'Shramveer Gaurav Samaroh' is an annual initiative organized by the Department of Labour in Uttar Pradesh. The event honors industrial workers and skilled laborers, distributes welfare scheme benefits, promotes workplace safety standards, and celebrates labor contributions

technology, manufacturing, real estate, and service sector commercial operations.

**116.** (C) 36 lakh crore
According to Uttar Pradesh's inaugural economic survey, the state's Gross State Domestic Product is estimated to reach 36 lakh crore rupees by 2025-26. This financial expansion reflects steady economic growth, increased industrial GVA, enhanced tax collections, and sustained public expenditure in major infrastructure projects across the state.

**117.** (B) High concentration of IT, electronics, and service industries
Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida) leads Uttar Pradesh in overall GSDP contribution due to its heavy concentration of IT services, electronics manufacturing, corporate headquarters, and commercial real estate infrastructure. Its location near New Delhi and specialized industrial parks make it the primary economic engine and foreign direct investment hub of the state.

**118.** (C) Lucknow
Lucknow was chosen to be developed as a specialized AI city cluster in Uttar Pradesh. The project aims to build advanced software parks, support artificial intelligence research facilities, attract tech multinational companies, and provide digital infrastructure, positioning the state capital as a premier hub for high-technology software innovation.

**119.** (C) III only
Statement III is incorrect because sugar mills in Bulandshahr successfully achieved 100% sugarcane payment settlement during the 2025-26 season. Statements I and II correctly state that over 1,02,209 crore in previous dues were settled state-wide and that sugarcane pricing follows a two-tier mechanism of central FRP and state SAP.

**120.** (A) Prayagraj Division
The district of Prayagraj falls within Prayagraj Division, serving as its official administrative headquarters. Prayagraj Division encompasses neighboring administrative districts including Fatehpur, Kaushambi, and Pratapgarh, functioning as an important regional center for state governance, judicial administration, higher education, and cultural heritage in southern Uttar Pradesh.

**121.** (B) Haidaria
The Purvanchal Expressway terminates at Haidaria village in Ghazipur district, near the Uttar Pradesh-Bihar state border. Spanning 341 kilometers from Chand Saray in Lucknow, the highway facilitates seamless long-distance traffic flow, reduces transport time, and links eastern boundary districts directly to the central state road network and capital region.

**122.** (D) 576.2 million
To support the Green Utsav 2026 plantation target of 350 million saplings, state nurseries prepared 576.2 million saplings in advance. Maintaining this surplus stock ensured an ample supply of healthy saplings across all 75 districts, preventing local nursery shortages and guaranteeing smooth execution during the mass afforestation drive.

**123.** (A) Ganga
The Kashi Vishwanath Dham project connects the historic temple complex directly to the ghats of the sacred Ganga River in Varanasi. The redeveloped corridor provides pilgrims with unobstructed pedestrian pathways between the holy river and the sanctum, modern civic amenities, reduced urban congestion, and improved heritage tourism infrastructure.

**124.** (B) 2016-17
The 10.8 percent Compound Annual Growth Rate in Uttar Pradesh's GSDP was calculated starting from the base year 2016-17, when GSDP stood at 13.30 lakh crore rupees. This fiscal comparison tracks sustained economic progress up to the 2025-26 projection of 36 lakh crore rupees, measuring state-wide development.

**125.** (C) IV only
Statement IV is incorrect because Lucknow is being developed as an AI City while Noida is the designated IT and Electronics hub, reversing the cities' roles. Statements I, II, and III are correct, accurately describing the Ganga Expressway route, 27 expressway logistics clusters, and the Bundelkhand Defence Corridor.

**126.** (C) 100
Uttar Pradesh plans to develop 100 new townships under recent urban development policy initiatives. This comprehensive development strategy addresses increasing urban migration, expands modern residential infrastructure,

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**69.** Identify the correct statement regarding the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme of Uttar Pradesh.
(A) It received national appreciation and boosted exports.
(B) It was permanently discontinued due to a critical lack of state funds.
(C) It focuses exclusively on heavy state-owned industrial manufacturing.
(D) It is strictly applicable only to primary sector agricultural goods.

**70.** Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding Uttar Pradesh's current economic achievements?
(A) Industrial Gross Value Added (GVA) has witnessed an increase of 25 percent.
(B) The state budget has consistently maintained a sustained revenue-surplus status.
(C) Per-capita income has increased significantly across the state over the past 9 years.
(D) The overall Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth rate has declined consistently.

**71.** The establishment of the AI Government Technology Innovation Centre in Lucknow is aimed at:
(A) Replacing manual labor in traditional sector agriculture
(B) Driving technological innovation in good governance
(C) Monitoring state border security operations directly
(D) Controlling municipal state traffic signals exclusively

**72.** Which IT giant was specifically noted in state investment reports for appreciating Uttar Pradesh's policies alongside IBM and Embassy Group?
(A) Infosys
(B) TCS
(C) Cognizant
(D) Wipro

**73.** The state's push towards IT and services-sector investment prominently features roundtable discussions focused on:
(A) Business Process Outsourcing hubs (BPOs)
(B) Knowledge Process Outsourcing units (KPOs)
(C) Hardware Assembly and Manufacturing lines
(D) Global Capability Centres (GCC)

**74.** Which major event management in Uttar Pradesh was globally appreciated for its flawless security, cleanliness, and efficiency?
(A) Maha Kumbh
(B) Uttar Pradesh Investors Summit
(C) DefExpo
(D) Khelo India University Games

**75.** Identify the correct pair regarding the locations of specific developmental hubs in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Drone testing hub - Varanasi
(B) International Trade Show - Greater Noida
(C) AI Government Technology Innovation Centre - Kanpur
(D) Major Defence Corridor node - Gorakhpur

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**76.** Which of the following is an incorrect pair?
(A) e-Prosecution implementation - Top national position overall
(B) Digital-startup ecosystem - Ranked first nationally
(C) Export Preparedness Index - Top national performance level
(D) Sugarcane production volume - Leading national position state

**77.** What makes Uttar Pradesh's achievement of a 25% increase in industrial Gross Value Added (GVA) particularly notable?
(A) It is the highest among major states in India.
(B) It is the lowest among all states.
(C) It was achieved without any private investment.
(D) It solely came from the handloom sector.

**78.** In the field of digital governance, the state has been recognized for its performance in:
(A) Replacing physical paper currency entirely across the state
(B) Issuing international e-passports independently to citizens
(C) Achieving the top national ranking in e-Prosecution
(D) Conducting all upcoming state assembly elections online

**79.** Which state scheme is recognized for driving export promotion at the grassroots level across all 75 districts?
(A) Kanya Vidya Dhan
(B) Mati Kala Board schemes
(C) Kisan Uday Yojana
(D) One District One Product (ODOP)

# CHAPTER 20
# Achievements in Various Fields

**1.** Consider the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh's agricultural achievements:
I. It is the largest food-grain-producing state in India.
II. It holds a leading national position in wheat production.
III. It holds a leading national position in sugarcane production.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**2.** Consider the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh's economic indicators:
I. The state has recorded a sustained revenue-surplus status.
II. Industrial Gross Value Added (GVA) has witnessed a 25% increase.
III. Per-capita income has decreased marginally over the past 9 years.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

**3.** Consider the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh's digital and tech achievements:
I. Established an AI Government Technology Innovation Centre in Lucknow.
II. Achieved second place at the national level in the digital-startup ecosystem.
III. Set up a drone manufacturing and testing hub in Kanpur.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and III only

**4.** Consider the following statements concerning event management and tourism in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The state received national appreciation for Maha Kumbh management efficiency.
II. Ayodhya Ram Mandir has recorded an unprecedented pilgrim footfall.
III. Kashi Vishwanath Dham has experienced a decline in religious tourism.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

**5.** Consider the following statements regarding investment promotion in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The state achieved receiving industrial proposals worth more than 50 lakh crore.
II. Global companies like IBM and Cognizant have appreciated the state's investment policies.
III. The state follows a "Two-S Model" of Safety and Speed.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

**6.** Consider the following statements about Uttar Pradesh's infrastructure development:
I. The state is developing a comprehensive expressway network, including the Ganga Expressway.
II. The Bundelkhand Defence Industrial Corridor is experiencing expanded investment.
III. Smart City projects include the planned development of 100 new townships.
IV. The state has seen a significant decrease in solar-energy installed capacity.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**7.** Consider the following statements regarding the sugarcane sector in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The state has digitized the sugarcane-

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provides systematic civic utilities, creates planned commercial hubs, and promotes sustainable urban growth across rapidly developing district headquarters state-wide.

**127.** (B) State Advised Price (SAP)
The State Advised Price is the statutory mechanism used by Uttar Pradesh to fix sugarcane procurement rates for sugar mills based on crop varieties like early, general, and unsuitable. The SAP is typically set higher than the central FRP, ensuring improved financial returns and income security for state farmers.

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**128.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Early July warnings were issued across 60 districts in Western Uttar Pradesh because the arrival of the southwest monsoon typically brings heavy rainfall, thunderstorms, and localized severe weather to the region. The seasonal weather dynamics directly explain why state administrative agencies enacted heightened emergency preparedness and disaster advisories.

**129.** (A) Its revenue receipts are greater than its revenue expenditure.
A state achieves a Revenue Surplus when its total revenue receipts exceed its total operational revenue expenditure during a financial year. Maintaining a revenue surplus indicates strong financial health, allowing the government to fund long-term capital investments, build infrastructure, and reduce public debt reliance without taking loans for operational costs.

**130.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The matching correctly pairs targets and achievements with their sectors: 350 million represents the sapling plantation target for Green Utsav, 36 lakh crore is the estimated GSDP for 2025-26, 30,000 reflects the number of registered operational factories, and 75,000 acres designates the total area of the industrial land bank.

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**14.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh is ranked highly in the national digital-startup ecosystem.
Reason (R): The state has achieved 100 percent price payment to sugarcane farmers in all districts.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**15.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Religious tourism in Uttar Pradesh has witnessed a record pilgrim footfall recently.
Reason (R): Major development and renovation projects like the Kashi Vishwanath Dham and the Ayodhya Ram Mandir have been completed.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**16.** Match the technology and event hubs in List I with their respective locations in List II.
List I: (Hub)
P. AI Government Technology Innovation Centre
Q. Drone manufacturing and testing hub
R. Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show
S. Major node of the Defence Industrial Corridor
List II: (Location)
1. Kanpur
2. Greater Noida
3. Lucknow
4. Jhansi
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

**17.** Match the state achievement in List I with its relevant policy or model in List II.
List I: (State Achievement)
P. Investor credibility enhancement
Q. IT/Services sector investment
R. Promotion of local crafts and exports
S. Mineral revenue transparency
List II: (Policy/Model)
1. ODOP Scheme
2. e-Auction System
3. Three-S Model
4. Global Capability Centre (GCC) summits
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

**18.** Match the Uttar Pradesh developmental milestone in List I with its associated figure or target in List II.
List I: (Developmental Milestone)
P. Industrial investment proposals pipeline
Q. Planned new townships under Smart City
R. Sugarcane FRP for 2026-27 (per quintal)
S. Increase in industrial Gross Value Added (GVA)
List II: (Figure/Target)
1. 100
2. 25 percent
3. 50 lakh crore
4. 365 rupees
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

**19.** Match the focus area in List I with the corresponding national ranking or status achieved by Uttar Pradesh in List II.
List I: (Focus Area)
P. Digital-startup ecosystem
Q. e-Prosecution
R. Export Preparedness Index
S. Food-grain production
List II: (National Ranking/Status)
1. First rank (Judicial process)
2. Fourth place
3. Top position (Trade index)
4. Largest producer
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

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(A) Lucknow
(B) Greater Noida
(C) Kanpur
(D) Ghaziabad

**44.** Uttar Pradesh is playing a leading role in the development of a comprehensive expressway network. Which of the following is among its major ongoing expressway projects?
(A) Narmada Expressway
(B) Ganga Expressway
(C) Godavari Expressway
(D) Kaveri Expressway

**45.** As part of its urban-infrastructure and Smart City progress, the state government has targeted the development of how many new townships?
(A) 25
(B) 50
(C) 75
(D) 100

**46.** In the renewable energy sector, Uttar Pradesh has recently recorded a notable increase in the installed capacity share of:
(A) Wind energy
(B) Geothermal energy
(C) Solar energy
(D) Tidal energy

**47.** Over the past few years, Uttar Pradesh's state budget has consistently maintained which of the following fiscal statuses?
(A) Revenue-deficit
(B) Fiscal-deficit zero
(C) Trade-deficit zero
(D) Revenue-surplus

**48.** According to recent state government reports, per-capita income in Uttar Pradesh has increased by approximately what multiple over the past 9 years?
(A) Twofold
(B) Threefold
(C) Fourfold
(D) Fivefold

**49.** Which destination in Uttar Pradesh has recently recorded an unprecedented pilgrim footfall, significantly boosting religious tourism in the state?
(A) Sarnath Stupa
(B) Kashi Vishwanath Dham
(C) Bateshwar Temples
(D) Kapilavastu

**50.** Besides Kashi Vishwanath Dham, which other newly developed religious site has contributed massively to the state's tourism record?
(A) Gorakhnath Math
(B) Vindhyachal Corridor
(C) Naimisharanya
(D) Ayodhya Ram Mandir

**51.** The state of Uttar Pradesh received widespread national and international appreciation for its management efficiency, security, and cleanliness during which major event?
(A) Maha Kumbh
(B) Lucknow Mahotsav
(C) Taj Mahotsav
(D) Ganga Mahotsav

**52.** Which of the following monuments located in Uttar Pradesh is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site?
(A) Bara Imambara
(B) Chunar Fort
(C) Taj Mahal
(D) Rumi Darwaza

**53.** Fatehpur Sikri, known for its Mughal architecture, holds what significant international status?
(A) UNESCO World Heritage Site
(B) New Seven Wonders of the World
(C) Ramsar Wetland Site
(D) Global Geopark

**54.** Which fort in Uttar Pradesh is officially listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site?
(A) Jhansi Fort
(B) Kalinjar Fort
(C) Ramnagar Fort
(D) Agra Fort

**55.** In the education sector, the state has recently recorded a notable improvement in which of the following indicators?
(A) College dropout rate
(B) Literacy rate
(C) Foreign student enrollment
(D) Private school fee reduction

**56.** The state's healthcare achievements have been particularly highlighted in the areas of vaccination and:
(A) Eradication of malaria
(B) Dental hygiene
(C) Maternal-child health
(D) Geriatric care

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**30.** The "Three-S Model" promoted by the Uttar Pradesh government to increase its credibility among global investors stands for:
(A) Scale, Sustainability, Support
(B) Subsidies, Skills, Standardization
(C) Safety, Stability, Speed
(D) Security, Sanctions, System

**31.** Which of the following global companies has officially appreciated Uttar Pradesh's policies and investment commitment recently?
(A) Tesla
(B) SpaceX
(C) Boeing
(D) IBM

**32.** In addition to IBM and Cognizant, which other major entity was noted for recognizing the investment commitment of the state?
(A) Reliance Retail
(B) Ford Motors
(C) Embassy Group
(D) Samsung Electronics

**33.** What position did Uttar Pradesh achieve at the national level in the recent Export Preparedness Index?
(A) Top position
(B) Fifth position
(C) Tenth position
(D) Fifteenth position

**34.** Uttar Pradesh has achieved the top national rank in utilizing digital platforms for legal and judicial processes through which of the following?
(A) e-FIR
(B) e-Courts
(C) e-Challan
(D) e-Prosecution

**35.** Which flagship state scheme has received significant national-level appreciation for promoting local exports and traditional crafts?
(A) One District One Product (ODOP)
(B) Mukhyamantri Gramodyog Rojgar Yojana
(C) Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana
(D) Kanya Sumangala Yojana

**36.** The industrial Gross Value Added (GVA) in Uttar Pradesh has seen an increase of approximately what percentage, noted as the highest among major states?
(A) 10 percent
(B) 15 percent
(C) 20 percent
(D) 25 percent

**37.** Uttar Pradesh has received prominent national awards recently in which of the following business-related categories?
(A) Ease of Doing Business
(B) Highest Corporate Tax Collection
(C) Monopoly Trade Regulation
(D) Minimum Wage Implementation

**38.** What is Uttar Pradesh's current national ranking in the digital-startup ecosystem?
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fourth

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**39.** To drive technological innovation in good governance, the state has established an AI Government Technology Innovation Centre in which city?
(A) Noida
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Prayagraj

**40.** The state has focused on attracting IT and services-sector investments by hosting summits for GCCs. What does GCC stand for in this context?
(A) General Computer Corporation
(B) Global Commerce Committee
(C) Global Capability Centre
(D) Governance and Cyber Centre

**41.** A dedicated drone manufacturing and testing hub is being established to boost the defence-technology sector in:
(A) Meerut
(B) Agra
(C) Varanasi
(D) Kanpur

**42.** Which dedicated industrial corridor in Uttar Pradesh is witnessing a significant expansion of investment and production units for military hardware?
(A) Bundelkhand Defence Industrial Corridor
(B) Purvanchal Defence Industrial Corridor
(C) Awadh Defence Industrial Corridor
(D) Rohilkhand Defence Industrial Corridor

**43.** The Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show, aimed at trade and export promotion, is prominently organized in:

**20.** Match the sector in List I with its notable developmental intervention in Uttar Pradesh in List II.
List I: (Sector)
P. Sugarcane farming
Q. Cleanliness and sanitation
R. Urban infrastructure
S. Power generation
List II: (Intervention)
1. Swachh Bharat Mission implementation
2. Digitization of payment system
3. Increase in solar-energy installed capacity
4. Development of 100 new townships
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**21.** Select the correct chronological sequence of the planned Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh across consecutive years.
(A) 345 in 2025-26, followed by 355 in 2026-27
(B) 355 in 2025-26, followed by 365 in 2026-27
(C) 365 in 2025-26, followed by 375 in 2026-27
(D) 375 in 2025-26, followed by 385 in 2026-27

**22.** Which of the following options presents the correct sequence of administrative components involved in the digitization of the sugarcane-payment system from farmer to final payment?
(A) Weighment at centre, Farmer Registration, Direct transfer to account, FRP calculation
(B) Direct transfer to account, Farmer Registration, Weighment at centre, FRP calculation
(C) Farmer Registration, Weighment at centre, FRP calculation, Direct transfer to account
(D) FRP calculation, Farmer Registration, Direct transfer to account, Weighment at centre

**23.** Consider the following major expressways of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Purvanchal Expressway
II. Ganga Expressway
III. Agra-Lucknow Expressway
IV. Yamuna Expressway
Which of the following represents the correct descending order of their approximate total length?
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV

**24.** Uttar Pradesh holds the status of being the largest producer of which of the following agricultural categories in India?
(A) Pulses
(B) Oilseeds
(C) Food grains
(D) Coarse cereals

**25.** In national-level agricultural achievements, Uttar Pradesh maintains a leading position in the production of which two major crops?
(A) Sugarcane and Jute
(B) Cotton and Wheat
(C) Tea and Sugarcane
(D) Sugarcane and Wheat

**26.** What is the newly increased Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) per quintal for sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh fixed for the year 2026-27?
(A) 345
(B) 355
(C) 365
(D) 375

**27.** The primary objective behind the digitization of the sugarcane-payment system in Uttar Pradesh is to ensure:
(A) Reduction in sugarcane cultivation area
(B) Timely and transparent payment to farmers
(C) Export of raw sugarcane to foreign countries
(D) Conversion of all sugar mills into cooperative societies

**28.** Which district of Uttar Pradesh was specifically highlighted for achieving 100 percent price payment to sugarcane farmers?
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Bulandshahr
(C) Jhansi
(D) Sonbhadra

**29.** The Uttar Pradesh government has established a significant investment pipeline to boost industrial growth. What is the approximate financial volume of these industrial proposals?
(A) More than 10 lakh crore
(B) More than 20 lakh crore
(C) More than 50 lakh crore
(D) More than 100 lakh crore

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**57.** Uttar Pradesh has recorded significant achievements in implementing which major national mission aimed at cleanliness and sanitation?
(A) Smart Cities Mission
(B) AMRUT Mission
(C) HRIDAY Scheme
(D) Swachh Bharat Mission

**58.** Which dedicated campaign has shown notable progress in improving the water quality and banks of a major river flowing through Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ganga Cleanliness Campaign
(B) Yamuna Cleanliness Campaign
(C) Gomti Cleanliness Campaign
(D) Rapti Cleanliness Campaign

**59.** The contributions of Uttar Pradesh's athletes have been prominently recognized at the international level in which of the following major sporting events?
(A) Winter Olympic Games
(B) Olympic and Asian Games
(C) FIFA World Cup Tournament
(D) Tour de France Cycling

**60.** Which civilian honour is frequently awarded to prominent personalities of Uttar Pradesh for their contributions to literature, art, and public service?
(A) Param Vir Chakra
(B) Padma Awards
(C) Shaurya Chakra
(D) Arjuna Award

**61.** Several schemes in Uttar Pradesh have received national recognition specifically for promoting:
(A) Women-empowerment
(B) Space exploration
(C) Deep-sea mining
(D) Heavy metallurgy

**62.** The state government has placed a strong emphasis on employment generation coupled with which other complementary sector?
(A) Nuclear research
(B) Oceanography
(C) Skill development
(D) Aviation licensing

**63.** The Uttar Pradesh Police and administration have been recipients of various awards recently. Which index ranking showcases their technological adoption in the legal process?
(A) National Traffic Management Index
(B) Global Peace and Security Index
(C) Cybercrime Monitoring Index
(D) National e-Prosecution ranking

**64.** To enhance transparency and improve revenue collection in the mining sector, the state uses which modern system?
(A) Physical open outcry
(B) Fixed quota allotment
(C) e-auction system
(D) Lottery draw system

NODIA

**65.** Revenue from mineral resources in Uttar Pradesh is partially channeled for local development through the:
(A) State Mineral Corporation
(B) District Mineral Foundation
(C) Block Mining Committee
(D) Village Resource Trust

**66.** At the grassroots administrative level, which local bodies in Uttar Pradesh have received multiple national awards for effective governance?
(A) Cantonment Boards
(B) Development Authorities
(C) Municipal Corporations
(D) Gram Panchayats

**67.** Which of the following is considered a primary driver behind Uttar Pradesh's improved credibility among global investors?
(A) The "Three-S Model" (Safety, Stability, Speed)
(B) Total elimination of all commercial state taxes
(C) Full privatization of all public transport systems
(D) Complete banning and prohibition of trade unions

**68.** Under its expressway network development, the state is constructing the Bundelkhand Expressway. This contributes primarily to:
(A) Connecting the state's eastern border directly to Nepal
(B) Linking Noida and western regions directly to Uttarakhand
(C) Connecting the southern Bundelkhand region
(D) Replacing the national railway transport network

payment system.
II. FRP has been increased to 365 per quintal for the year 2026-27.
III. Bulandshahr district achieved 100 percent price payment to sugarcane farmers.
IV. The FRP for 2025-26 is fixed at 375 per quintal.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) II and III only
(C) IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

**8.** Consider the following statements reflecting Uttar Pradesh's national rankings and awards:
I. The state secured a top position in the Export Preparedness Index.
II. The state achieved the top position in e-Prosecution ranking.
III. The One District One Product (ODOP) scheme has received national-level appreciation.
IV. The state ranked fourth nationally in the digital-startup ecosystem.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**9.** Consider the following statements regarding administrative and environmental achievements in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Mineral-revenue collection improved through the District Mineral Foundation.
II. An e-auction system has been implemented for mineral resources.
III. The Ganga cleanliness campaign has shown no measurable progress.
IV. Gram Panchayats have received multiple national awards.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**10.** Consider the following statements related to sports and culture in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh players have made notable contributions in the Olympics and Asian Games.
II. Prominent personalities from the state frequently receive national and international honours.
III. Several citizens of the state have been awarded the Padma awards for literature and art.
IV. The state does not host any UNESCO-recognised World Heritage Sites.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

**11.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh has successfully attracted large-scale industrial investment in recent years.
Reason (R): The state has improved investor credibility by implementing the "Three-S Model" of Safety, Stability, and Speed.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**12.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The One District One Product (ODOP) scheme has received national-level appreciation.
Reason (R): The ODOP scheme has significantly contributed to export promotion by boosting local traditional crafts and industries.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**13.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Mineral-revenue collection in Uttar Pradesh has improved considerably.
Reason (R): The state government has introduced the e-auction system and leveraged the District Mineral Foundation.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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**80.** The 100 new townships planned by the state government fall under the umbrella of which broader urban development initiative?
(A) PURA (Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas)
(B) Heritage City Development
(C) Smart City and urban-infrastructure projects
(D) Rural Electrification Corporation

**81.** The increase in the state's installed capacity of solar energy directly supports which national commitment?
(A) The national Digital India initiative
(B) Renewable energy and climate goals
(C) The national Skill India mission
(D) The Make in India for defence program

**82.** According to recent performance metrics, Uttar Pradesh has shown sustained better performance in which of the following macroeconomic indicators?
(A) Deflation rate
(B) Import dependency
(C) Current account deficit
(D) GSDP growth rate

**83.** Religious tourism in the state has reached record levels primarily due to major infrastructural development at:
(A) Kashi Vishwanath Dham and Ayodhya Ram Mandir
(B) Mathura and Vrindavan circuit temples
(C) Kushinagar and Sarnath Buddhist sites
(D) Chitrakoot and Naimisharanya pilgrimage hubs

**84.** The state's efforts in improving maternal-child health are complemented by its achievements in:
(A) Higher education privatization
(B) Urban transport expansion
(C) Mass vaccination programs
(D) Highway toll collection

**85.** In national awards related to village-level administration, which bodies from Uttar Pradesh have been frequent recipients?
(A) Gram Panchayats
(B) Zila Parishads
(C) Kshetra Panchayats
(D) Nagar Panchayats

**86.** To boost the defence sector, Uttar Pradesh is developing a Defence Industrial Corridor primarily in which region?
(A) Purvanchal
(B) Ruhelkhand
(C) Doab
(D) Bundelkhand

**87.** Which of the following is the most appropriate description of Uttar Pradesh's investment achievement metric?
(A) Approved industrial proposals worth exactly 10 lakh crore
(B) Industrial investment proposals exceeding 50 lakh crore
(C) Committed direct foreign financial assistance of 50 billion dollars
(D) Dedicated central government infrastructure grants of 100 lakh crore

**88.** The progress in the Ganga cleanliness campaign in Uttar Pradesh contributes directly to the objectives of which national mission?
(A) Jal Jeevan Mission
(B) PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
(C) Namami Gange
(D) PM Matsya Sampada Yojana

**89.** Which of the following is an exception to the state's top-ranking achievements?
(A) Top ranking in food-grain production
(B) Top ranking in e-Prosecution services
(C) Top ranking in sugarcane production
(D) Top position in digital-startup ecosystem

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**90.** Which of the following statements about the FRP for sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh is true?
(A) It will increase from 355 in 2025-26 to 365 in 2026-27.
(B) It has been frozen at the 2020 level.
(C) It is determined exclusively by the private sugar mills.
(D) It has been reduced to encourage international export.

**91.** Which district's specific achievement of paying 100% of the price to sugarcane farmers is highlighted as a benchmark?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Bulandshahr
(C) Bijnor
(D) Shamli

**92.** The "Three-S Model" adopted by Uttar Pradesh for investors focuses on Speed, Stability, and:
(A) Security
(B) Safety
(C) Subsidies

compensation directly in their bank accounts without administrative bottlenecks or manual intervention.

**28.** (B) Bulandshahr
Bulandshahr district in Uttar Pradesh has emerged as a successful model in agricultural administration by achieving a 100 percent payment clearance rate to sugarcane farmers. Through rigorous digital tracking and active monitoring of sugar mill settlements, the district cleared all pending financial dues, setting a benchmark for timely sugarcane payout compliance across the state's sugar industry.

**29.** (C) More than 50 lakh crore
Through organized investor summits, global outreach programs, and policy reforms, Uttar Pradesh has successfully built a robust industrial environment. As a result, the state government has secured industrial investment proposals with a total financial valuation exceeding 50 lakh crore rupees. This massive pipeline covers various growth sectors including manufacturing, renewable energy, electronics, IT, and heavy infrastructure.

**30.** (C) Safety, Stability, Speed
To build trust among international business conglomerates and local entrepreneurs, the Uttar Pradesh government introduced the "Three-S Model." This strategic concept emphasizes Safety by improving law and order, Stability through long-term clear policies, and Speed by expediting project approvals and administrative clearances. Together, these elements significantly enhance the state's attractiveness for large-scale corporate investment.

**31.** (D) IBM
Prominent global technology company IBM has officially acknowledged and appreciated the progressive policies, modern infrastructure, and proactive governance of Uttar Pradesh. The tech giant highlighted the state's supportive business environment and streamlined policy framework as major factors encouraging expanded digital operations, tech innovation, and skill development projects within the region's rapidly growing IT ecosystem.

**32.** (C) Embassy Group
Alongside major IT firms like IBM and Cognizant, the Embassy Group has prominently recognized Uttar Pradesh's commitment to creating a favorable corporate climate. As a leading commercial real estate and infrastructure developer, the group praised the state's transparent administrative processes, rapid policy implementation, and land acquisition support, which facilitate the construction of modern technology parks and business hubs.

**33.** (A) Top position
Uttar Pradesh achieved the top position in the national Export Preparedness Index, reflecting its exceptional trade ecosystem. This achievement highlights the state's strategic focus on strengthening export infrastructure, providing policy support to local manufacturers, enhancing trade connectivity, and successfully promoting traditional regional goods through targeted state initiatives, thereby elevating its overall trade competitiveness relative to other states.

**34.** (D) e-Prosecution
Uttar Pradesh secured the top national rank in the utilization of digital justice tools through its exemplary performance in the e-Prosecution system. By digitizing court proceedings, case file management, and legal documentation, the state has streamlined judicial workflows, drastically reduced processing delays, and ensured efficient prosecution tracking, setting a national benchmark for legal technology adoption in governance.

**35.** (A) One District One Product (ODOP)
The flagship One District One Product scheme in Uttar Pradesh has earned national acclaim for identifying, preserving, and promoting unique indigenous crafts and specialized products from each district. By providing artisans with financial assistance, modern technology, design support, and national export linkages, the scheme has successfully transformed traditional local cottage industries into global export drivers across the state.

**36.** (D) 25 percent
Uttar Pradesh's industrial sector has experienced robust financial expansion, recording an approximate 25 percent increase in its Gross Value Added. This performance stands out as the highest growth rate among major Indian states, driven by rapid industrial park developments, improved power supply, simplified licensing,

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**106.** The success of the state in event management, specifically concerning security and cleanliness, was globally recognized during the:
(A) Maha Kumbh
(B) Assembly Elections
(C) Republic Day Parade
(D) State Foundation Day

**107.** Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) e-Prosecution ranking - Second position
(B) Export Preparedness Index - Top position
(C) Digital-startup ecosystem - First position
(D) Industrial GVA increase - 10 percent

**108.** Which statement best describes the state's revenue-surplus status?
(A) Total state expenditure consistently exceeds total revenue receipts.
(B) Revenue receipts exceed revenue expenditure.
(C) The state government maintains absolute zero outstanding public debt.
(D) The state administration collects zero commercial taxes from citizens.

**109.** What is the approximate planned increase in the FRP of sugarcane from 2025-26 to 2026-27 per quintal?
(A) 5 rupees
(B) 10 rupees
(C) 15 rupees
(D) 20 rupees

**110.** The digitization of the sugarcane-payment system ensures:
(A) Delayed payments to test farmer resilience
(B) Payment entirely in the form of fertilizers
(C) Timely payment directly to the farmers' accounts
(D) Payment through traditional cash distribution only

**111.** Which of the following statements about Uttar Pradesh's startup ecosystem is true?
(A) It is ranked at the very bottom nationally.
(B) It holds the first position in India.
(C) It is non-existent due to lack of policy support.
(D) It holds the fourth place at the national level.

**112.** The state's achievements in the sports field are notably highlighted by the participation and medals won by its athletes in:
(A) The Super Bowl tournament
(B) Wimbledon championship only
(C) Olympics and Asian Games
(D) The Ashes cricket series

**113.** Which of the following indices reflects Uttar Pradesh's improvement in the ease of executing legal proceedings digitally?
(A) Ease of Doing Business
(B) e-Prosecution ranking
(C) Export Preparedness Index
(D) Human Development Index

**114.** The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh is undergoing rapid industrial transformation primarily due to the development of:
(A) A major software technology park
(B) A dedicated textile park
(C) An international financial hub
(D) The Defence Industrial Corridor

**115.** Which initiative is responsible for the state's recent progress in the defence-technology sector in Kanpur?
(A) Drone testing and development hub
(B) Major naval shipbuilding and repair yard
(C) Advanced fighter jet final assembly line
(D) Dedicated submarine research and testing facility

**116.** The state's focus on 100 new townships is designed to address the needs of:
(A) Expanding rural sector agricultural activities
(B) State-wide forest conservation initiatives
(C) Smart City urban infrastructure
(D) Establishing new wildlife sanctuaries

**117.** Which of the following is considered a direct benefit to farmers due to the state's recent agricultural policies?
(A) Sugarcane FRP increase to 365 per quintal for 2026-27
(B) Complete national ban on the export of raw sugarcane
(C) Mandatory manual weighing of all harvested food crops
(D) Substantially increasing state sales tax on fertilizers

**118.** The "Speed" component in the "Three-S Model" refers primarily to:
(A) Enforcing strict maximum vehicle speed limits on state expressways
(B) Upgrading high-speed broadband internet connectivity in rural areas
(C) Accelerating the planned rapid urbanization process of villages

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build sustainable urban transit networks, and reduce population pressure on existing major metropolitan cities throughout the state.

**46.** (C) Solar energy
Uttar Pradesh has recorded significant growth in its renewable energy capacity, driven by a sharp increase in installed solar energy infrastructure. Through state solar policies, solar park developments, rooftop installations, and utility-scale green projects, the state continues to expand its clean power generation share, supporting national climate goals and reducing dependence on conventional thermal energy sources.

**47.** (D) Revenue-surplus
Over recent fiscal cycles, Uttar Pradesh has successfully maintained a revenue-surplus budget status. This financial milestone reflects effective revenue mobilization, improved tax collection mechanisms, and prudent fiscal discipline. By maintaining revenue receipts higher than revenue expenditure, the state creates fiscal room to allocate substantial funds toward capital expenditure, critical infrastructure development, and key social welfare schemes.

**48.** (B) Threefold
According to economic evaluations and state government reports, the per-capita income in Uttar Pradesh has grown significantly, achieving an approximate threefold increase over the past nine years. This substantial growth reflects expanding economic opportunities, higher industrial productivity, elevated agricultural earnings, and increased state domestic output, contributing to improved living standards and economic well-being for residents.

**49.** (B) Kashi Vishwanath Dham
Kashi Vishwanath Dham in Varanasi has recorded an unprecedented surge in pilgrim footfall following its extensive corridor redevelopment and modernization. The project dramatically expanded spatial capacity, improved riverfront access, and added modern amenities, turning the holy site into a prime spiritual destination and significantly boosting religious tourism, local business, and economic activity across the region.

**50.** (D) Ayodhya Ram Mandir
Alongside Kashi Vishwanath Dham, the newly constructed Ayodhya Ram Mandir has contributed immensely to Uttar Pradesh's historic tourism records. The grand temple complex, combined with massive urban infrastructure upgrades in Ayodhya, including new highways and airport facilities, has attracted millions of domestic and international pilgrims, positioning the city as a major global center for cultural and religious tourism.

**51.** (A) Maha Kumbh
Uttar Pradesh received international and national acclaim for its exemplary management during the grand Maha Kumbh gathering. The state administration demonstrated high operational efficiency, deploying advanced security systems, AI-driven crowd monitoring, seamless traffic management, and extensive sanitation measures, thereby setting global standards for hosting massive peaceful, clean, and well-organized religious mega-events.

**52.** (C) Taj Mahal
The Taj Mahal, located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, is universally recognized as an architectural masterpiece and holds official status as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Built in white marble during the Mughal period, this world-renowned monument draws millions of global tourists annually, standing as an iconic cultural landmark and a symbol of India's rich historical heritage.

NODIA

**53.** (A) UNESCO World Heritage Site
Fatehpur Sikri, built by Mughal Emperor Akbar near Agra, holds official international designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Renowned for its grand red sandstone architectural monuments, including the Buland Darwaza and Jama Masjid, the ancient city stands as a supreme historical testament to 16th-century Mughal craftsmanship, art, planning, and cultural legacy in Northern India.

**54.** (D) Agra Fort
Agra Fort, situated on the banks of the Yamuna River in Uttar Pradesh, is an officially listed UNESCO World Heritage Site. Serving as the principal residence of Mughal emperors for generations, this massive 16th-century red sandstone fortress houses historic palaces, audience halls, and mosques, representing a

# ANSWERS

**1.** (D) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh maintains a dominant position in India's agricultural sector by ranking as the top food-grain-producing state nationwide. It consistently leads in the production of key staple crops, including wheat and sugarcane. These contributions significantly boost the national agrarian economy, enhance food security, and showcase the state's vast arable land resources alongside efficient agricultural management practices.

**2.** (A) I and II only
Uttar Pradesh's recent financial metrics demonstrate robust economic health, highlighted by maintaining a sustained revenue-surplus budget status. Additionally, the industrial Gross Value Added has recorded a remarkable 25 percent growth rate, reflecting strong industrial performance. Conversely, per-capita income in the state has not declined but rather increased nearly threefold over the past nine years.

**3.** (B) II only
Uttar Pradesh has made significant strides in digital technology and innovation. The state established an AI Government Technology Innovation Centre in Lucknow to enhance public service delivery, alongside setting up a specialized drone manufacturing and testing hub in Kanpur. However, the state holds the fourth place nationally in the digital-startup ecosystem rather than the second position.

**4.** (A) I and II only
Event management and cultural tourism in Uttar Pradesh have achieved extraordinary success. The administration received international and national acclaim for its execution, security, and cleanliness during the Maha Kumbh event. Concurrently, the newly constructed Ayodhya Ram Mandir experienced unprecedented pilgrim visits. In contrast, Kashi Vishwanath Dham saw a dramatic increase in religious tourism, not a decline.

**5.** (A) I and II only
Uttar Pradesh's investment promotion initiatives have successfully positioned the state as an attractive industrial destination, accumulating proposal commitments exceeding 50 lakh crore rupees. Global tech leaders, including IBM and Cognizant, have lauded these policy frameworks. However, the underlying strategic investor strategy is officially termed the "Three-S Model," representing Safety, Stability, and Speed, rather than a Two-S Model.

**6.** (A) I, II and III only
Uttar Pradesh's infrastructure development includes constructing a broad expressway network, featuring major projects like the Ganga Expressway. The Bundelkhand Defence Industrial Corridor continues to draw expanded manufacturing investments, while smart city initiatives plan the establishment of 100 new townships. Far from decreasing, the state has actively recorded a substantial increase in its installed solar-energy capacity.

**7.** (C) IV only
Uttar Pradesh's sugarcane sector has introduced digital platforms for payment transparency and achieved full farmer payments in Bulandshahr district. The state established the sugarcane Fair and Remunerative Price at 355 rupees per quintal for the 2025–26 season, which then increases to 365 rupees per quintal for 2026–27. Fixing the 2025–26 price at 375 rupees is inaccurate.

**8.** (D) I, II, III and IV
Uttar Pradesh has earned multiple prestigious national rankings for its administrative and economic governance. The state achieved top honors in the Export Preparedness Index, e-Prosecution implementation, and the One District One Product scheme. Furthermore, it secured fourth place nationally in the digital-startup ecosystem, proving its commitment to fostering technological enterprise and trade growth across various sectors.

**9.** (A) I, II and IV only
Modern governance interventions in Uttar Pradesh have greatly enhanced administrative transparency and mineral-revenue collection through e-auctions and the District Mineral Foundation. Additionally, local Gram Panchayats

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have earned numerous national awards for local administration. Contrary to claims of no progress, the Ganga cleanliness campaign under the Namami Gange mission has achieved measurable improvements in water quality and riverbank infrastructure.

**10.** (A) I, II and III only
Uttar Pradesh exhibits a rich cultural heritage and strong sporting achievements. Athletes from the state have contributed significantly in major global events like the Olympics and Asian Games. Prominent citizens regularly receive prestigious national honors, including Padma awards for excellence in literature and art. Additionally, the state hosts famous UNESCO World Heritage Sites like the Taj Mahal.

**11.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh has successfully attracted large-scale industrial proposals exceeding 50 lakh crore rupees in recent years. This remarkable growth is directly attributed to the state's strategic "Three-S Model," which emphasizes Safety, Stability, and Speed. By improving regulatory transparency and operational efficiency, this policy framework has significantly enhanced investor confidence and credibility among major global corporations.

**12.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The One District One Product scheme has garnered widespread national recognition for its effectiveness in reviving local traditional crafts and specialized micro-industries across all 75 districts. By offering targeted marketing support, financial subsidies, and export infrastructure, the initiative directly boosts regional export production, thereby elevating the state's overall standing on national trade and export competitiveness indices.

**13.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh has achieved a marked improvement in mineral-revenue collection by eliminating systemic leakages and administrative inefficiencies in the mining sector. The state government implemented an e-auction system for fair mineral resource allocation while leveraging the District Mineral Foundation to ensure localized development. These modern, technology-driven reforms have enhanced overall fiscal transparency and state revenue generation.

**14.** (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh holds an impressive fourth rank in the national digital-startup ecosystem due to policy incentives and innovation centers. Separately, Bulandshahr district achieved 100 percent price clearance for sugarcane farmers. While both statements represent factual accomplishments within the state, agricultural payment milestones do not logically explain or influence the development and growth of the digital-startup landscape.

**15.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tourism in Uttar Pradesh has experienced unprecedented visitor footfalls in recent years, boosting regional economy and cultural engagement. This surge is directly driven by major infrastructure development and spiritual corridor transformations, including the grand restoration of Kashi Vishwanath Dham and the inauguration of the Ayodhya Ram Mandir. These completed landmark projects have greatly expanded capacity and pilgrim facilities.

**16.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Specific developmental hubs in Uttar Pradesh are strategically distributed across major urban centers. Lucknow hosts the AI Government Technology Innovation Centre to enhance governance. Kanpur serves as the dedicated drone manufacturing and testing hub. Greater Noida hosts the annual Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show for exports. Jhansi represents a primary node within the extensive Bundelkhand Defence Industrial Corridor network.

**17.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Uttar Pradesh utilizes tailored policy frameworks to drive progress across key socio-economic sectors. Enhancing global investor credibility relies on the Three-S Model of Safety, Stability, and Speed. Attracting IT investment involves holding Global Capability Centre summits. Traditional craft exports are propelled through the One District One Product scheme, while transparent mineral revenue collection is enforced via e-auctions.

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**18.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Uttar Pradesh has defined distinct numeric targets to track its developmental growth across sectors. The industrial investment proposal pipeline has surpassed 50 lakh crore rupees. Urban infrastructure initiatives target 100 new smart townships. The sugarcane Fair and Remunerative Price for 2026–27 is set at 365 rupees per quintal, while industrial Gross Value Added recorded a 25 percent increase.

**19.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Uttar Pradesh holds distinguished national standings across diverse governance and economic metrics. It occupies fourth place in the digital-startup ecosystem and secures first rank in e-Prosecution implementation for judicial efficiency. The state maintains a top position on the Export Preparedness Index for trade, while continuing its status as the largest food-grain producer nationwide due to massive agricultural output.

**20.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Diverse sectors in Uttar Pradesh feature tailored developmental interventions. The sugarcane sector benefits from the digitization of payment systems for timeliness. Cleanliness initiatives align with Swachh Bharat Mission execution across urban and rural zones. Urban infrastructure planning involves developing 100 new townships, while power generation witnesses a steady expansion in installed solar-energy capacity share.

**21.** (B) 355 in 2025-26, followed by 365 in 2026-27
The sugarcane pricing policy in Uttar Pradesh involves a systematic, annual upward revision of the Fair and Remunerative Price per quintal to support farmer incomes. For the 2025–26 crushing season, the price was established at 355 rupees per quintal. Subsequently, for the 2026–27 season, the rate was officially increased by ten rupees to reach 365 rupees per quintal.

**22.** (C) Farmer Registration, Weighment at centre, FRP calculation, Direct transfer to account
The digitized sugarcane payment system in Uttar Pradesh follows a structured administrative process to guarantee transparency and speed. It begins with initial Farmer Registration, followed by precise digital Weighment at the collection centre. Subsequently, the system performs automatic FRP calculation based on crop weight and official rates, culminating in the Direct transfer of funds into the farmer's bank account.

**23.** (A) II, I, III, IV
Uttar Pradesh's major expressways arranged in descending order of length showcase the state's expansive highway infrastructure. The Ganga Expressway is the longest at approximately 594 kilometers, followed by the Purvanchal Expressway spanning around 341 kilometers. The Agra-Lucknow Expressway covers roughly 302 kilometers, while the Yamuna Expressway measures about 165 kilometers, completing the list of key regional corridors.

**24.** (C) Food grains
Uttar Pradesh stands as the primary agricultural powerhouse of India, holding the top position nationally in overall food grain production. Its vast fertile plains, favorable agro-climatic conditions, extensive river systems, and widespread irrigation networks enable high yields of major staple crops, allowing the state to contribute the highest share to the national food grain basket and agricultural GDP.

**25.** (D) Sugarcane and Wheat
Uttar Pradesh maintains top national rankings in the cultivation of both wheat and sugarcane. The state's rich alluvial soil and well-developed irrigation canals provide ideal farming conditions for these two major commercial and staple crops. Consequently, it leads all Indian states in total harvested area and overall production volume for both sugarcane and wheat each year.

**26.** (C) 365
To enhance agricultural income and protect sugarcane growers from price fluctuations, Uttar Pradesh has officially revised the Fair and Remunerative Price for sugarcane. For the 2026–27 crushing season, the price has been increased by ten rupees from the previous year's rate, establishing a new finalized payout rate of 365 rupees per quintal for farmers across the state.

**27.** (B) Timely and transparent payment to farmers
The primary objective of digitizing the sugarcane payment ecosystem in Uttar Pradesh is to eliminate middlemen, prevent arbitrary weighing errors, and prevent delayed payments. By integrating digital weighing scales and direct benefit transfer technology, the state ensures that sugarcane growers receive accurate financial

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(D) Fast-tracking investment proposals and administrative clearances

**119.** Uttar Pradesh's leading position in food-grain production is largely supported by its high output in:
(A) Soyabean
(B) Wheat
(C) Groundnut
(D) Sunflower

**120.** Which national recognition was awarded to the state for improving its regulatory environment for businesses?
(A) Best State for Agriculture Award
(B) Most Populous State Award
(C) Ease of Doing Business Award
(D) Best Overall Tourism State Award

**121.** The record pilgrim footfall observed recently in Uttar Pradesh is heavily concentrated in the cities of:
(A) Lucknow and Kanpur
(B) Agra and Jhansi
(C) Meerut and Bareilly
(D) Varanasi and Ayodhya

**122.** The state government highlights a nearly threefold increase over the past 9 years in which major economic indicator?
(A) Per-capita income
(B) Total foreign debt
(C) Infant mortality rate
(D) Unemployment rate

**123.** The e-auction system adopted by the state administration is aimed at bringing transparency to:
(A) Government land sales
(B) Mineral-revenue collection
(C) Agricultural produce marketing
(D) Telecom spectrum allocation

**124.** Global Capability Centre (GCC) summits are organized in Uttar Pradesh primarily to attract investment in the:
(A) Heavy metals sector
(B) IT and services sector
(C) Traditional handloom sector
(D) Dairy farming sector

**125.** Which sector is directly boosted by the Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show?
(A) Trade and export promotion
(B) Mineral mining and quarrying
(C) Primary and secondary education
(D) State forest conservation

**126.** The improvement in the state's literacy rate and maternal-child health are indicators of progress in:
(A) Industrial Automation
(B) Defence Manufacturing
(C) Human Development
(D) Export Preparedness

**127.** Which state has consistently maintained a leading national role in the development of a widespread expressway network, such as the Ganga and Bundelkhand expressways?
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Gujarat
(C) Karnataka
(D) Uttar Pradesh

**128.** National awards in the field of literature and art given to personalities from Uttar Pradesh often include the prestigious:
(A) Dronacharya Award
(B) Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize
(C) Sahitya Akademi and Padma Awards
(D) National Film Award for Best Director

**129.** The One District One Product (ODOP) scheme's success is a major factor behind Uttar Pradesh's top ranking in the:
(A) Global Hunger and Nutrition Index
(B) Export Preparedness Index
(C) World Happiness and Well-being Report
(D) Global Gender Parity Index

**130.** According to government reports and Economic Surveys, Uttar Pradesh's sustained economic performance is reflected in its strong:
(A) Population decline
(B) Complete eradication of poverty
(C) Zero inflation rate
(D) GSDP growth rate

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and significant capital investments across manufacturing, electronics, textiles, and heavy industrial output.

**37.** (A) Ease of Doing Business
Uttar Pradesh has earned high-level national recognition and awards for its notable achievements in the Ease of Doing Business framework. By implementing single-window clearances, deregulating complex business rules, digitizing land records, and improving industrial security, the state government has successfully created a transparent, efficient, and hassle-free regulatory environment for domestic and international enterprise investors.

**38.** (D) Fourth
Uttar Pradesh has established itself as a growing technology center, securing fourth place nationally in the digital-startup ecosystem ranking. This position is supported by state-backed incubator networks, targeted seed funding schemes, mentorship programs, and policy incentives aimed at encouraging young entrepreneurs, tech innovators, and digital enterprise hubs across major urban centers like Noida, Lucknow, and Kanpur.

**39.** (B) Lucknow
To advance technological integration in public administration, Uttar Pradesh established an AI Government Technology Innovation Centre in Lucknow. This specialized facility focuses on leveraging artificial intelligence, data analytics, and machine learning solutions to optimize state governance, improve public service delivery, automate administrative processes, and solve complex urban management challenges across various municipal and state departments.

**40.** (C) Global Capability Centre
In the context of technology investments and services expansion, GCC stands for Global Capability Centre. Uttar Pradesh actively organizes international summits and roundtables targeting GCCs to attract corporate off-shore operations, research facilities, IT support, and technology development divisions, thereby positioning the state as a prime destination for global corporate service units and high-skilled job creation.

**41.** (D) Kanpur
To strengthen its defence-technology capabilities and foster aerospace innovation, Uttar Pradesh is establishing a dedicated drone manufacturing and testing hub in Kanpur. Leveraging the city's strong industrial base and academic institutions, this facility provides specialized infrastructure for research, prototype testing, commercial drone assembly, and defence equipment production, driving technical self-reliance in unmanned aerial systems.

**42.** (A) Bundelkhand Defence Industrial Corridor
The Bundelkhand Defence Industrial Corridor is a major strategic infrastructure project in Uttar Pradesh aimed at promoting domestic defence manufacturing. Spanning key nodes like Jhansi and Chitrakoot, the corridor is attracting substantial capital investments for producing military hardware, weapons systems, ammunition, and aerospace components, thereby accelerating economic development and industrial activity throughout the Bundelkhand region.

**43.** (B) Greater Noida
The Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show is prominently organized at the India Expo Centre in Greater Noida. Designed as a major commercial platform, the annual event showcases products from diverse sectors, including traditional crafts under the One District One Product initiative, modern manufacturing, textiles, and technology, successfully connecting local exporters with international buyers and corporate investors.

**44.** (B) Ganga Expressway
Uttar Pradesh is expanding its road infrastructure through a broad expressway network, featuring the flagship Ganga Expressway project as a major ongoing initiative. Spanning nearly 594 kilometers from Meerut to Prayagraj, this greenfield highway aims to drastically reduce travel time across eastern and western districts, stimulate economic growth, and connect industrial corridors across the state.

**45.** (D) 100
As part of its urban infrastructure modernization and Smart City vision, the Uttar Pradesh state government has targeted the planned development of 100 new townships. This initiative aims to address rapid urbanization, provide modern housing, improve civic amenities,

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(D) Synergy

**93.** Which sector in Uttar Pradesh experienced a 25% increase in its Gross Value Added (GVA)?
(A) Industrial
(B) Agriculture
(C) Services
(D) Mining

**94.** The state's Ease of Doing Business ranking improvement is a direct indicator of its success in:
(A) Substantially increasing agricultural crop yield
(B) Actively promoting religious tourism corridors
(C) Attracting major industrial investment
(D) Rapidly expanding the state forest cover

**95.** The AI Government Technology Innovation Centre established in Lucknow represents technological advancement primarily in:
(A) Space research
(B) Deep-sea exploration
(C) Nano-medicine
(D) Good governance

**96.** The drone manufacturing and testing hub being established in Kanpur is a strategic step for the progress of which sector?
(A) Civil aviation passenger transport
(B) Agricultural irrigation
(C) Defence-technology
(D) Weather forecasting

**97.** The Greater Noida region hosts which major event dedicated to trade and export promotion?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Investors Global Summit
(B) Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show
(C) Annual State Taj Mahotsav Festival
(D) National Krishi Kumbh Exhibition

**98.** Which infrastructure project highlights Uttar Pradesh's leading role in connectivity?
(A) The expansion of the inland waterways to Rajasthan
(B) The construction of a hyperloop between Lucknow and Kanpur
(C) The building of an international seaport
(D) The development of an extensive expressway network

**99.** Under the Swachh Bharat Mission, Uttar Pradesh has achieved significant milestones in:
(A) Rural and urban sanitation
(B) Eliminating all fossil fuels
(C) Providing free electricity
(D) Distributing free laptops

**100.** The improvement in the state's literacy rate is a key metric of its achievements in which sector?
(A) Health
(B) Tourism
(C) Education
(D) Industry

**101.** Which of the following fields is prominently associated with the Padma awards received by citizens of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Literature and Art
(B) Professional Sports only
(C) Electoral Politics only
(D) Corporate Business only

**102.** National recognition has been specifically awarded to Uttar Pradesh's state schemes focused on:
(A) Senior citizen pensions only
(B) Wildlife conservation only
(C) Cinema subsidies
(D) Women-empowerment

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**103.** The District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in Uttar Pradesh is primarily utilized to:
(A) Fully fund international industrial trade shows
(B) Enhance mineral revenues and local area development
(C) Provide direct low-interest loans to sugar mills
(D) Subsidize foreign travel expenses for prospective investors

**104.** Which of the following is NOT listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Taj Mahal
(B) Agra Fort
(C) Bara Imambara
(D) Fatehpur Sikri

**105.** Find the odd one out regarding the companies that have appreciated Uttar Pradesh's investment climate.
(A) IBM
(B) Cognizant
(C) Embassy Group
(D) United Nations

key milestone in India's rich architectural and historical heritage.

**55.** (B) Literacy rate
In the education sector, Uttar Pradesh has registered a notable improvement in its overall literacy rate. This progress is driven by focused government schemes, mass enrollment drives in primary schools, improved school infrastructure, teacher recruitment, and dedicated adult education programs, contributing to better socio-economic development and human capital formation across both rural and urban areas.

**56.** (C) Maternal-child health
Uttar Pradesh's healthcare achievements have gained prominence through significant progress in maternal-child health and comprehensive vaccination drives. By expanding primary healthcare centers, deploying health workers, promoting institutional deliveries, and strengthening immunization coverage under national health missions, the state has effectively reduced infant and maternal mortality rates while improving public health outcomes across rural communities.

**57.** (D) Swachh Bharat Mission
Uttar Pradesh has achieved substantial success in implementing the Swachh Bharat Mission across rural and urban regions. Through the construction of millions of household toilets, community sanitation complexes, door-to-door waste collection systems, and solid waste processing facilities, the state has drastically improved public sanitation standards, reduced open defecation, and fostered widespread environmental hygiene awareness.

**58.** (A) Ganga Cleanliness Campaign
The Ganga Cleanliness Campaign, integrated under the national Namami Gange initiative, has driven measurable environmental progress in Uttar Pradesh. Through the construction of modern sewage treatment plants, interception of industrial effluents, riverfront development, and community awareness programs, the campaign has successfully improved water quality, ecological balance, and riverbank hygiene along the Ganga River basin.

**59.** (B) Olympic and Asian Games
Athletes from Uttar Pradesh have earned high distinction on the international stage through outstanding performances in major athletic events such as the Olympic Games and Asian Games. State sports policies providing monetary incentives, modern training infrastructure, dedicated sports academies, and employment opportunities have fostered top-tier talent, bringing national pride and global sports medals to the state.

**60.** (B) Padma Awards
Prominent personalities from Uttar Pradesh frequently receive prestigious national Padma Awards, including Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Vibhushan, for their exceptional contributions to literature, art, public affairs, and social work. These civilian honors recognize individual brilliance and reflect the state's vibrant legacy as a flourishing center for creative arts, intellectual scholarship, and public service.

**61.** (A) Women-empowerment
Several flagship welfare schemes in Uttar Pradesh have gained national recognition specifically for promoting women empowerment and gender equity. Initiatives providing financial security, educational support, skill development, safety infrastructure, and self-employment opportunities, such as Kanya Sumangala Yojana and Mission Shakti, have empowered millions of women, enhancing their social standing and economic independence across the state.

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**62.** (C) Skill development
To enhance youth employability and drive sustainable economic growth, Uttar Pradesh has paired employment generation strategies directly with robust skill development programs. Through specialized vocational training institutes, industrial partnerships, and apprenticeship schemes, the state equips young job seekers with industry-relevant skills, thereby fostering self-employment, boosting manufacturing efficiency, and matching workforce capabilities with modern market demands.

**63.** (D) National e-Prosecution ranking
The adoption of digital technologies by the Uttar Pradesh Police and judicial administration is reflected in the state's top position in the National e-Prosecution ranking. This index measures the effective use of electronic portals to record legal proceedings, track case trials, share evidence digitally, and expedite judicial

processes, demonstrating remarkable progress in modern digital law enforcement.

**64.** (C) e-auction system
To eliminate corruption, curb illegal mining, and boost state mineral revenues, Uttar Pradesh introduced a modern e-auction system. Replacing traditional manual allotment methods, this electronic platform allows competitive, transparent bidding for mining leases, ensuring fair market pricing, direct digital payment processing, real-time monitoring of resource extraction, and enhanced fiscal efficiency across the mining sector.

**65.** (B) District Mineral Foundation
Revenue generated from mineral extraction in Uttar Pradesh is systematically channeled into local community development through the District Mineral Foundation. Established in mining-affected districts, this non-profit trust utilizes royalty funds to implement welfare projects, improve local infrastructure, build drinking water facilities, provide healthcare, and support education for populations directly impacted by mining operations.

**66.** (D) Gram Panchayats
At the grassroots level of rural administration, Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh have earned multiple national awards for effective local governance. Recognized for excellence in digital administration, sustainable rural development, clean water supply, open defecation eradication, and transparent fund utilization, these village councils serve as vital units driving socio-economic progress across rural areas.

**67.** (A) The "Three-S Model" (Safety, Stability, Speed)
Uttar Pradesh's remarkable rise in global investor confidence is primarily driven by the implementation of the "Three-S Model," representing Safety, Stability, and Speed. By ensuring a secure industrial environment, maintaining clear long-term economic policies, and speeding up administrative clearances through single-window digital portals, the state government has successfully created a highly credible and investor-friendly climate.

**68.** (C) Connecting the southern Bundelkhand region
The construction of the Bundelkhand Expressway plays a pivotal role in Uttar Pradesh's infrastructure development by directly connecting the historically underdeveloped southern Bundelkhand region with the central expressway grid. Spanning approximately 296 kilometers, this corridor improves regional connectivity, accelerates trade and agricultural transport, boosts industrial activity, and promotes tourism throughout the Bundelkhand districts.

**69.** (A) It received national appreciation and boosted exports.
The One District One Product scheme in Uttar Pradesh has achieved widespread national appreciation by identifying and promoting local indigenous products from each district. By supporting traditional artisans with design, financial aid, and global market access, the initiative has successfully revived traditional crafts, boosted regional MSME manufacturing, generated rural employment, and significantly increased the state's overall exports.

**70.** (D) The overall Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth rate has declined consistently.
Uttar Pradesh's economic trajectory exhibits strong growth, making claims of a declining GSDP growth rate inaccurate. The state has recorded a 25 percent increase in industrial Gross Value Added, maintained a sustained revenue-surplus budget, and achieved a nearly threefold rise in per-capita income over the past nine years, confirming robust macroeconomic development across multiple commercial sectors.

**71.** (B) Driving technological innovation in good governance
The establishment of the AI Government Technology Innovation Centre in Lucknow is designed to integrate advanced artificial intelligence solutions into public administration. By developing smart technologies for data analytics, public grievance redressal, traffic management, and automated municipal services, the center aims to drive technological innovation, improve administrative transparency, and enhance overall governance efficiency across the state.

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**72.** (C) Cognizant
Major IT multinational corporation Cognizant was prominently cited in state investment reports, alongside IBM and Embassy Group, for officially appreciating Uttar Pradesh's policy framework and business environment. The company highlighted the state's digital infrastructure, progressive tech policies, skilled talent pool, and administrative support as key drivers encouraging expanded investment and tech operations within the region.

**73.** (D) Global Capability Centres (GCC)
Uttar Pradesh's strategic push to attract investments in the IT and services sector prominently features roundtable discussions and international summits focused on Global Capability Centres. By targeting GCCs, the state aims to attract multi-national corporate technology divisions, global research centers, and business process operations, thereby generating high-skilled employment and boosting the regional knowledge economy.

**74.** (A) Maha Kumbh
The successful organization of the Maha Kumbh event in Uttar Pradesh received global praise for its exceptional crowd control, high-level security, and impeccable cleanliness standards. The event showcased the state's advanced event management capabilities, combining AI surveillance, smart logistics, extensive temporary infrastructure, and continuous sanitation, serving as a model for managing massive international public gatherings.

**75.** (B) International Trade Show - Greater Noida
Greater Noida serves as the official host location for the annual Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show, providing a premier platform for global buyers and state exporters. Conversely, the AI Government Technology Innovation Centre is located in Lucknow, the drone manufacturing and testing hub is situated in Kanpur, and major defence corridor nodes are developed in Jhansi.

**76.** (B) Digital-startup ecosystem - Ranked first nationally
Uttar Pradesh holds fourth place nationally in the digital-startup ecosystem ranking rather than the first position, making that pairing incorrect. In contrast, the state correctly holds top national rankings in e-Prosecution implementation, leads overall performance on the Export Preparedness Index, and maintains a dominant national position as the leading state in sugarcane production volume.

**77.** (A) It is the highest among major states in India.
Uttar Pradesh's achievement of a 25 percent surge in industrial Gross Value Added is particularly notable because it represents the highest growth rate recorded among major states in India. This milestone underscores the effectiveness of state industrial policies, fast-track clearances, improved power supply, and significant capital inflows into manufacturing, electronics, and heavy industrial infrastructure.

**78.** (C) Achieving the top national ranking in e-Prosecution
In digital governance and legal technology, Uttar Pradesh has gained national recognition by achieving the top rank in the national e-Prosecution index. This milestone highlights the state's success in integrating electronic management systems across courts, police stations, and legal departments, thereby speeding up trial proceedings, digital evidence delivery, and judicial transparency state-wide.

**79.** (D) One District One Product (ODOP)
The One District One Product scheme is recognized as the key driving force behind export promotion across all 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh. By targeting indigenous products unique to each district, providing modern tools, marketing subsidies, and international buyer linkages, the initiative has successfully converted traditional local crafts and regional goods into competitive global exports.

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**80.** (C) Smart City and urban-infrastructure projects
The planned development of 100 new townships in Uttar Pradesh falls under the broader framework of Smart City and urban-infrastructure development initiatives. Designed to handle expanding population needs, these planned townships aim to provide modern housing, integrated public transport, sustainable waste management systems, reliable utility services, and green urban spaces across developing regions of the state.

**81.** (B) Renewable energy and climate goals
The rapid expansion of Uttar Pradesh's installed solar energy capacity directly supports national renewable energy commitments and climate

mitigation targets. By increasing clean energy generation through solar parks and green grid integration, the state contributes to lowering carbon emissions, reducing fossil fuel dependence, and building a sustainable, eco-friendly energy infrastructure for future economic growth.

**82.** (D) GSDP growth rate
Uttar Pradesh has shown sustained strong performance in its Gross State Domestic Product growth rate according to macroeconomic metrics and Economic Surveys. Driven by increased industrial output, rising agricultural yield, major infrastructure investments, and service sector expansion, the state maintains a robust economic trajectory, reinforcing its position as a major contributor to India's overall economy.

**83.** (A) Kashi Vishwanath Dham and Ayodhya Ram Mandir
The historic surge in religious tourism across Uttar Pradesh is primarily driven by extensive infrastructure development at Kashi Vishwanath Dham in Varanasi and the inauguration of the Ayodhya Ram Mandir. These transformative projects expanded pilgrimage capacity, provided modern pilgrim amenities, and improved transportation connectivity, turning these historic spiritual centers into premier national and international tourist destinations.

**84.** (C) Mass vaccination programs
Uttar Pradesh's notable advancements in improving maternal-child health are directly supported by widespread, systematic mass vaccination programs across rural and urban communities. Through targeted immunization drives, expanded primary healthcare networks, and active community outreach by healthcare workers, the state has effectively protected infants and mothers from preventable diseases, drastically improving child survival rates and health metrics.

**85.** (A) Gram Panchayats
Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh have frequently received prestigious national awards for exemplary village administration and local governance. Recognized for excellence in digital panchayat operations, efficient water management, sanitation execution, and rural development funding utilization, these local administrative bodies play a fundamental role in driving socio-economic progress and grassroots democratic empowerment across the state.

**86.** (D) Bundelkhand
To boost industrial development and strengthen national defence manufacturing, Uttar Pradesh is developing a major Defence Industrial Corridor primarily in the Bundelkhand region. Encompassing strategic nodes like Jhansi and Chitrakoot, this corridor attracts private and public investments for manufacturing military hardware, heavy weapons, aerospace components, and defence technology systems, creating local industrial growth.

**87.** (B) Industrial investment proposals exceeding 50 lakh crore
The most accurate metric reflecting Uttar Pradesh's success in investment promotion is its pipeline of industrial investment proposals exceeding 50 lakh crore rupees. Achieved through organized global investor summits, policy reforms, and infrastructure expansion, this massive volume highlights growing international corporate trust in the state's economic potential across manufacturing, technology, energy, and commercial sectors.

**88.** (C) Namami Gange
The progress made under the Ganga cleanliness campaign in Uttar Pradesh directly supports the objectives of the central government's flagship Namami Gange mission. By building advanced sewage treatment plants, preventing untreated industrial discharge into the river, developing riverfront amenities, and promoting public ecological awareness, the campaign aims to restore the ecological health and cleanliness of the Ganga.

**89.** (D) Top position in digital-startup ecosystem
Holding the top position in the digital-startup ecosystem is an exception among Uttar Pradesh's first-place achievements, as the state is ranked fourth nationally in that category. Conversely, the state holds true leading national positions in overall food-grain production, total sugarcane production volume, and overall performance implementation in digital e-Prosecution services.

**90.** (A) It will increase from 355 in 2025-26 to 365 in 2026-27.
The Fair and Remunerative Price for sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh follows an official upward

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revision trajectory to support farmers. The state established the FRP at 355 rupees per quintal for the 2025–26 crushing season, followed by an approved ten-rupee increase to reach 365 rupees per quintal for the 2026–27 season, ensuring remunerative compensation.

**91.** (B) Bulandshahr
Bulandshahr district stands out as an exemplary benchmark in agricultural payment management after achieving a 100 percent clearance rate in paying sugarcane farmers. By utilizing digital tracking systems and enforcing strict compliance on local sugar mills, the district successfully eliminated pending financial dues, demonstrating operational efficiency and setting a model standard for the entire state sugar sector.

**92.** (B) Safety
The "Three-S Model" implemented by Uttar Pradesh to enhance credibility among global corporate investors stands for Safety, Stability, and Speed. In this policy framework, Safety highlights the state's improved law and order environment, Stability signifies clear and predictable long-term industrial policies, and Speed emphasizes rapid administrative approvals and project execution through single-window clearances.

**93.** (A) Industrial
The industrial sector in Uttar Pradesh recorded a remarkable 25 percent increase in its Gross Value Added, representing the highest growth rate achieved among major Indian states. This surge was driven by policy reforms, enhanced power availability, single-window clearances, and massive capital inflows into manufacturing, electronics assembly, textiles, and heavy engineering production units state-wide.

**94.** (C) Attracting major industrial investment
The significant improvement in Uttar Pradesh's Ease of Doing Business ranking directly reflects its success in attracting major industrial investment. By simplifying corporate regulations, implementing single-window clearance systems, digitizing approvals, and improving law and order, the state created a highly favorable environment that encourages large-scale domestic and foreign capital investments across manufacturing and tech sectors.

**95.** (D) Good governance
The AI Government Technology Innovation Centre established in Lucknow represents key technological advancement aimed at improving good governance. By integrating artificial intelligence, data analytics, and automated decision-making into public administration, the center enhances public service delivery, streamlines administrative procedures, resolves citizen grievances faster, and modernizes municipal governance across various state government departments.

**96.** (C) Defence-technology
The establishment of a specialized drone manufacturing and testing hub in Kanpur serves as a strategic initiative to advance the state's defence-technology sector. Leveraging local manufacturing infrastructure and academic expertise, the hub facilitates research, prototype development, commercial drone testing, and defence equipment production, driving technical self-reliance in unmanned aerial systems and military technology.

**97.** (B) Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show
Greater Noida prominently hosts the annual Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show at the India Expo Centre. This major international event serves as a specialized commercial platform showcasing products from various key sectors, including indigenous traditional crafts under One District One Product, manufacturing, textiles, and technology, successfully connecting state exporters with global buyers.

**98.** (D) The development of an extensive expressway network
Uttar Pradesh's leading position in transportation infrastructure is highlighted by the development of an extensive, state-wide expressway network. Featuring operational and ongoing projects like the Yamuna, Agra-Lucknow, Purvanchal, Bundelkhand, and Ganga expressways, this world-class road network enhances intra-state connectivity, speeds up goods transit, and drives industrial growth across major regional economic zones.

**99.** (A) Rural and urban sanitation
Under the Swachh Bharat Mission, Uttar Pradesh achieved major milestones in transforming rural and urban sanitation infrastructure. By constructing millions of household toilets,

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establishing community sanitary complexes, organizing waste processing facilities, and implementing door-to-door waste collection systems, the state significantly improved public health standards, eliminated open defecation, and fostered widespread civic hygiene awareness.

**100.** (C) Education
The steady increase in Uttar Pradesh's literacy rate serves as a key performance metric reflecting major achievements in the education sector. Driven by targeted government schemes, primary school enrollment campaigns, upgraded educational infrastructure, teacher recruitment drives, and adult literacy initiatives, the state has continuously expanded access to quality education and enhanced human capital development.

**101.** (A) Literature and Art
Outstanding citizens from Uttar Pradesh are frequently recognized with national Padma Awards, primarily for exceptional lifetime achievements in literature and art. Celebrating the state's deep cultural legacy, these civilian honors highlight individual excellence in classical music, traditional dance, fine arts, poetry, and literary scholarship, preserving and enriching India's diverse cultural heritage on a national scale.

**102.** (D) Women-empowerment
National recognition has been conferred upon various Uttar Pradesh state welfare schemes specifically designed for women empowerment. Initiatives like Mission Shakti and Kanya Sumangala Yojana offer comprehensive support, including educational grants, safety infrastructure, self-defense training, and entrepreneurship opportunities, thereby significantly enhancing women's financial independence, security, and social status throughout the state.

**103.** (B) Enhance mineral revenues and local area development
The District Mineral Foundation in Uttar Pradesh is utilized to channel mineral revenues into localized social and infrastructure development. Established in mining regions, the foundation collects mining royalties to fund essential community initiatives, including clean drinking water supply, healthcare facilities, rural roads, environmental restoration, and educational infrastructure in villages directly affected by mining activities.

**104.** (C) Bara Imambara
Bara Imambara, an iconic 18th-century monument located in Lucknow, is a major historical landmark but is not listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. In contrast, Uttar Pradesh hosts three officially recognized UNESCO World Heritage Sites: the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and Fatehpur Sikri, all celebrated globally for their architectural and historical significance.

**105.** (D) United Nations
Among the choices, the United Nations is an international intergovernmental organization, whereas IBM, Cognizant, and Embassy Group are major private corporate entities. In official investment reports, these three corporate giants specifically lauded Uttar Pradesh's policy incentives, investment climate, and business-friendly environment, distinguishing them from global public international bodies.

**106.** (A) Maha Kumbh
The state's administrative excellence in large-scale event management, security coordination, and public sanitation gained international recognition during the Maha Kumbh. The state successfully deployed smart crowd management, AI surveillance, real-time traffic monitoring, and continuous sanitation, demonstrating unprecedented efficiency in hosting millions of pilgrims peacefully and establishing global benchmarks for public event organization.

**107.** (B) Export Preparedness Index - Top position
Uttar Pradesh achieved the top position nationwide in the Export Preparedness Index, confirming that pair as correctly matched. In contrast, e-Prosecution holds the top rank rather than second, the digital-startup ecosystem ranks fourth instead of first, and the industrial Gross Value Added recorded a 25 percent surge rather than a 10 percent increase.

**108.** (B) Revenue receipts exceed revenue expenditure.
A revenue-surplus status describes a healthy fiscal condition where a government's total revenue receipts exceed its operational revenue expenditures. For Uttar Pradesh, maintaining a sustained revenue surplus reflects prudent fiscal management, efficient tax collection mechanisms, and disciplined spending, creating

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additional financial resource allocation for capital investment and long-term economic infrastructure projects.

**109.** (B) 10 rupees
The planned increase in the Fair and Remunerative Price for sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh between the consecutive crushing seasons of 2025–26 and 2026–27 is exactly ten rupees per quintal. The rate rises from 355 rupees per quintal in 2025–26 to 365 rupees per quintal in 2026–27, ensuring continuous incremental financial support for sugarcane farmers.

**110.** (C) Timely payment directly to the farmers' accounts
Digitizing the sugarcane payment ecosystem in Uttar Pradesh ensures timely, transparent, and direct financial payments into farmers' bank accounts. By utilizing automated weighing systems and integrated digital software, the state eliminates manual interference, delays, and administrative leakages, guaranteeing that sugarcane growers receive accurate payouts promptly for their delivered produce without relying on cash intermediaries.

**111.** (D) It holds the fourth place at the national level.
Uttar Pradesh has developed a thriving innovation landscape, securing fourth place nationally in the digital-startup ecosystem ranking. Driven by state startup policies, dedicated incubator facilities, seed capital support, and mentorship networks across major cities like Noida, Lucknow, and Kanpur, the state actively fosters tech enterprise, digital innovation, and new business venture creation.

**112.** (C) Olympics and Asian Games
Uttar Pradesh's sporting achievements are prominently highlighted by the participation and medal victories of its athletes in major multi-sport international competitions like the Olympics and Asian Games. Dedicated state sports policies, modern training academies, financial awards, and employment schemes have empowered regional athletes to compete successfully at the highest international level across diverse sports.

**113.** (B) e-Prosecution ranking
The national e-Prosecution ranking directly reflects Uttar Pradesh's technological progress in digitizing judicial and legal procedures. By implementing digital case management portals, online evidence sharing, and automated court tracking systems, the state leads the nation in streamlining legal proceedings, reducing judicial delays, and enhancing operational transparency across police departments and criminal prosecution courts.

**114.** (D) The Defence Industrial Corridor
The Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh is undergoing a major economic transformation primarily due to the development of the Defence Industrial Corridor. With designated nodes like Jhansi and Chitrakoot, this corridor attracts substantial public and private capital for manufacturing military hardware, ammunition, and aerospace components, generating industrial employment and driving infrastructure growth.

**115.** (A) Drone testing and development hub
The establishment of a dedicated drone testing and development hub in Kanpur is responsible for Uttar Pradesh's recent progress in defence technology. Utilizing the city's industrial infrastructure and technical institutions, this specialized facility supports research, prototype design, commercial drone assembly, and military aerial technology development, positioning the state as an aerospace innovation center.

**116.** (C) Smart City urban infrastructure
The state's targeted development of 100 new townships is explicitly designed to address the growing requirements of Smart City urban infrastructure. This strategy focuses on planned urban expansion, modern residential facilities, efficient public transport, sustainable waste handling systems, and green spaces, accommodating demographic growth while relieving pressure on existing dense urban centers across Uttar Pradesh.

**117.** (A) Sugarcane FRP increase to 365 per quintal for 2026-27
A direct benefit to farmers resulting from Uttar Pradesh's agricultural policies is the official increase in the sugarcane Fair and Remunerative Price to 365 rupees per quintal for the 2026–27 season. This incremental price revision provides sugarcane growers with improved financial security, fair profit margins, and protection against rising agricultural production costs across the state.

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**118.** (D) Fast-tracking investment proposals and administrative clearances
Within the "Three-S Model" adopted by Uttar Pradesh for investors, the "Speed" component refers to fast-tracking investment proposals and streamlining administrative clearances. By establishing single-window digital portals, eliminating bureaucratic bottlenecks, and accelerating land allotment processes, the state ensures rapid execution of industrial projects, enhancing convenience and trust for domestic and global corporate investors.

**119.** (B) Wheat
Uttar Pradesh's leading national position in total food-grain production is heavily supported by its massive output of wheat. Blessed with fertile alluvial soil, vast cultivated land area, and an extensive canal and tubewell irrigation network, the state consistently leads all Indian states in annual wheat production, significantly contributing to national food security and agrarian economic strength.

**120.** (C) Ease of Doing Business Award
National recognition through the Ease of Doing Business Award was granted to Uttar Pradesh for transforming its regulatory and business environment. By digitizing corporate licensing, instituting single-window approval portals, improving industrial security, and reducing administrative compliance burdens, the state created an efficient, investor-friendly ecosystem that successfully attracts substantial industrial and tech capital investments.

**121.** (D) Varanasi and Ayodhya
The record pilgrim footfalls recently recorded in Uttar Pradesh are heavily concentrated in the holy cities of Varanasi and Ayodhya. Massive spiritual infrastructure developments, including Kashi Vishwanath Dham in Varanasi and the Ayodhya Ram Mandir complex, alongside modern transit facilities, have transformed these ancient heritage centers into prime national and international cultural destinations.

**122.** (A) Per-capita income
State government reports and economic evaluations highlight a nearly threefold increase over the past nine years in Uttar Pradesh's per-capita income. This growth metric reflects expanding industrial productivity, higher agricultural realizations, increased employment opportunities, and sustained overall domestic output expansion, marking significant progress in raising average living standards and household incomes across the state.

**123.** (B) Mineral-revenue collection
The state administration adopted a modern e-auction system specifically to bring transparency, open market competition, and accountability to mineral-revenue collection. By digitizing mining lease allocations, the system eliminates corruption, prevents illegal extraction, ensures fair market pricing for state mineral assets, and secures direct digital revenue flows into the state exchequer for regional development projects.

**124.** (B) IT and services sector
Global Capability Centre summits are organized in Uttar Pradesh primarily to attract investments into the IT and services sector. By hosting these high-level conferences, the state presents its digital infrastructure, skilled technical workforce, and supportive corporate policies to international corporations, encouraging them to establish corporate off-shore hubs, software development facilities, and technology innovation units.

**125.** (A) Trade and export promotion
The Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show directly boosts the trade and export promotion sector by serving as a major commercial platform in Greater Noida. The annual event connects state artisans, manufacturers, and MSMEs with national and international buyers, showcasing indigenous crafts under One District One Product and industrial goods, thereby expanding market reach and export revenue.

**126.** (C) Human Development
Improvements in Uttar Pradesh's literacy rate and maternal-child health metrics are primary indicators of substantial progress in Human Development. By expanding primary education access, reducing school dropouts, strengthening rural healthcare networks, and increasing mass vaccination coverage, the state effectively enhances social infrastructure, living standards, public health, and long-term socio-economic productivity for its population.

**127.** (D) Uttar Pradesh
Uttar Pradesh has consistently maintained a leading national role in building a broad

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expressway network, including landmark projects like the Ganga, Bundelkhand, Purvanchal, and Agra-Lucknow expressways. This expansive world-class road infrastructure enhances connectivity across eastern, western, and southern districts, facilitates high-speed freight transit, attracts industrial investments, and drives overall regional economic growth.

**128.** (C) Sahitya Akademi and Padma Awards
Distinguished personalities from Uttar Pradesh working in literature and the arts are frequently honored with prestigious national awards, including the Sahitya Akademi Award and Padma Awards. These national recognitions celebrate exceptional literary works, artistic preservation, and cultural leadership, highlighting the state's deep historical contribution as a thriving hub for creative expression and intellectual excellence.

**129.** (B) Export Preparedness Index
The success of the One District One Product scheme in promoting local crafts across all 75 districts is a primary factor behind Uttar Pradesh's top position on the Export Preparedness Index. By providing financial support, modern machinery, design assistance, and international trade access, the state has significantly increased regional export volumes and enhanced overall trade infrastructure.

**130.** (D) GSDP growth rate
According to government reports and Economic Surveys, Uttar Pradesh's sustained macroeconomic performance is clearly reflected in its strong Gross State Domestic Product growth rate. Driven by rapid industrial expansion, high agricultural yields, massive infrastructure investments, and service sector growth, the state maintains a robust economic trajectory, making significant contributions to national economic output.

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